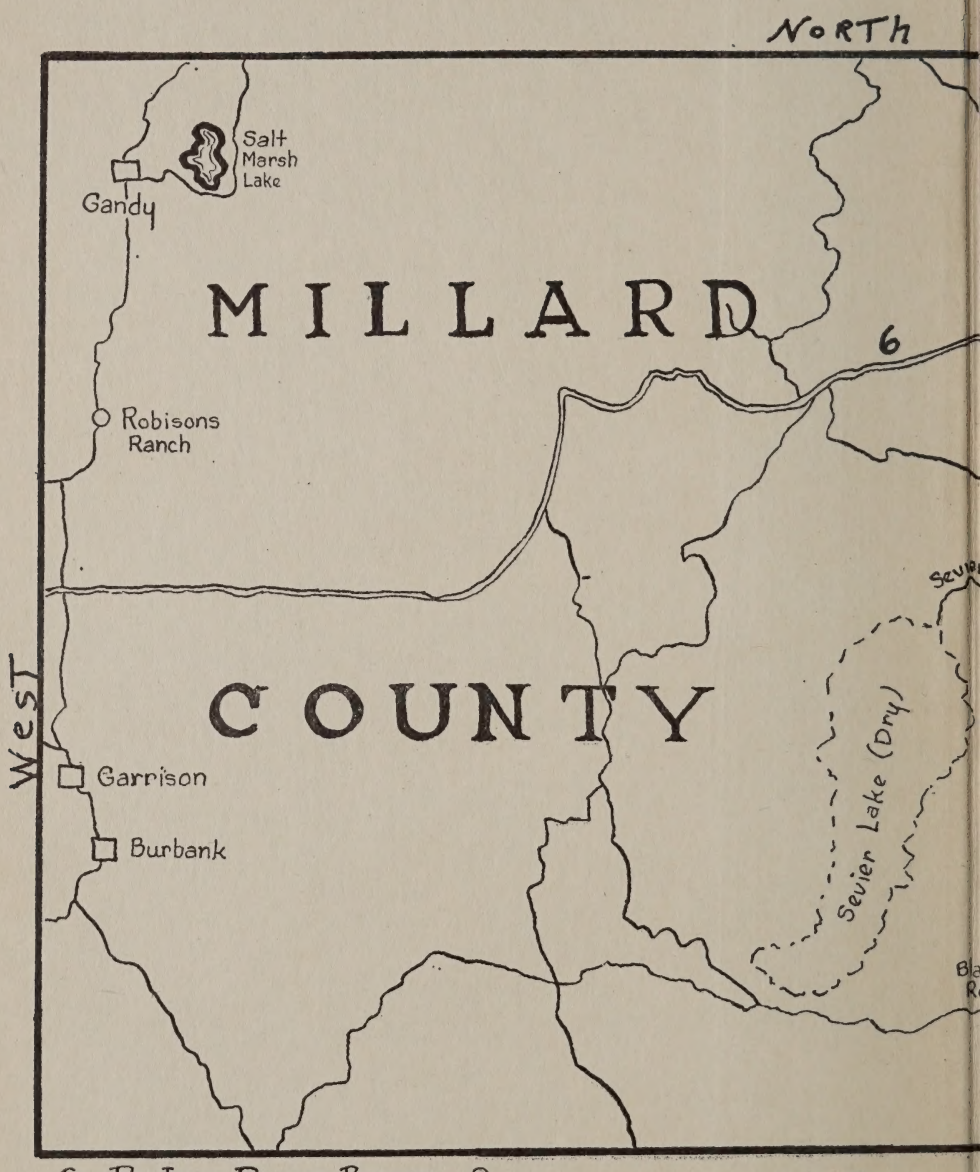
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A Century of History of Millard County 1851 - 1951

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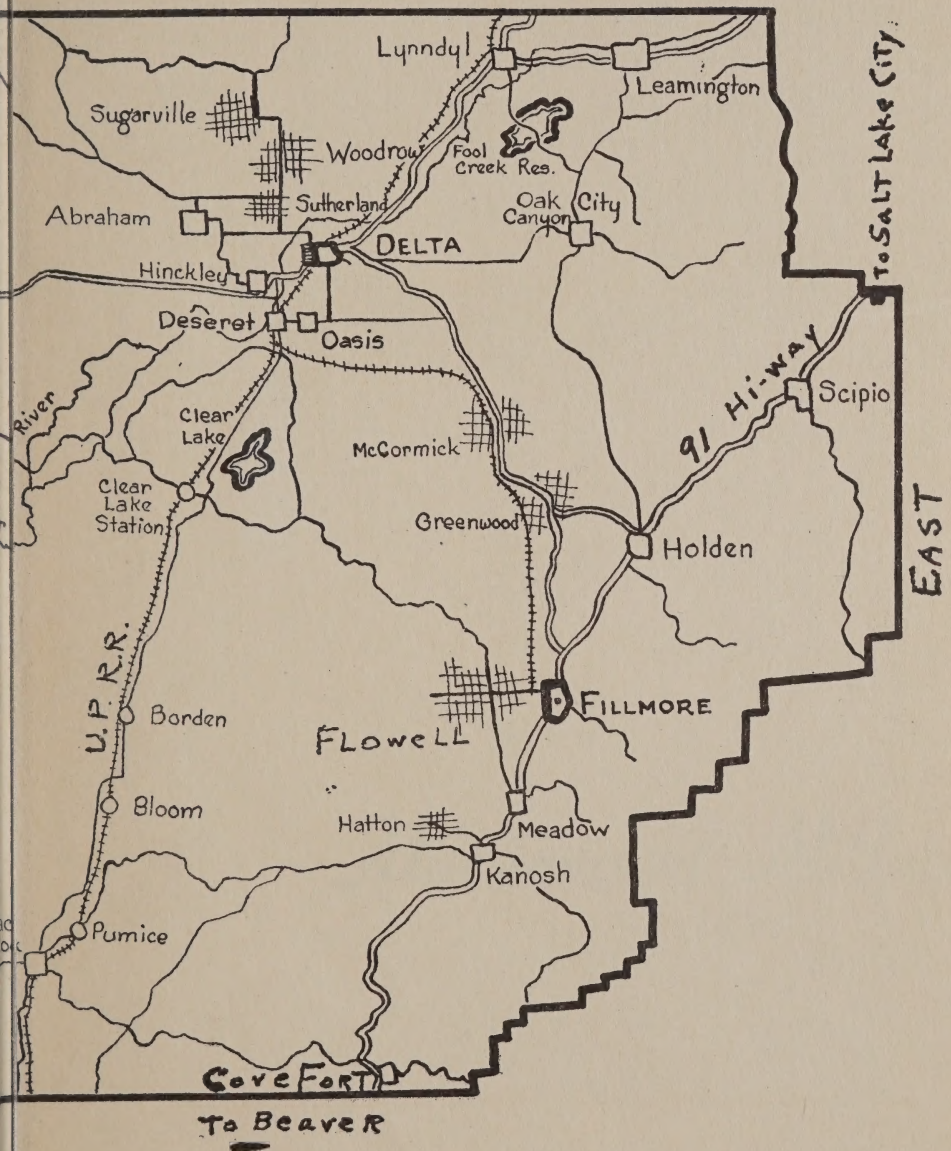
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Milestones of Millard



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100 Years of History

OF

Millard County

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EAST and WEST MILLARD CHAPTERS

of

DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

EAST MILLARD
compiled by
STELLA H. DAY

WEST MILLARD
compiled by
SEBRINA C. EKINS

West Millard Pictures gathered and arranged by
JOSEPHINE B. WALKER

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ART CITY PUBLISHING CO.



STELLA H. DAY
Editor
East Millard
History



SEBRINA C. EKINS
Editor
West Millard
History

1132105

HISTORIANS



Isabelle C. Brunson — Rachel B. Bennett — Artemisia George — Sadie Rogers
Martha A. Stevens — Laura Cummings — Josie Sorenson — Armina Nixon
Ruth Finlinson — Grace Warnick — Erma T. Peterson — Emeline Stapley
Anna Cochran — Collie Olson Morley — Vera S. Hilton

HISTORIANS



Lemira R. Dutson	Betsy Skeem	Annie H. Bishop	Waiora B. Wallace
Emma O. Nelson	Margaret W. Roper	Jane R. Geertsen	Gladys Banks
Mary Johnson	Angie D Warner	Frances B. Hauman	Josephine B. Walker

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First President

May Stevens
Second President

Marinda Bennett
Third President

Nellie M. Huntsman
Fourth President

Mary A. Dame
Fifth President

Lillian Sorenson
Sixth President

Ora B. Hanson
Seventh President

Rhoda Mellville
Eighth President

Rose Rogers
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First President

Flora Koiter
Second President

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Third President

E. Geneva C. Pace
Fourth President

Margaret Callister
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Bessie Law
Sixth President

Pearl Snow
Seventh President

Waiora Wallace
Eighth President

Lula Pearson
Ninth President

THANKS AND APPRECIATION

Words are weak, when used to express the appreciation that officers and members of the East Millard D. U. P. feel for the splendid work done by our historian and those who have contributed articles and poems. For long hours, days, months, and even years which it has taken to collect and assemble the material which has brought our history book into being, we extend our deepest gratitude. Due to their untiring efforts, this history of Millard County's first one hundred years will be a lasting memory of our pioneers and their children.

To you, the reader, Stella H. Day is only a name, but to us, the name means more. Our Editor's life has been one of faithful service to church, civic organizations, county and state, as well as to her family and her home. To her, we offer our congratulations and heart-felt thanks.

To LaMar Brunson, our photographer, to our typists, who have rendered such efficient service, we are sincerely grateful. To the business people, camps, town boards, county commissioners, for their all-important financial help, we acknowledge our deep appreciation.

We have enjoyed being co-workers on a project which has brought East and West Millard closer together.

May we ever cherish the memory of our pioneers, and continue to record their history.

signed,

MARY A. DAME — President, and Chairman of Finance
DIVINE McINTOSH — First Vice-President
LOA HANSON — Second Vice-President
SYLVIA JENSEN — Secretary

The officers of West Millard County Company, D. U. P., wish to thank all who have supported us so loyally on contributing history and pictures for our book. Especially do we thank Sebrina Ekins, our Editor, and Josie Walker, who has had charge of the pictures. Both have spent many hours in assembling material.

We are grateful to those who have written their town histories, also to the finance committee, with Mary Bassett as chairman, who, with the support of the members, raised the money for our first payment.

To all who helped in any way to make this project a success, we say, "Thank You!"

Signed,

LULA PEARSON — President
AVA BENNETT — First Vice-President
ANNIE BISHOP — Second Vice-President
Callie Morley — Secretary

APPRECIATION

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Millard County are to be congratulated upon the publication of their county pioneer history. They have made an outstanding contribution in their diligent research, persistent preservation and

the final printing of their locality history telling the story of community life through the first one hundred years.

We are in need of ideas and ideals that give adequate aid in the solving of everyday problems which confront the people of today, to have the kind of learning which will help us to distinguish between right and wrong. No better source can give this knowledge than the history of everyday living of a people who gave so much to build an empire in the West.

Credit we give, and praise we extend, to the editors, Daughters Stella H. Day and Sebrina Ekins, to the presidents, Mary A. Dame and Lula Pearson, and to each and every Daughter who made her contribution, thus honoring the pioneers and preserving a pattern of living for tomorrow's children.

Central Company D. U. P.

KATE B. CARTER — President

MONUMENTS

BY OWEN W. BUNKER

It's the old things as I see
Come to mean the most to me.
After all, old things that stay
Part of what has passed away;
Quaint old-fashioned things that we
Foster in our memory.

Testimonies from the past
Of the men whose wars outlast
Their few journeyings below—
Monuments that we might know
Then when carnal years are sped
And the mortal flesh is dead;

Fathers living in the art
Of the builded counterpart
Of their souls that we might do
Noble works, to weather through
Our short breath of mortal span,
Monuments that keep the man.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully asknowledge the help received from:

The Church Historian's Office
State Historical Society
Daughters Utah Pioneer Records
Early Ward and Stake Records

Early Records of Fillmore City and Millard County
Information given us by Estelle McRae Beauregard,
born in Fillmore, October 12, 1858
Information given us by Isabelle Robers
born August 17, 1858
Information recorded by Sadie Rogers

INTRODUCTION
HISTORY OF MILLARD COUNTY

By Stella H. Day

Millard County, with an area of six-thousand seven-hundred and seventy square miles is situated in the west central part of Utah. It is bounded on the north by Juab County, on the west by the state of Nevada, ond on the south by Beaver County, and on the east by Sevier, Sanpete and Juab Counties. Millard County is the third largest county in Utah, only San Juan and Tooele counties having larger areas. From the Pahvant Mountains, part of the Wasatch Range, which form a boundary line on the east between Millard and Sevier, flow streams of crystal clear water, for culinary purposes and irrigating the fertile lands in the Pahvant Valley. Thriving towns in this valley are Scipio, Holden, Fillmore, Meadow, Flowell, and Kanosh. Between these towns lie dry farms which yearly produce bushels of grain.

The Sevier River enters Millard County near the northeast corner and its waters are backed into a large reservoir which furnishes water during the summer months for thousands of acres of irrigated crops such as alfalfa, lucene seed, corn, sugar beets, grain, and so forth. In the geologic past the Sevier River was a much larger stream which carried alluvial deposits from the mountains and spread them over the desert, finally emptying into Sevier Lake which was part of Lake Bonneville; thus this western part of the county became known as the Delta country. In this delta country are several smaller lakes, Clear Lake, Blue Lake and Swan Lake. This section of the county is noted for its excellent crops of alfalfa, both hay and seed, and thousands of cattle are fed there every year. The towns are Delta, Hinckley, Oasis, Deseret, Abraham, Lynndyl, Oak City, Sutherland, Leamington, Sugarville and Woodrow.

The extreme western part of the country is mostly range land, through which run the Cricket Mountains, west of Sevier Lake, with the WahWah Mountains to the south, with the Antelope, Detroit, and Confusion Ranges in the northern part. The small settlements composed mostly of cattlemen and farmers and their families in this section are Garrison, Burbank, Black Rock and Gandy.

Located in the southeast of Millard is historic Cove Fort.

The Union Pacific railroad extends north and south through Millard County on the main line between Salt Lake and Los Angeles, with Leamington, Lynndyl, Delta, Oasis, and Black Rock on the main line, and a branch line running over to Fillmore.

The average rainfall for Millard County is ten and seven-tenths inches.

On July 29, 1776, Silvestre Velez Escalente, Ministro Doctrinero of Zuni, and Antanasio Dominquez, visitador Comisario of New Mexico, left Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the purpose of discovering a direct route to Monterey, on the Pacific Coast. Besides these two priests, there were seven men in the party. On September 9, they crossed the White River into Utah, proceeded west, crossing rivers and mountains, until on September 23, they came in sight of Utah Lake. This part of their route was afterward surveyed and mapped by Captain J. N. Mascomb of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and was known as the Old Spanish Trail, from Santa Fe to Great Salt Lake.

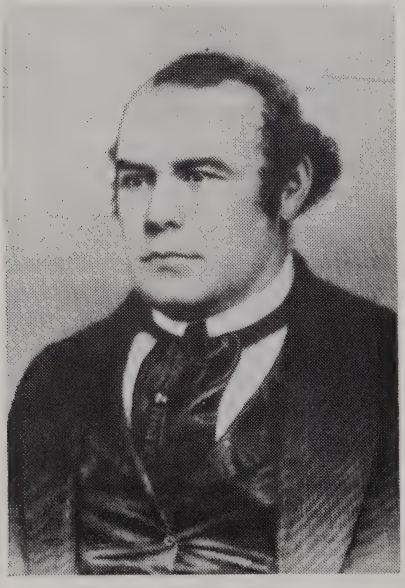
After obtaining supplies from the Indians, the Spaniards resumed their journey on September 26. They passed over the Sevier River, which they named the Santa Isabel.

In August, 1826, Jedehiah S. Smith, a member of a fur trading company, passed through Millard County on his way to the San Gabriel Mission, in California.

In 1833, Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville's route crossed through Millard County.

An organized company bound for the gold mines of California, and traveling under the direction of Captain Jefferson Hunt, passed through East Millard in the Autumn of 1849.

Late in the Autumn of 1849, Parley P. Pratt and a company of explorers passed through Millard County on their way to southern Utah. On their return trip, January 21, 1850, part of the company, unable to travel farther, through the deep snow, went into winter camp on Chalk Creek, where they stayed until March, 1850.



Parley P. Pratt, Utah writer and explorer.

"George A. Smith's company of pioneer settlers for Little Salt Lake Valley, in December 1850 and January, 1851, passed through Pauvan Valley, and the clerk of the company gave a minute description of the country and its natural facilities."—Millard Stake Journal.

In the spring of 1851, Brigham Young, with a company, made an excursion throughout the territory to find suitable places for settlements. "Turning their horses northward from Parowan, they took careful note of Beaver Valley, Chalk Creek, Round Valley, and Salt Creek, on May 24, 1851, they arrived at Salt Lake Viller." —Millard Stake Journal.

MILLARD COUNTY

Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials
Passed at the Several Annual Sessions
of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH — 1852

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SECTION 10. Boundary of Millard County: All that portion of country, bounded north by Juab, East by the meridian line, forming the eastern boundary of Juab, south of latitude 38′ 30′. and west by California, is hereby called Millard County.

Approved March 3, 1852.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF MILLARD COUNTY, AND TO NAME THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

SECITON 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the portion of Iron County known as Pauvan Valley, is hereby formed into a county, to be called Millard County, said county to contain the limits of Pauvan Valley.

SECTION 2. Be is further enacted, that Anson Call is hereby appointed to organize said county; and it is hereby made his duty to organize the same, according to the provisions of an ordinance to provide for the organization of Iron County, passed by the Legislature of Deseret, December third, one-thousand eight-hundred and fifty.

SECTION 3. The seat of Government of the Territory, in said county, shall be called, Fillmore City.

Approved October 4, 1851.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH

Compiled by Ianthus Wright Fillmore, Utah

NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Old Capitol Building	A state museum — Fillmore, Utah	
Devil's Kitchen	A fault — 12 miles NW of Fillmore	
Chalk Creek Canyon	Mountain scenery, picnic grounds — East of Fillmore	
Craters	Extinct volcanoes — 10 miles west of Fillmore	
Clear Lake	A fish and game reserve — 18 mi. NW of Fillmore	
Ice Spring	A natural volcanic spring—10 mi. west of Fillmore	
Flowell	Flowing wells used for irrigation—7 mi. W. of Fillmore	
Cove Fort	A pioneer Indian fort—22 miles south of Kanosh	
Adelaide Park	Kanosh Canyon — 5 miles East of Kanosh	
Little Black Rock	A crater — 2 miles west of Kanosh	

ADDED SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Warm Springs	Natural warm Swimming pool—5 mi. W. of Meadow	
Big Springs	Cold water spring pool — 12 miles east of Kanosh	
White Mountain	Hills of white gypsum sand — 5 mi. W. of Meadow	
Indians	An Indian village — 2 miles north of Kanosh	
Flesh Springs	Resembles raw flesh — 5 miles west of Meadow	
Sand Hills	Large rolling hills of white sand—7 mi. W. of Holden	
Maple Dell	A park of beautiful maples—6 mi. east of Holden	
Maple Grove	Beautiful trees and a good supply of cold water — 18 miles S7 of Scipio	
A Monument	Location of the old fort on Main and Center Streets — Fillmore	
Monument	To show where Father Escalante passed in 1776 North entrance to Fillmore also one near Deseret	
Monument	To show where Father Escalante passed in 1776 Five Miles south of Scipio	
Yuba Dam	A reservoir — 10 miles north of Scipio	
Caves	Oak City Canyon — 5 miles east of Oak City	
Hot Springs	A natural volcanic spring used for health bathing – Four miles NW of Abraham	
Triloobite Mountain	Of geological interest — 35 miles NW of Hinckley	
Sawtooth Mountains	A rumbling fault — 35 miles NW of Hinckley	
Deseret Fort	An old pioneer fort — 1 mile south of Deseret	
A Monument	Where Captain Gunnison were massacred in early days by the Indians — 5 miles west of Deseret	
Oak City Canyon	Scenic attractions — 5 miles east of Oak City	
		Soldiers' Monument
Rose Garden	Memory garden of roses in honor of war heroes— Court House grounds, Fillmore	
Rose Garden	State House grounds — Fillmore	
Rose Garden	In honor of servicemen — Fillmore LDS hospital grounds	
Rose Garden and picnic ground	In honor of servicemen — Delta, Utah	
Swimming Pool	Outdoor swimming facilities — Delta, Utah	
Skiing Resort	Ski lift with recreation center—2 mi. S. E. of Fillmore	
Caves	Volcanic caves and underground fault — 12 miles west of Meadow	
Rose Garden	At Deseret Chapel	
Rose Garden	At Hinckley in honor of servicemen; also monument in honor of servicemen.	

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Errata

PAGE 27—Picture of family of Abraham and Ann Ashman Carling omitted: Seated front, Isabel and Harriet Carling.

PAGE 94—Picture should read: Daniel and Lovinda Bronson Thompson.

PAGE 97—Picture, Leigh R. Cropper.

PAGE 107—Picture, Bryant S. Hinckley omitted.

PAGE 112—Recreation in Fillmore by Leigh R. Cropper.

PAGE 121—Picture of First instead of Second Ward Church.

PAGE 210—Daila Day instead of Daily.

PAGE 212—Dietitian—Beth Ashman instead of Ferris.

PAGE 213—Worthy Franklin Bridges.

PAGE 249—Picture of Float—omitted: Ella Bassett as Jane Dutson Melville, Nell Iverson as Aunt Richmond.

PAGE 413—The following Flowell names omitted:

The following men served in the bishopric since its organization:

BISHOPS

William Hore, O. L. Robinson, John A. Allen, Samuel Utley, Jos. C. Christensen, Orrin C. Allen.

FIRST COUNSELORS

O. L. Robinson, Alva Callister, Joseph L. Robinson, Orrin C. Allen, Delyle Ivie.

SECOND COUNSELORS

Alva Callister, Jake Wardell, Samuel Utley, Kelleth Bushnell, Jos. Christensen, Francis Wells Johnson, Raymond D. Robinson.

WARD CLERKS

Harry Johnson, O. E. Brower, Delyle Ivie, Melville Tomkinson.

The following women have served as officers in the Relief Society since its organization:

PRESIDENTS

Roseanna Tucker, Martha Bushnell, Ethel Johnson, Rosilpha Allen, Nona Tomkinson, Adline Brinkerhoff, Fawn Utley, Virgie Ivie, Fauntella Robison, Nona Tomkinson.

FIRST COUNSELORS

Martha Bushnell, Rosetta Utley, Rosilpha Allen, Martha Bushnell, Fawn Utley, Addie Palmer, Stella Brinkerhoff, Fauntella Robison, Pauline Robinson, Agnes Johnson.

SECOND COUNSELORS

Eleanor N. Tomkinson, Emma Nailon, Dora Robison, Fredric Christensen, Ruth Allen, Frederikke Christensen, Virgie Ivie, Marguerite Christensen, Lelia Carling, Ruth Allen.

SECRETARY

May Hore, Anna Wardell, Florence Taylor, Mary Robinson, Elna Bushnell, Jannette Dimmick, Sarah Dimmick, Twila Swallow, Martha Bushnell, Rozilpha Allen, Nona Tomkinson, Leah Robinson, Iva Bushnell.

PAGE 499—Leamington—250 ward members instead of 34 members.

PAGE 724—in Hinckley D. U. P. Group—the name Christinia Workman instead of Mrs. C. Draper.

PART I

CHAPTER ONE

LATE IN OCTOBER OF 1851, two companies set out for Fillmore. One under the direction of Brigham Young, came to choose a building site for the new State Capitol, and to survey the city. The other company, under the direction of Anson Call, came to make a settlement. The Millard Stake Journal records the following, taken from the Deseret News, December 13, 1851.

"Tuesday, October 21, 1851—President Young and Kimball, with several of the company left Great Salt Lake City for the purpose of locating the site for our seat of government.

Wednesday, October 22, 1851—The company all met at the house of Bishop Abraham O. Smoot, ten miles south of the city, consisting of Presidents Young and Kimball, the committee for locating the site, viz., Orson Pratt, Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, and William C. Staines, Elder George Albert Smith, Bishop Robinson, L. Snow, U. S. Associate Judge, Major Rose, Indian Sub-Agent, General Daniel H. Wells, H. S. Eldridge, Marshall, and others—in all, fifteen men, and three boys, with carriages, baggage wagons, horses and mules, a party well armed and considered sufficiently strong in case bands of Indians should be hostile.

Sunday, October 26—Thermometer at 6 a.m. 14 degrees. Notice an out crop of metaliferous limestone. Cross the Sevier, ascend gradually and passing through a depression in the mountain range which lies between the Sevier and the Lake Valley (Scipio) the latter opens the view about fifteen miles long in a NNW and SSE direction and from one to four miles wide and is well grassed and the mountain slopes on either side well wooded. Leaving the road on our right, we pass up Fall Creek, about one mile above where it now sinks, and camp on its right bank thirteen and one half miles from Sevier. This stream is six feet wide by eighteen inches deep. Two companies are encamped below us, one under Bishop Anson Call, bound for Pauvan Valley, the other under John D. Lee intending to settle at the forks of the Santa Clara.

Monday, October 27—Two and three-quarters miles brought us again to the road, and by a slightly winding, occasionally rocky, but gentle ascent and smooth, gradual descent, we were in Pauvan Valley (Indian name, Pahvant) we reached the first Cedar Springs and at 9¼ miles further we camp on the right bank of Chalk Creek, (Indian name, Nuquin). This stream is 14 feet wide, 1 foot deep, and has a swift current and pebbly bed, with Calctufa, and for some distance west of our camp its course is marked by a broken belt and clumps of cottonwood trees, with a few currant bushes and still further by willow fringe.

Tuesday, October 28—Moved our camp one and one-half miles up Nuquin and on its left bank. From present and previous observation, the site

for the seat of government was located in the immediate vicinity of our camp, about 1 mile above the ford, and four or five miles below the mouth of the canyon, on both sides of the creek and at the western terminus of the table lands. An inexhaustible supply of sandstone and limestone, well adapted to building purposes, was found at the base of the mountains, about 5 miles SSE from the site, to which it can be easily conveyed down a long, gentle slope.

At the suggestion of President Young, the site is called Fillmore City, and commands an extensive view of the rich valley, and varied mountain scenery; and a north-westerly direction, there is no obstruction to the view but the dim distance.

October 29—Mr. Fox began the survey of this city with a needle variation North 15 degrees 43 minutes 39 seconds East. Running into square blocks of 10 acres, and subdividing them into 8 lots of 1¼ acres, with streets 8 rods wide, crossing at right angles north and south and east and west. Two meridian observations, one of Sirius, and one of the sun, give latitude 38 degrees, 58 minutes, 40 seconds; and the mean of 6 barometrical readings gives 4,789 feet altitude.

The few Pahvant Indians who visited us professed great friendship.

Thursday, October 30—Leaving Bishop Call and company to build their fort near State House Square and prepare for winter, and Mr. Fox to continue the survey of the city and farming lands, we started on our return and camped again on Fall Ceek."—Millard Stake Journal. Deseret News, December 13, 1851.

Anson Call's Journal. "We immediately commenced building a corral for our cattle. We built a school house, established a school within 15 days of our arrival, made a road into the canyon where we obtained logs for our dwellings, built a fort in the shape of a triangle. The camp was generally poor, consisting of brethren who had just immigrated from the states and England—made a farm of 600 acres, fenced it and sowed the most of it in wheat in company with my brethren. President Young and company of about 50 explorers came to Fillmore in May. We had good luck except high water which caused us much difficulty."

Doris Warner, son of Orange Warner, related how President Brigham Young placed his cane down on the northeast corner of the public square and told Jesse W. Fox to place his compass there and begin the survey of the public square first, then survey the town into blocks of 40 rods square, containing 8 lots and 1¼ acres each, the streets 8 rods wide with a rod on each side for sidewalks.

On Tuesday, November 25, 1851, Samuel P. Hoyt wrote to President George A. Smith, "We are all well and still live in our wagons. We have got the road made into the canyon and I have nearly enough logs drawn for one house and have commenced to lay it up."

The first camp was made on the west side of Chalk Creek, and the log houses were built in fort style upon the ground containing about one acre of land. The first house built was a school and meeting house erected on the bank of the creek. This was made of cottonwood logs, with a dirt roof and no floor.

The fire place was in the middle of the room. The houses were built on the west and south sides of the fort.

On November 24, 1851, Anson Call wrote to Brigham Young, "Myself and camp are well at present. We have had an addition of three to our camp since you left, have built a corral according to your instructions including about 2½ acres of ground.

We found upon trial that the ground was so hard and dry, being also rocky, that it was next to an impossibility to stockade or picket in our houses with the tools we have to work with; so we are building our houses in close order, having our doors and windows on the outside.

Calculated to build mill one-half mile above fort. We think we can furnish lumber for the State House."

On October 29, the site for the four wings of the State House were surveyed in about the center of the public square. As Brigham Young and party were leaving the next morning, a meeting was called the evening of October 29, at which Anson Call was appointed Judge, Indian Agent, and President of the branch, or presiding Elder, with T. R. King and Peter Robison as his counselors; N. W. Bartholomew was appointed Bishop, with Samuel P. Hoyt and Orange Warner as his counselors.

On that first Sunday, November 2, 1851, the whole camp held religious services in the tent of Bishop Bartholomew. They sang hymns and prayed to the Lord for His guidance in helping them establish the new capital of the Territory of Utah.

> The names of the original pioneers of Fillmore were: Elsie Ann Ackerly, James Bailey, Jacob Benn and wife, Jane Benn; Mr. Bradshaw, Willian E. Margaret, and Robert and Worthy Bridges; Mr. and Mrs. Lehman Bronson, Marth and Lorinda Bronson; George, Susan, and Mary A. Black, Noah W., Maranda, Lewis T. Nelson, and Willis Bartholomew; Anson, Maria, Josiah, Henrietta, Alvin, and Severil Call; Mr. George Catlin, Sally Catlin, Mary A. Catlin; Thomas, Eliza, William, and Frank Clark; Thomas, Alice, and Thomas, Junior, Charlesworth; John Eldridge, John Elliott, Chandler Holbrook, Samuel and Emily Hoyt, Andrew Jackson, Thomas R., Matilda, William, Volney, Leroy, Culbert, Delilah, John R., and Thomas E. King; Loren E., Hannah, Mary, Ellen, and Albert Kenney; Robert Lazenby, Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols, Walter A., Juliett, and Mary Phelps; William Payne, Ebenezer Pearson; Peter, Celina, Cornelia, Charles, Mary, and Mary E. Robinson; DeWitt Reed; Alfred, Eliza, Charlotte, and Alonzo Safford; Orson, Rene, and Orson P. Tyler; John, Catherine, Sarah E., Lydia, and Helen M. Webb; Orange, Mary, Byron, Hostein, Orlando Mortimer, Orange Junior, Cyrus, Dorus, Cordelia, and Cornelius Warner and F. H. Wilcox.

A little over a week after this, Apostle George A. Smith came to Fillmore on a return trip from Little Salt Lake, now Parowan. He called a meeting of the people of the new settlement and asked them to report to him everything they had learned about the resources of the country around them and the prospects for making a living. Josiah Call reported that he had seen tracks of the black-tailed deer. President Smith wittily asked if Call could tell the color of the deer's tails by their tracks. Orange Warner and Chandler Holbrook reported that good timber could be had ten miles up the canyon, but the road would be difficult to make, and due to the lateness of the season, they would have to be content with the plentiful cottonwoods which grew

along the banks of the creek. President Smith advised them to go in large numbers, for protection against Indians, to the canyon, and get as much of the road built as possible while the weather permitted. President Smith re-baptised Bishop Bartholomew and his family, and re-confirmed them, which seemed a church ruling, for later, all new settlers were asked to be re-baptised and re-confirmed.

That first winter, most of the people lived in their wagons. S. P. Hoyte, T. R. King and Orange Warner, with their families, moved into their unfinished log houses. Each man was given as much land as he could fence and cultivate.

In January of 1852, Bishop Bartholomew welcomed fifty-two new members into the ward. They were John Eldredge and family, George Catlin, and family, H. J. McCullough, Henry Standage, James McGraw, Mr. Gassett and family, Ephraim Tompkinson and family, Ralph and James Rowley and families (the last two families came in the hopes of engaging in the making of pottery), Andrew Henry, who came as a carpenter to work on the State House, and William Bills, the first musician and dancing master. A big party was given on January 21, 1852 in honor of the new immigrants. There was not much in the way of refreshments, but that didn't dampen the spirits of the happy welcomers, who sang and danced until midnight.

On January 28, 1852, Columbia Fillmore Call was born to Josiah and Henrietta Call, the first white child to be born in the new settlement.

In February of 1852, Bishop Bartholomew returned from Weber county with the rest of his family, Mary, Matilda, Edwin, and Noah. He was also accompanied by Daniel Thompson and Chauncey Rogers and family.

On February 11, Chandler Holbrook returned from Davies County with his family, Eunice Dunning Holbrook, his wife, Orson, Joseph, and LaFayette, his sons, and Eunice, Dianah, and Maria, his daughters. They were accompanied by William Payne. Holbrook's return trip caused the little settlement much concern as the Indians had stolen two of his cows and a yoke of his oxen, while his party was camped for the night. This incident caused the men to enlarge the corral to twenty rods square and to guard the stock at night.

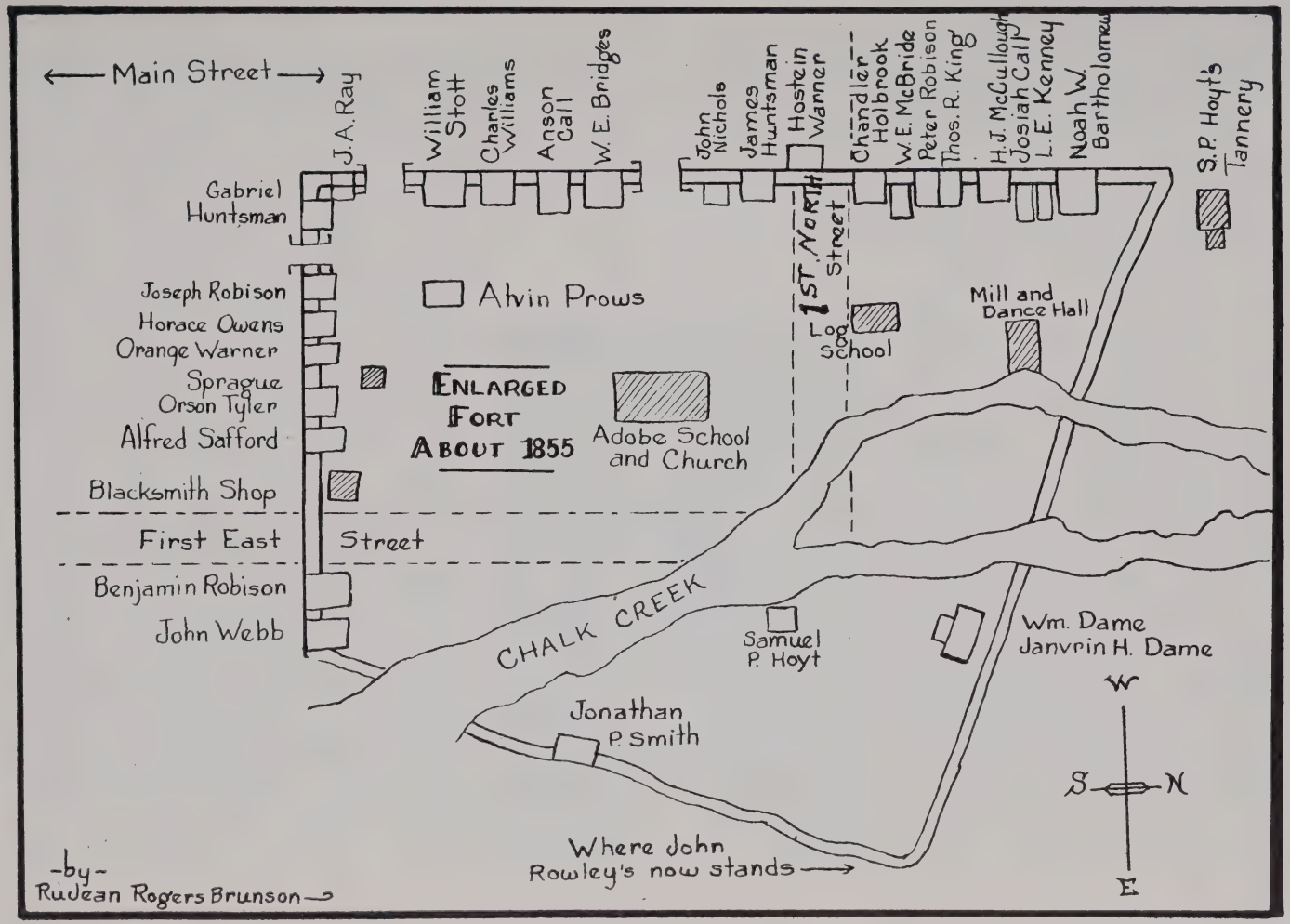
From the Deseret News, February 21, 1852, the following letter:

"Mr. Editor:

I left the city of Fillmore, located in the Pahvant Valley on the 22nd of December in company with Peter Robison, Chandler Holbrooks and others.

About thirty houses have been erected, and a school house built of logs, in the form of a fort nearly in the shape of a triangle. We have made a road into the canyon with the expense of a hundred and fifty days work, where we find pine and fir quite plenty, timber suitable for sawing and about six miles from the state house blocks, and all other timber necessary for building purposes. Our stock is doing well; we did not get here in time to cut hay.

We have commenced building a saw mill. The weather has been warm for this time of year, snow has been about two inches deep and left in


Main Street
J. A. Ray
William Stott
Charles Williams
Anson Call
W. E. Bridges
John Nichols
James Huntsman
Hostein Warner
Chandler Holbrook
W. E. McBride
Peter Robison
Thos. R. King
H. J. McCullough
Josiah Call
L. E. Kenney
Noah W. Bartholomew
S. P. Hoyt's Tannery
Gabriel Huntsman
Joseph Robison
Horace Owens
Orange Warner
Sprague
Orson Tyler
Alfred Safford
Blacksmith Shop
First East Street
Benjamin Robison
John Webb
Alvin Prows
ENLARGED FORT ABOUT 1855
Adobe School and Church
1ST North Street
Log School
Mill and Dance Hall
CHALK CREEK
Samuel P. Hoyt
Wm. Dame
Janvrin H. Dame
Jonathan P. Smith
Where John Rowley's now stands
W
S
N
E
-by-
Rudean Rogers Brunson

twenty-four hours. The brethren are well satisfied with their location. We have organized the county.

The Indians have visited us frequently and have not disturbed the least thing, to my knowledge. We have also been visited by some Spaniards a numbers of times; once they said they were in pursuit of stolen horses.

Almost every facility for farming and building purposes are found here, and an abundance of excellent farming land is found here.

Yours with respect,
Anson Call

"Fillmore, March 7, 1852

Mr. Editor, Sir:

The winter has been very mild. There has been hardly snow enough to track a fox since the winter commenced. We need no hay, our cattle have done a good winter's work and are now in good plight for business—able to plow every day, and there are cattle, too, that came from the states just last season. Vegetation is springing up fast. Every prospect for an early spring. The brethren have been plowing and sowing for the last ten days with nearly all the teams in our settlement. The ground breaks easily, and we feel highly pleased with the appearance of the soil.

"We are in great want of a good blacksmith. We want one who has a good set of tools to work with, one or two would meet a good liberal patronage in this place, also a good tanner and currier.

Yours in the bonds of the covenant
Anson Call

On March 29, 1852, the first male child to be born in the community was born to Peter and Salina H. Shaffee Robison. He was named Joseph Millard.

Work on the state house had been discontinued about December first but was to begin again just as soon as the weather permitted. Early in May, William Felshaw, who was to be superintendent of the carpenters, arrived with his family. Others who came at the same time were Jonathan Russell with sons Allen and Horace with their families. William Stott, James Fisher, Mr. Calvin, J. H. Dame, Hyrum Mace and Furman Mulford.

Early in the spring of 1852, Chandler Holbrook, who had been commissioned surveyor and notary public, surveyed the fields on the creek below town, taking his line from the east line of the public square, which Jesse W. Fox had surveyed the previous autumn.

Frank H. Wilcox and Jack Bivens were hired that first summer to herd the stock on the wild grass seven miles west of Fillmore.

On July 13, 1852, a daughter, Emily, was born to Orange and Mary Warner. Although she was the second little girl born in the old fort, she is generally regarded as the first, since Columbia Call moved from Fillmore soon after her birth. In later years, Emily married Joseph Ray, son of President John A. Ray.

As there were no flour mills in Fillmore at this time, but only one mill for chopping grain, it was necessary to bring a load of flour from Sanpete County to feed the men who were building the State House. The majority

of the workers lived in tents and shanties on the public square.

At an election held in the fall of 1852, Anson Call was elected as counselor to the legislator, William Felshaw as representative, Josiah Call, Sheriff, Orson Tyler, constable, Lewis Bartholomew, selectman and Chandler Holbrook, surveyor.

In October, 1852, many more families arrived in the little year-old settlement. Among them were the Carlings, John, his wife Ann, Abraham, Isaac, Francis K., Joseph M., and Katherine Keaton; James Huntsman, his wife Mary, and their daughter Caty, Gabriel, William, Jacob, Jesse, Peter, Sarah, and Kasiah; Lewis Brunson, Hyrum B. Bennett, William Benn, Alexander Melville, his wife Jane Dutson and son James, his daughter Margaret, by a former marriage, later married John Kelly; Elizabeth Richmond, Charity Prowse, William Bicknor, Samuel Evans, Nathaniel B. Baldwin, his wives, Sarah Ann Pine, and Margaretta Oler, and his children, Nathaniel B. Junior, and Julia, who later married Philander Stewart.



First home of James A. and Imogene Gibbs Melville, Fillmore.

The policing of the settlement was under the direction of Henry Standish, who was given the title of captain. Whenever there was any trouble, such as an Indian scare, Captain Standish hastily armed his men, and got the situation in hand.

The Christmas season of 1852 was celebrated with all-night dance, picnic and so forth. Just before New Year's on December 29th, there was some trouble with an Indian named Watershub, which became rather serious. Watershub, who had been employed by the King brothers to chop wood, became dissatisfied with the way he was being treated. Seeing Mrs. King bringing a pail of water from the creek, Watershub followed her, and would have got into the house, had not the door been slammed in his face. The Indian quickly ran to the window and thrust his knife through the glass. Charles Robison, a brother to Mrs. King was working in the next room. Hearing his sister scream, he rushed out and tried to take the knife away from the Indian. In the struggle, Mr. Robison was stabbed between the ribs. The Indian whooped and yelled so lustily that all the men and boys, and many Indians, including Chief Kanosh, came running to see what was

the trouble. One Indian, Toatsoche, had a gun but before he could shoot it, Byron Warner, John Eldredge, and Noah Bartholomew were upon him. Kanosh begged the men to settle this affair peacefully. It was agreed that Watershub should be imprisoned until it was seen whether Mr. Robison's wounds would prove fatal. The Indian was confined in a rude blacksmith shop, but on January 7, 1853, he made his escape. The Indians had their camp on a hill at the present site of Third South and First West streets. Watershub hid behind one of the tepees under some cedar boughs, but Byron Warner, John Elliott, William King, and others under the command of Captain Standish, recaptured him. This time he was chained and guarded.

The settlers had sent a messenger to Brigham Young, informing him of the incident, and asking advice. On January 27, 1853, D. B. Huntington, a famous Indian interpreter, arrived in Fillmore, and a conference was called between Kanosh and his braves and the settlers. It was decided that Watershub should receive twenty lashes, to be administered by one of his own tribe. The sentence was carried out before everyone, and some of the whites turned pale before the flogging was completed.

Before Mr. Huntington returned to Salt Lake, he called another council with the Indians, at which the whites strengthened the bonds of friendship with Chief Kanosh and his braves.

Members of the Mormon Battalion who settled in Fillmore, were Isaiah Huntsman, Ezra Huntsman, Edwin Walker, Jonathan Pugmire, Loren G. Kenney, John Shelton, and Levi McCullough. Many more families were arriving in Fillmore, which made it imperative to enlarge the fort. Among the families who arrived were the John A. Rays, William Stevens, Matthew McEwin, Elisha Hoops, Mrs. Jacobs and family, Sybil Frink and Monroe Frink, John Cavannah, who was an artist and photographer.



Backyard of the Roy Dame home, Fillmore.

PIONEER CAMP GROUNDS INSIDE THE OLD FORT

Grounds the size of one city lot were laid off. Some trees were planted and the biggest part left open near the driveway for camp grounds. Inside the fort, immigrants, travelers and others were safe from Indians. Water,

fuel and feed could be found there also. Some of the first pioneers drove in and camped here. This spot was always used for parking and camping during the years the old adobe meeting house was in use as a church. The west lower part is now used as a park and garden. The Dames have planted shrubs and trees and it now appears as it is pictured here.

There was much unrest among the settlers because of a number of Indian depredations throughout the Territoy. Anson Call tells us. "In July, 1853, I received a letter from Thomas R. King, one of my counselors, that he wished me to return from Farmington in consequence of the Indian war, which had broken out in June with Walker's band, in which some of the brethren had already been killed and much plundering done by the Indians in the southern settlements. I prepared myself with a keg of powder and a quantity of lead and immediatetly returned to Fillmore, found the brethren under martial orders, harvesting their grain by large companies, carrying their guns into the fields with them. They had a constant guard kept round about them. The fort was guarded by day and night with close and picket guards. The Pahvant Indians were friendly, helping harvest the grain. We watched them closely and furnished them with provisions."

On July 21, 1853, it was decided that because of the unrest among the Indians, the State House workers should pull down their shanties and move them into the fort, and that all the dry stock should be driven to Salt Lake County, where guards could be provided. Byron and Hostein Warner were chosen to drive the stock.

On August 3, martial law was declared; a triangle of steel was made for sounding an alarm to call the men and boys from the field. The milch cows were herded together and guards placed around them; at night, they were all taken to the public corral and milked while the men took turns standing guard.

On September 13, 1853, William Hatton was killed, supposedly by Indians, while standing guard at the southwest corner of the corral. Many men rushed to the scene, but no Indians could be found. John King stood guard in Hatton's place for the rest of the night.

Many immigrant trains, on the way to California, stopped at the fort. Most of these people were strangers, but once in a while a friend would be among the travelers. There were several instances of young Fillmore girls trying to elope with young men going to California, but they were always prevented from going.

September 25—The Hudspeth Company came to the fort and asked for a camp site. Anson Call told them to camp at Corn Creek where they would find water and grass. He warned the company to be friendly with the Indians and swap goods with them, but they ignored the advice and exchanged gunfire with the redskins. The unfortunate incident later caused the Gunnison Massacre.

At the October conference, 1853, Bishop Bartholomew reported three-hundred four souls in Fillmore. On October 2, James C. Owens received his commission as Captain of the Third Military District of the Territory of Utah, and Captain Standish was promoted to major.

Late in October, Lieutenant Gunnison, topographical engineer, seeking a route for the railroad to the west coast, called at the fort to buy provisions,

accompanied by his guide. He said he wished to explore Sevier Lake. Bishop Bartholomew told him of the trouble the Hudspeth Company had caused by killing and aged Indian, father of Moshoquope, war captain of Chief Kanosh. He warned Gunnison to exercise caution.



Fillmore, from air



Center Street, looking Westward.

CHAPTER TWO

THE FIRST CROP OF GRAIN that was raised in the fall of 1853, was harvested by cradle, hand raked, then bound in bundles by hand, after which it was tramped over by horses instead of threshing. There were no threshing machines. The wheat was washed and cleaned, then ground in coffee grinders. Each member of the family took turns grinding, sometimes far into the night, to get enough flour to keep the family from starving.

Corn was boiled in lye water or water and wood ashes to soften the hulls; the corn was thoroughly washed, the hulls removed, and a sort of hominy made from the kernels.

Nathan B. Baldwin bought a chopper, but the chopped wheat had to be hand-sieved. Later in the year, about May, 1853, Noah Bartholomew completed his grist mill, although it was a slow process grinding wheat into flour. A little earlier on March 15, 1853, Judge Whipple had arrived in Fillmore with the first threshing machine, called a chaff piler. It required a fanning mill, to clean the grain after it had been threshed. In the fall of 1853, the old Whipple thresher had its belt attached to the water power of Noah Bartholomew's gristmill. The harvested grain was all stacked by the mill, threshed out, then ground into flour. The north section of the fort had been enlarged, in order that the stream which supplied the fort with culinary water could run down a steep hill and furnish water power for the Bartholomew gristmill, which was built on the property later owned by Gabriel Huntsman, situated on the east side of Main Street, between First and Second North streets.

In March, 1854, President Anson Call was released, and John A. Ray was made Presiding Elder of Millard. President Call's home was actually in Davis County, but he had been chosen by Brigham Young to supervise the colonization of Fillmore, Utah, he left his wife and family in Bountiful, took unto himself another wife and came to Fillmore. He had been elected counselor to the Legislature in 1852 and 1853, therefore, he spent much of his time in Salt Lake City and Bountiful.

On March 30, 1854, D. B. Hunnington, the Indian interpretor called a counsel between Chief Walker, Chief Kanosh, their braves and the whites. This peace conference was held at Chicken Creek in Juab County, and was attended by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Ezra P. Benson, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Parley P. Pratt, S. N. Carvallo "together with fifty mounted men and one-hundred wagons and teams filled with gentlemen and their wives and families." After much deliberation, aided by the peaceful influence of Chief Walker and Chief Kanosh, a peace was effected on March 30. Chief Walker was given sixteen head of oxen, besides a lot of clothing and some ammunition.

The workshops which had been torn down were now replaced,

adjoining the State House, as the men no longer feared attacks from the Indians.

On May 13, President Brigham Young and company came to Fillmore on a southern tour to encourage the settlers and to inspect the work being done on the State House.

The first celebration of Pioneer Day in Fillmore, July 24, 1854, was held in the new part of the fort down under the hill.

In August, 1854, Joseph Robison, his wife Lucreta Hancock and children, Joseph V., Benjamin H., William Henry, Lucreta, Proctor, Almon, Albert, Adelia, and Franklin Alonzo arrived in Fillmore. In October, Albert Shales, William Duggins, Sims L. Matheny, and others arrived.

In December John A. Ray, counselor, and John Carling, representative, went to the Legislature. On their return trip, John Carling contracted a severe cold and later died of pneumonia.

In April, 1855, the grasshopper made their first appearance. In the spring T. R. King, John A. Ray and William Felshaw were selected as committee to enlarge the farming land by making a canal to the Sink. The plowing was done with a three-handed plow, the invention of Isaiah Huntsman and Janvrin H. Dame, who owned the plow.

A chop feed mill was erected in 1855 on the banks of Chalk Creek, in the northern part of town. Thomas Smith and J. M. Radford were the owners of the mill.

About this time the people of Fillmore were called upon to practice the United Order, by assigning all their earthly possessions to the Church. The first attempt had been made in Missouri. Following is a copy of one of the papers signed by the saints: "Be it known by these presents that I, Chandler Holbrook, of Fillmore City in the County of Millard and the Territory of Utah, for, and in consideration, of the good will which I have for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints give and convey unto Brigham Young, trustee in trust for the said church, his successor in office, and assigns, all my claims and ownership to the following described property, to wit: (Then follows a description of all his property, home, farming land, range land, horses, colts, oxen, cows, calves, hogs, sheep, wagons, carriages, household furniture, compass and surveying instruments, guns, etc., and the evaluation of each.) Together with all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto, belonging or appertaining. I also covenant and agree that I am the lawful claimant and owner of said property, and will warrant and forever defend the same unto the said trustee in trust, his successor in office, and assigns, against the claims of my heir, assigns or any person whomsoever.

(signed) Chandler Holbrook

Witnesses — T. W. Smith and William E. Bridges

TERRITORY OF UTAH
COUNTY OF MILLARD

I, Thomas R. King, Probate Judge of Millard County, certify that the signer of the above transfer personally known to me, appeared this 17th day of April A. D. 1855 and acknowledged that he of his own choice executed the foregoing transfer.

(signed) Thomas R. King, Probate Judge

The United Order was not practiced by all the Church at once, but Brigham Young thought it best to try it out in different localities first. As Trustee of the United Order, he appointed officers of the organization who worked with a board of directors. They divided the work among the saints both women and men, thus keeping everyone employed and on the same economic level, which did away with poverty, as well as preventing the accumulation of great wealth, a socialistic form of religion. All produce was stored in the common storehouse, and each family got supplies as needed. All the saints didn't join the Order, and as some settlers were unwilling to do their share, dissatisfaction arose and the Order was abandoned, but tried again later.

From the early records of Fillmore we obtain the following names of people who deeded all their property to the church and joined the United Order.

John A. and Mary Ray, William Stott, Jonathan P. Smith, Alexander Melville,, Allen, Russell, Orange Warner, Ann Carling, Charles H. Williams, Josiah Call, Ruben McBride, Samuel Brown, Nathan B. Baldwin, Matthew McEwen, John Webb, Chandler Holbrook, William Stevens, John Lovell, Janvrin H. Dame, Thomas W. Smith, Elisha Edward Holden, Furman Mulford, Timothy H. King, Loren E. Kenney, Samuel McBride, Sims L.Matheny, Levi H. McCullough, Isaiah Huntsman, Hyrum B. Bennett, William E. Bridges, Thomas Davies, Daniel Thompson, John W. Radford, James Brooke, Andrew Henry, William Duggins, James Fisher, Gabriel Huntsman, Benjamin H. Robinson, Elizabeth Richmond, William H. Stott, Horace B. Owens, William Felshaw, Ephraim Tomkinson, Steven P. A. Duggins, Culbert King, Richard Johnson, Lewis Brunson, H. H. Noyes, Elisha Hooper, Jacob Croft, James Duncan, Lorenzo P. Rudd, William H. Bishop, Richard Hatton, Byron Warner, Thomas, Charlesworth, Isaac V. Carling, Samuel L. Phillips, Peter Boyce, Russell Rogers, Caroline Amelia Webb, Samuel P. Hoyt, John Elliott, Allenson Colby, Orson Tyler, Ransford Colby, George W. Catlin, John Nichols, Joseph Robison, Oliver H. Speed, Joseph B. Robison, John Bushnell, Peter Robison, Ralph Nephi Rowley, Philo P. Farnsworth, William H. Holly, Hyrum Mace and Elizabeth Mace, Joseph L. Haywood, Noah Willis Bartholomew, James Crosley, Thomas R. King, James Huntsman.



A Record Take of Lions. Austin Johnson, Delta, Newton McBride and Adria Ahlstrom, Fillmore.

CHAPTER THREE

In June, 1855, a number of Fillmore settlers were called to settle at Cedar Springs and build a fort, the first ones to leave were William Stevents, Benjamin and Richard Johnson and families, followed later by the families of James Brooks, Philo Farnsworth, Josiah Call, Walter Stevens, Edward Holden, John Webb, Thomas Green, and Charles Williams.

The grasshoppers came in hordes and in spite of all the pioneers could do, the crops were almost completely destroyed. Samuel P. Hoyte had a large supply of grain on hand, so the next spring he supplied grain to the settlers, but for every bushel borrowed, Hoyt was to have received one and one half bushels in return, but some of the people failed to return the borrowed wheat.

Hay was hauled from Meadow Creek to Corn Creek sloughs between ten and twelve miles distance, from Beaver hay grounds some thirty-five miles distance, and from Clear Lake and Round Valley Lake, twenty and thirty-five miles away respectively.

In December the legislature had its first session in the State House at Fillmore. Laws passed at this session are as follows:

1. Resolution of the further completion of the penitentiary.
2. Resolution in relation to the election of the Chancellor, Regents, ad Treasurer of the University of Deseret.
3. An act of granting and confirming unto the University of the State of Deseret certain land claims therein mentioned.
4. An act appropriating money for educational purposes, and defining certain duties of the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the Un iversity of Deseret.
5. An act of fixing the boundaries of the counties.
6. An act creating and defining the boundaries of Shambip County.
7. Resolution relating to Greasewood and Humboldt Counties,
8. An act apportioning the representation of the Utah Territory.
9. An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah.
10. An act to amend: "an ordinance creating a Surveyor General's office."
11. An act providing for the holding of a convention with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union as a state.
12. Resolution defining the Judicial Districts for the United States courts in the Territory of Utah.
13. Resolution specifying the times of holding United States courts in the several Judicial Districts in the Territories of Utah.
14. Resolution assigning the United States judges for Utah to the several Judicial Districts.
15. An act to amend "an act in relation to marshals and attorneys."
16. An act prescribing the term of certain officers.
17. Resolution concerning furnishing a certified copy of court records and papers.
18. Resolution relating to the publishing and distribution of the laws and journals of the present session.
20. An act granting to Brigham Young and Joseph Young the right to establish and control ferries on Bear River, also a bridge on Molad.
21. An act in relation to the Deseret iron works.
22. An act granting unto Orson Pratt, Orson E. Bates, Edwin D. Wooley, Levi E. Ritter, Vincent Shurtliff, and Enoch Reese a portion of Lone Rock Valley for a herd ground and other purposes.

23. An act granting a ranch and herd ground to Brigham Young and Thomas Rhoados.
24. An act granting unto Brigham Young trustee in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of latter-day Saints, Cache Valley for herding and other purposes.
25. An act granting unto James C. Browning, Erastus Bingham, James Brown senior, Thomas Dunn, Loren Farr, Ogden Valley for a herd ground.
26. to 40. More grants.
41. An act to incorporate Sanpete Coal Company.
42. An act to incorporate Davies County Canal Company.
43. An act incorporating the Deseret Express and Road Company.
44. An act incorporating the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.
45. An act amending, confirming, and legalizing "an ordinance incorporating the Perpetual Emmigration Fund Company."
46. and 47. Appropriations of money to individuals.

The following resolutions pertain to the changing of the capitol of Utah from Fillmore to Salt Lake City:

Whereas the general government has failed to make an appropriation for the completion of the public buildings at the seat of government of this territory;

And whereas the territory has already expended thereon upwards of ten thousand dollars over and above the amount appropriated by Congress;

And whereas we deem it advisable to change the seat of government from Fillmore to Great Salt Lake City until the public buildings at Fillmore City are further completed;

And whereas suitable accomodations can be furnished in Great Salt Lake City.

And whereas it is our duty to pursue that course in regard to legislation best calculated to serve the public interest;

Therefore, be it resolved by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah that the seat of government is removed from Fillmore City to Great Salt Lake City until otherwise provided by law.

And be it further resolved that the Supreme Court hold its annual sessions in Salt Lake City so long as the seat of government remains at that place.

And be it further resolved that this legislative assembly adjourn until ten o'clock a.m. on the 18th inst., to convene and hold the remainder of this session in the social hall, or other suitable place, to be provided by the secretary pro. tem. in Great Salt Lake City.

All laws or parts of laws conflicting with these resolutions are hereby repealed.

Signed — Heber C. Kimball, President of Council.

Approved December 15, 1856.

Hosea Stout — Speaker of the House.

Brigham Young — Governor"

The Church Chronology says, "Monday 10, December 1855, the Utah Records of the laws of Utah — 1852-1861. p. 141-148.

A grand ball was given in the State House Christmas night as Fillmore was enjoying the presence of such notables as Governor Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Jedediah N. Grant, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, George A. Smith, and many others.

In the autobiography of Parley P. Pratt, we find the following information about the celebration in the State House:

"I attended a festival of the Legislature in the State House at Fillmore where all were treated to an abundance of oysters, fruits, wines, etc., by the Honorable Secretary Babbitt."

Captain James C. Owens and Lucretia Robison, daughter of Joseph and Lucretia Hancock Robison were married January 16, 1856 by Brigham Young, and a reception was given in the State House.

The Legislature adjourned in January on the 18th, 1856.

In the later part of January the Brigham Young Express Carrying Company was organized to carry express from the Missouri River to California. Three Fillmore boys were riders for this express, Wesley Dame, Roy McBride, and Samuel Brown.

In February of 1856, President John A. Ray, T. R. King, Peter Robison, and E. E. Holden were called on European missions but didn't leave until April. Other missionaries who left before this time were James McGraw and William King. Parties for the missionaries were given in the State House and everyone old and young, attended.

On May 1, 1856, Fillmore had its first May Day celebration. The whole settlement went up the canyon in wagons, set up their May Pole, and then in the afternoon laid aside their cares while they braided the Maypole and joined in games suitable for young and old. Flowers were gathered for the crowning of their May queen.

A MAY DAY SONG

How gladly wakes this joyful morn, to us so full of pleasure

We'll place the pole, and crown our queen, and dance a fairy measure,

Come, daughters, sing the merriest song, come forth with joy today

'Tis Mayday morn, 'tis Mayday morn, 'tis Mayday, merry Mayday.

Chorus: Oh daughters sing the merriest song, tra, la, la, la, la,

Voices ringing all day long, tra la, la, la, la.

In the October Conference, it was decided that the Saints who immigrated from Europe, using the Perpetual Immigration Fund should cross the plains with handcarts, and that the missionaries going on Eastern missions push a handcart carrying all their provisions from Salt Lake City to Iowa City, Iowa, which was the terminus of the Rock Island Railroad. The handacarts were built with shafts of hickory or oak about five feet long, with cross pieces, one of them serving for a handle, forming the bed of the cart, under the center of which was a wooden axle tree, the wheels being also of wood, with a light iron band, and the entire weight of the vehicle was about sixty pounds. Wagons were provided to carry the extra provisions, tents, and persons unable to walk. The handcart song was sung.

THE HANDCART SONG

We're going to Zion in our carts
And the spirit of God in our hearts.
Hurrah for the camp of Israel!
Hurrah for the handcart scheme!
Hurrah, hurrah! 'Tis better far than
Wagon and ox teams."

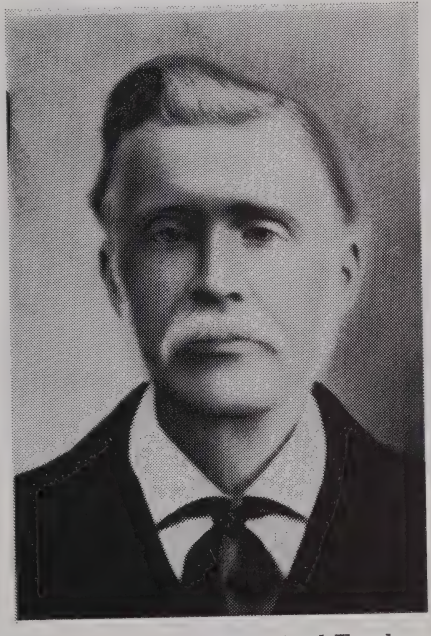
The first handcart missionaries to leave Fillmore in April of 1856 were William Felshaw, Ruben McBride, James Brooke, and Gabriel Huntsman. The latter leaving a wife with a five-months old baby, Gabriel Riley Huntsman who was born in the fort.

The grasshoppers came again in 1856 but not in such hordes as they did in the previous year, however, worms destroyed most of the potato crop, as well as injuring most of the vegetable gardens.

On December 10, 1856, the sixth annual session of the Utah Legislature convened at Fillmore, but on account of the unfurnished condition of the State House and other unfavorable conditions at Fillmore, the Legislature adjourned to Salt Lake City, where it convened December 18.



Gabriel Huntsman, pioneer of 1852, merchant and hotel man. On mission to Canada.



John Kelly, Pioneer School Teacher, City and County Official.

CHAPTER FOUR

In September 21, 1856, Brigham Young held a meeting of the Saints in the old bowery, and declared that he "would no longer dwell among a people filled with contention, covetousness, pride, and iniquity." Unless they put away their sins, a separation must take place, and the righteous be forever parted from the ungodly. He asked for a standing vote of those who desired to obey every principle of the Gospel and the entire congregation responded. This was the beginning of a spiritual reformation that spread to all the settlements in the Territory, all the members repented of their wrong-doings ,and were re-baptised by Bishop Lewis B. Brunson, and his counselors Daniel Thompson and Samuel P. Hoyt.

Early in 1857, John Kelly, a well-educated, refined gentleman from England, arrived in Fillmore. He had composed the song "Zion Stand With Hills Surrounded" from the description of Zion the missionaries gave him in England. He became one of Fillmore's foremost educators and influenced the lives of everyone with whom he came in contact.

A number of the settlers went to California, as the Mormons had established a settlement in San Bernardino, where making a livelihood seemed less difficult. Among those who left were William Bickmore, Robert Lasenby, Jacob and William Benn, and William Parkes.

Judge W. W. Drummond, who was appointed by President Buchannen to succeed Leonidas Shaver as Associate Justice of Utah, held court in Fillmore and caused much talk by bringing with him a woman who was not his wife. After adjourning court in Fillmore, he made his way to California, and then by water back to his home in Chicago, spreading false reports about the people in Utah. His report to President Buchannen resulted in the sending of Johnston's army to stop the supposed rebellion of the Mormons against the United States.

On July 24, 1857, all the Saints were celebrating the tenth anniversary of their arrival in Utah, when word reached them that an army was on its way to Utah to install Alfred Cumming as governor in place of Brigham Young, and to replace other officers with non-Mormon. The Saints were filled with consternation, for from past experiences, they expected to be driven once more from their homes into the wilderness. Brigham Young, governor of the Territory, gave orders that the Nauvoo Legion stand ready to defend the Saints. Everything was put in readiness to move south if necessary. The army went into winter quarters on Black Fork of the Green River, beyond Fort Bridger, as that fort had burned by the Mormons. They were one-hundred fifteen miles from Salt Lake City. From here negotiations went on for their entry into Utah, but much misunderstanding took place and little headway was made. The Mormons had burned supply trains, captured hundreds of head of beef cattle, destroyed the forage, and hindered the advance of the army in every way possible, short of the shedding of blood.

In February, 1858, a messenger from Washington, D. C., arrived in Salt Lake City after traveling by water to California. Introducing himself as Dr. Osborne, he asked for an interview with Brigham Young, which was granted. When the interview took place, "Dr. Osborne" turned out to be their old friend, Colonel Thomas L. Kane of the Missouri days. He was pale and travel worn, but smiled at the hearty welcome given him by Brigham Young and his aids. What went on between Brigham Young and Colonel Kane has never been made public; however, on the 12th of March, the Colonel arrived at Camp Scott, headquarters of Johnston's army with credentials from President Buchannen and letters from Brigham Young authorizing him to act as negotiator. After much remonstrating, Governor Cumming agreed to enter Utah escorted by members of the Mormon militia, as he was anxious to adjust matters between the United States Army and the Mormons without loss of life. He entered Salt Lake City April 12, 1858, and was everywhere acknowledged as governor and was received with honors.

Colonel Kane left for Washington and made his report to the president, just in time to save the people of Utah from destruction, as by this time President Buchannen had heavy re-enforcements on the way to Utah. Colonel Kane was indeed a friend to the Mormon people.

In the meantime Brigham Young had ordered the move south, as he mistrusted the motives behind the moves of the men who had Johnston's army enter Utah.

Apostle George Q. Cannon in charge of the equipment and Albert Carrington, editor of the Deseret News, with their families and staff of workers, moved to Fillmore, and twenty issues of the *NEWS* were printed in Fillmore in the basement of the State House. Many other prominent families came to Fillmore for the summer of 1858. The first issue of the news printed in Fillmore was dated May 5, 1858.

These were trying times when nerves were taxed to the breaking point. Captain James C. Owens had his men guard the canyons and entrances to Fillmore, and be ready for any emergency. General Daniel H. Wells kept in close touch with the rest of the Mormon militia by means of fast express. Men on the fleetest horses were stationed at convenient distances in order that messages could be carried at the fastest possible speed.

All missionaries were called home to help in the defense of Zion, those who came to Fillmore were William King from the Sandwich Islands, T. R. King, E. E. Holden, Peter Robison, John A. Ray from Europe, William Felshaw from eastern United States, James Brooke from Africa, and Gabriel Huntsman from eastern Canada.

The leaders of the church had acknowledged Governor Cumming and because of the report given President Buchannen by Colonel Kane and others who pleaded the Mormon cause, the president issued a proclamation offering "free and full pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the government." This document was entrusted to two peace commissioners, L. W. Powell, ex-governor and senator-elect of Kentucky, and Major B. McCullough of Mexican War fame, who immediately set out for Utah. On June 7, 1858, they arrived in Salt Lake City and held conferences with Brigham Young and his aides. These peace commissioners insisted that

Johnston's army, which had been at Camp Scott all this time, be allowed to ented the Salt Lake Valley and camp on its outskirts, but that no property or persons would be molested.

We will let the great historian Bancroft tell the story.

"On the 26th day of June, 1858, the army of Utah enters the Great Salt Lake Valley. The following day is the Sabbath and the anniversary of the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. 'We will go far enough into the wilderness,' says Brigham before the expulsion from Nauvoo, 'so far that never again will we come in contact with our persecutors.' They had journeyed some two-thousand miles, subsisting at times on herbs and roots, seeking but to be left alone. After years of patient toil and self-denial they had built up their new Zion, a city in which, whatever the faults of its denizens, there was less of gross dissipation, of lewdness, and drunkeness, than among the Gentiles. They had seen their wives and daughters coerced by a militia rabble. They had not yet forgotten the days of Nauvoo and the posse comitatus of Governor Ford. And now, the posse comitatus of Governor Cumming was debauching from the mouth of Immigration Canyon, the spot whence, twelve years before, the President of their church had selected for them an abiding place.

The rays of the rising sun slant athwart the bayonets of the fifth infantry forming the van of the Union Army, as it approaches the outskirts of Salt Lake City. At dusk is still heard the rumble of caissons and baggage wagons, but no other sound is heard save the murmer of the creek; nor is there sign of life in the city of the Saints. Zion is deserted!

Thirty-thousand of the Mormons have left their homes in Salt Lake City and the northern settlements taking with them all their movable effects, and leaving only in the city a score of men with instructions to apply the torch if it should be occupied by the troops. The outer doors were locked, and in the vacant dwellings were heaps of straw, shavings, and wood ready for the work of destruction. In April, when Cummings first arrived in the city, he reported that the people were already moving from the northern settlements. The roads were filled with wagons laden with provisions and household furniture.

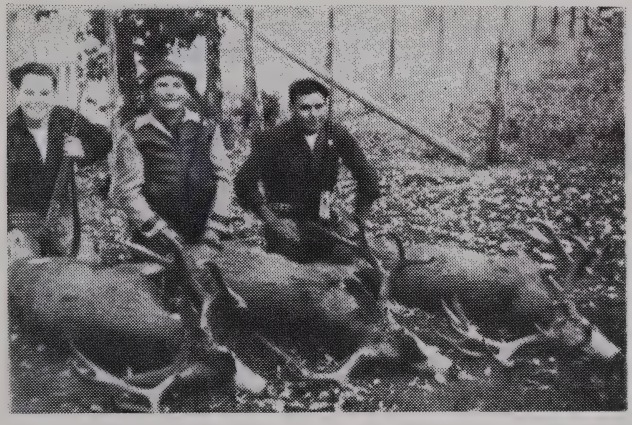
"What had become of the Mormons" was the question asked throughout Europe and America when this second exodus became known. "We are told that they have embarked on a voyage over five-hundred miles of untracked desert," said the *London Times*. "We think it would be unwise to treat Mormonism as a nuisance, to be abated by a posse comitatus," declared the *New York Times*. Meanwhile the Mormons were quietly sojourning at Provo, some sixty miles from Salt Lake City. Some had gone as far as Fillmore to the south. That they would have followed their prophet implicitly, wither so-ever he would have led, does not admit of doubt; but after some further negotiation, Brigham, with the members of the first presidency, and certain of the elders, returned to their homes on the first of July, followed, soon afterward, by the remainder of the community, and the Utah War was practically at an end. Two days later the commissioners started for Washington, having faithfully carried out the letter of their instructions.

After remaining for three days on the banks of the Jordan, the troops

were removed to Cedar Valley, where a site had been selected for an encampment about midway between Salt Lake City and Provo, from which the forces could operate in either direction. To this was given the name Camp Floyd. "I was desirious," writes Johnston, "to avoid proximity to any settlements if possible; but this is not practicable, for every suitable position where there is water, is occupied.' " [1]

After peace was restored, apostles George Q. Cannon, Orson Pratt, and their families, and other high church officials, who had sojourned in Fillmore for several months, together with the printing press of the *Deseret News,* all returned to Salt Lake City, September 22, 1858, "The Deseret News resumed its publication in Great Salt Lake City, after publishing twenty numbers in Fillmore." *Church Chronology,* p. 33. Our little city returned to the business of raising crops as well as raising the standards of living, now that her citizens were free from the fear of persecution.

1. *History of Utah,* page 534: Hubert Howe Bancroft; History Company Publishers, San Francisco, California, 1880.



More victorious hunters: Vance, Charles, and Lloyd Keel.



Victorious Hunters in Fillmore's Canyon. Left to right: Roy A. Dame, Charles and Arthur Brunson.

CHAPTER FIVE

AMONG THE NEW SETTLERS who arrived in 1858, were Thomas Turner, William Stokes, John Powell, Robert Henry and three children, John Warren, Mary Ann and Agnes Henry, John Cooper, and J. S. Giles. Mr. Giles came with the army and was converted to Mormonism. He later taught school, did surveying, practiced law, even helped with the sick, setting broken bones and doing anything else to help those who were in need of his help.

List of land owners taken from the records of Millard County—Chandler Holbrook, surveyor.

Alexander Melville, Elizabeth Richmond, Ann Carling, Abraham Carling, Isaac V. Carling, William Stott, Richard Hatton, Matthew McEwan, George W. Hickman, Peter Boyce, Thomas Davies, Allen Russell, Furman Mulford, Benjamin H. Robison, Peter Robison, Janvrin H. Dame, Samuel Brown, Elisha Hooper, Thomas R. King, John F. Cavanah, John Ellett, Charity Prowes, Orange Warner, Alfred P. Safford, Oliver H. Speed, Mitchell Stephens, John Webb, James Fisher, Thomas W. Smith, William E. Briggs, James Huntsman, Byron Warner, Gabriel Huntsman, Daniel Thompson, James C. Owens, George A. Shields, Graham Douglas, William Duggins, Theodore King, John W. Radford, Peter Robison, John Eldridge, Benjamin H. Robison, Thomas R. King, Chandler Holbrook, George W. Catlin, Thomas W. Smith, Daniel Thompson, Thurman Mulford, Hyrum Mace, Elisha Hooper, Janvrin H. Dame, John W. Radford, Levi H. McCullough, John H. Cavanah, Jacob Huntsman, Jesse Huntsman, Peter Huntsman, Timothy H. King, Loren E. Kenney, Luke Heild, John Ellett, Horace Russell, Harrison Wood, Henry Boyce, Peter Hanson, Isaac V. Carling, Nathan Peerce, William Stott, Samuel Brown, Samuel G. Sears, John Webb, John Eldridge, Wiliam C. Stephens, Nathan B. Baldwin, Jonathan P. Smith, Isaac W. Pierce, William Holly, Isaac Holly, Richard Hatton, Ralph N. Rowley, William S. Hawley, Horace B. Owens, Chandler Holbrook, Ephraim Tompkinson, Peter Robinson, Orson C. Holbrook, Thomas R. King, Janvrin H. Dame, William Stott, John Eldridge, William H. Robison, Nathan B. Baldwin, Thomas W. Smith, Leman Bronson, Horace B. Owens, William Duggins, Ralph Rowley, Ephraim Tomkins, Alfred P. Safford, John D. Lemon, James Duncan, Philo P. Farnsworth, Timothy King, John Webb, Andrew Henry, Peter Huntsman, Reuben McBride, Hugh Thompson, Elisha Hooper, Samuel McBride, Horace Russell, John H. Ray, Horace B. Owens, George W. Catlin, William R. Bridges, John Ellett, Sims L. Matherny.

1857 —

Nathan B. Baldwin, Gabriel Huntsman, Lewis Brunson, Joseph V. Robison, Matthew McEwan, Nathan B. Baldwin, Allen Russel, Horace Russel, Samuel McBride, Joseph Robison, Chandler Holbrook, Leman Bronson, Joseph Robison.

1858 —

Joseph Robison, Henry I. Faust, Joseph Woodcock, James Crossley, John Powell, Joseph V. Robison, Henry Robison, William E. Bridges, George Black, William C. Prows, Culbert King, William King, Hostein M. Warner, Nathan K. Knight, John Nield, Anthony Mertin, Robert E. Egbert, Dorus Warner, Thomas Call, John Eldridge, Lorenzo D. Rudd, Nathan K. Knight, Thomas Davies.

1859 —

Henry J. Faust, John Lovell, William Stokes, John W. Dutson, Joseph L. Heywood, Nathan B. Baldwin, James Starley, George Lovel, John Lovel, Lorenzo D. Rudd, Dennis G. Winn, Richard Johnson, Byron Warner, Doras Warner, James

Owens, Gabriel Huntsman, John W. Dutson, Jacob Croft, Amelia McRae, Robert E. Egbert, Edward Frost, Robert Bridges, Gabriel Huntsman, James Huntsman, Horace B. Owens, Joseph Robison, Allen Russell, Joseph Robison, William Holley, Thomas Charlesworth, Abraham F. Carling, Isaac V. Carling, Helen Brown, Franklin Wilcox, Alexander Melville, John Eldredge, Orson C. Holbrook, Chandler Holbrook, John A. Ray, Sims L. Matheny, Benjamin Robison, William Prowes.

1860 —

Nathan K. Knight, Joseph Barrow, Chandler Holbrook, William Prowes, Nathan B. Baldwin, A. George Sears, Thomas Evans, Isaac V. Carling, Peter Robison, Thomas Turner.

1861 —

Peter Boyce.

1862 —

Ira Sutton, Mads Larsen, Richard Hatton, Thomas Charlesworth, William E. Bridges, W. F. Bridges, Nathan B. Baldwin.

1863 —

Thomas Callister, O. H. Speed, James Huntsman, C. H. Pond, Thomas Turner, Henry Cook, Hans Rasmussen.

1866 —

John Ashman, James Stoner, William Felshaw, Edward Frost, S. Sherman, William Beeston, Daniel Thompson, Thomas Edwin King, John Eldridge, L. Brunson, W. Goulter, John Goulter, George Eldridge, Thomas Davies, Reuben A. McBride, John Kelly, John Cooper, Nathan B. Baldwin, William Henry Robison, Wesley Dame, S. Roberts, James Abram, Josiah Gibbs, Thomas Mather.

1867 —

O. J. Lloyd, John W. Van Coleman, Harley Colgrave, Thomas R. King, Allen Russell.

RECORD OF SURVEYORS

Thomas Edwin King — Surveyor

1863 —

James Howorth, John Boume, Thomas E. King, E. Webb, J. H. Dame, John Kelly, R. Hatton, W. Warner, D. and P. Evans, Orange Warner, William Lambert, Francis Carling, James Lambert, Charles Treseda, Nicholas Paul, C. P. Beauregard, Christian Olsen, Christian Hansen, W. L. Tescott, J. F. Gibbs, John Rogers, Corn Creek, Daniel Rogers, Corn Creek, S. A. Cortsen, Corn Creek, J. Woodcock, Corn Creek; Hans Peterson, M. H. Bennett, David H. Bennett, Allen Russell, Richard Johnson and A. P. Harmon, John Ellett, Isaac V. Carling, James Rowley, DeWitt Reed, John King, H. Russell, L. H. McCullough, James Matthews, George Monroe, William Probert, J. F. Gibbs, William Linndblad, Corn Creek; William Linndblad, Black Rock; J. Riddle, Black Rock; John Webb, Black Rock; William Copley, Petersburg; W. Franks.

1865 —

Peter Huntsman, O. H. Speed, George Finlinson, Nephi Davies, Thomas Davies, William North, Thomas Henderson, William Hall, Petersburg; John E. Conk, Joseph E. Pugmire, William George, Corn Creek; Allen Russell, John Mather, John Dewsnip, Matthew McEwan, John Ellett, E. Partridge, Taysum and Starley, James Melville, Horace Russell, James Owens, Hans Hanson.

LAND CERTIFICATES

1863 —

F. Pearson, Round Valley; Albert Crandall, Round Valley; George Monroe, Round Valley; Mason Cutler, Round Valley; William Memmott, Round Valley; William B. Cole, Round Valley; James Matthews, Round Valley; Thomas Painter, Round

Valley; Peter Boyce, Round Valley; S. Eaton, Round Valley; Thomas F. Robins, Round Valley; Thomas Memmott, Round Valley; Williams Robin, Round Valley; John Memmott, Round Valley; William Probert, Round Valley; Benjamin Johnson, Round Valley; John Eaton, Round Valley; Mads Larsen, Corn Creek; Robert Barrow, Corn Creek; Richard Hatton, Corn Creek.

1864 —

Robert Henry, Meadow Creek; A. Henry, Meadow Creek; Joseph Lovell, Fillmore; J. H. Dutson, Fillmore; Charles A. Robison, Fillmore; Hans Peterson, Fillmore.



The Lion Hunt. Left to right: Adria Ahlstrom, Newton McBride, Lavar Peterson, and Lloyd Roberts.



Sheep Herd

CHAPTER SIX

In September 1858, there was a heavy snowstorm in which E. E. Holden and his son lost their lives trying to reach help. The next month Josiah Call and Samuel Brown were killed by the Indians who mistook them for U. S. soldiers, in the coats they had bought at Camp Floyd.

At a mass meeting on December 5, 1858, it was decided to turn the waters of Chalk Creek into a new channel and to enlarge the city limits.

Fillmore had a tri-weekly mail service which kept the settlers in touch with the outside world. Although the settlers still fought the grasshoppers each summer, enough crops were raised so that no one suffered from lack of food.

In the fall of 1859, T. R. King, Millard County's representative to the Legislature, left for Salt Lake City and was accompanied by his son, T. E. King and his daughter, Delilah, in order that they could attend the Mousley High School.



Delilah King Olson, pioneer teacher and civic worker.



Daniel Olson, Fillmore Pioneer Cabinet Maker and Musician.

Johnston's army had brought in some undesirable people, but a number of the soldiers were favorably impressed by the people of Utah, and remained

behind when the army was withdrawn in 1860, due to the outbreak of the Civil War. The government stores at Camp Floyd had to be sold; the supplies were valued at four million dollars, but the entire proceeds from the sale did not exceed one-hundred thousand dollars. Brigham Young prophesied that the goods would yet be sold in the Territory of Utah cheaper than in the States. Now his prophesy had been fulfilled, for provisions such as flour, sugar cereals, clothing, blankets, wagons, and livestock, sold at 2% of the original cost. The Saints were thrifty and industrious, so made use of everything the army had for sale. Trading was done mostly on an exchange basis; for instance, if one had a surplus of potatoes, he might exchange some for flour, molasses, wood, etc., as there was very little cash in circulation.

Now that peace was assured, missionaries were again sent out; among those who left from Fillmore, were Reuben McBride, Amasa and his son Francis M. Lyman, who went to England in 1860. Among those who were sent to California as teamsters, to get returning elders and coverted Saints who had come by water to California, were John R. King, James Huntsman, Daniel Thompson, L. H. McCullough, Culbert King, and others. Teamsters who left for Missouri with Captain John R. Murdock, were Henry, Alvin and Joseph V. Robison, David Stevens, Orson Holbrook, DeWitt C. Reed, George Loveli, T. E. King. The Robison brothers went on to Illinois and returned with horses and cattle.

In May, 1861, Thomas Callister, who was bishop of the Seventeenth Ward in Salt Lake City, was selected by Brigham Young to come to Fillmore and presided over the Saints. He immediately made friends with everyone, including Chief Kanosh and his followers.

That fall William Beeston arrived; he was the first paper hanger and painter; and later served as choir leader for many years.

In May of 1862, Captain John R. Murdock with teamsters Marcellus Webb, Albert Shales, Abraham Carling, W. A. Phelps, John Elliott, Isaac Pierce, and others left for Florence, Nebraska, and returned September 27, bringing many Danish immigrants. Among the company sent to Fillmore, were Hogan Anderson and family, Christian P. Beaureard, his wife Anna, and children Marinus, Peter, Charles, Nels, Augusta, and Francis; Christian Hanson, his wife Gertrude Rasmussen and children Hans C., and Erasmus Martin; Andrew Sorenson and wife, Hans Peterson, his father and mother, Peter and Olin Elizabeth Hanson; Daniel Olsen; Hans Hanson and his wife Hannah, and mother-in-law, Johanna Sorenson. This was the honeymoon trip for Hans and Hannah, who waited until they got to Florence, Nebraska to be married, so that they could be sealed when they reached the endowment house. These Danish people were all friends and most of them settled in the southwestern part of Fillmore, which was then known as Danish town. Daniel Olsen, who had been making furniture in Salt Lake City as well as conducting an orchestra in the Social Hall came to Fillmore and married Delilah King and became one of Fillmore's leading musicians, furnishing band and orchestra music for dances and entertainments for years.

All of these immigrants helped in the building up of Millard County, for each was expert in some particular trade. Brigham Young was highly rated as an empire builder, even by his enemies, and he arranged that

each settlement should have it portion of skilled settlers, carpenters, furniture makers, masons, farmers, dairymen, nurserymen, millers, mechanics, teamsters, lumbermen, blacksmith, shoemakers, and hardy frontiersmen, who knew how to use weapons of defense; he also chose educators, musicians, lawyers, surveyors, merchants, tailors—each vocation as necessary and important as the other, in order to achieve a prosperous and contented community life.

Trips were still being made to Florence, Neb., to bring in the immigrants who had been converted by the missionaries. Among the teamsters who went with Captain Samuel White in 1863, were Marcellus Warner, Marcellus Webb, Albert Shales, John Felshaw, J. V. Knight, John Cavanah, Henry Bennett, Hans Rasmussen, Almon Robison, William Hatton, Joseph Lovell, Joseph Holbrook, Matthew McEwan. This trip was a memorable one as the U. S. soldiers were still in the vicinity of the Sweetwater River in Wyoming. Captain Price, in command of the troops, ordered the Mormon teamsters into the center of a corral made by the wagons, and at the point of a bayonet, made them swear allegiance to the United States. The soldiers were still smarting from the effects of the unnecessary march to Utah.

Romance blossomed on the plains. Youth with its vision and confidence in the future overcomes all obstacles. Cupid kept busy. M. W. Warner fell in love with his passenger, Christina Brown; Abraham Carling succumed to the charms of a rosy little English maid, ,Ann Ashman, who had courageously left her family in the Old Country and traveled alone to Zion; John Cavanah married one of his passengers, and Hostein Warner wed Ann Dewsnip.



The family of Abraham and Anne Ashman Carling: left to right: John, Anne, Abraham, Sr., Elizabeth, George, Elmer, Emeline, Abraham, Jr., Frank, Sarah Ellen, Joseph, Earnest, and Kathrine.

In March of 1863, Apostle Amasa Lyman and his son Francis M. Lyman and their families, moved to Fillmore from San Bernardino; Edward Partridge and his family also came at this time.

The settlers started to build a new fort around the public square, but it was later abandoed, as there seemed to be no need for further protection from the Indians.

The settlers were always thinking of better ways to provide the necessities of life: in 1864, N. B. Bartholomew attached a carding machine to his flour mill for carding wool and rolling it into bundles, from which the women could spin and weave it into the much-needed cloth. New settlers were Dr. North and family, John Ashman, his wife and children, Ellen, Isabel, Harriet, and John; also Robert Brown and his family.



Home of John and Anne Wild Ashman.

Food was still scarce, carrots and beets were boiled down to a dark strong syrup, which was used to sweeten food; wild berries, currants, and plums were gathered and dried for winter. The settlers had very little clothing, as the cheapest kind of calico cloth cost a dollar a yard, and in order to obtain wool clothing, the sheep had to be sheared, the wool washed and carded, dyed, spun into thread, and woven into cloth, before the clothing could be made. A few years before this, John Powell and Albert Shales had made spinning wheels for the purpose of making cloth from wild flax; however this experiment proved to be a disappointment.

Many of the settlers in Millard County were called upon to help restore the dam in the Sevier River which had gone out the previous summer. The rock was hauled from Dry Creek Canyon, a distance of forty miles from the dam. John and Elizabeth Everetts Nichols left for Deseret at this time.

Captain John R. Murdock's teamsters for 1864 were Amasa Lyman, J. Newton McBride, Hostein Warner, Orange Warner, Marcellus Webb, and John Felshaw. The Dewsnips and James Peterson, Elizabeth Ann Steele (who later married John Ashman) and her sister, Fanny, returned with this company. Their teams were mules and horses purchased at Camp Floyd.

Detachments of the army stationed along the plains were naturally hostile to the Mormons since the Utah War, so the first detachment they met

attempted to take the teams with the U. S. brand on them away from the drivers. The drivers were clever, however, and from then on, whenever the company expected to come in contact with the soldiers, the teamsters took tar from the wheels of their wagons and traced a big U. S. on the side of each animal. The soldiers, thinking the teamsters were trying to attract their attention, ignored the company, thus they succeeded in going the rest of the way without being molested by the army.

On April 19, 1865, memorial exercises were held in the upper room of the State House for President Abraham Lincoln. No Mormon soldiers served during the Civil War; in fact, a detachment of volunteers from California was stationed at Camp Floyd to insure peace for Utah. The U. S. government still doubted the loyalty of the members of the Mormon church.

In the spring of 1865, it was decided to erect a telegraph line through Utah. Each settlement was anxious to help in the erection of this line, since it would connect Utah with the outside world. Almon Robison and Volney King were selected to go to Salt Lake City along with representaives from each setlement to learn the operation of the telgraph.

In the fall of 1865, several molasses mills were running. Christian P. Beauregard made the first one constructed of iron, the ones before this time being made of wood. Chandler Holbrook, Myron Prisbee, Daniel Thompson, and F. M. Lyman all operated molasses mills. The women used molasses instead of sugar to preserve their fruit, as sugar sold at one dollar per pound and was hard to get at that. The most plentiful fruits were ground cherries and potawatami plums, peaches at this time were sixty cent a pound, as the first trees had winter-killed.

Many men in Millard County were called upon to join a posse to follow Black Hawk and his warriors, who had killed James Ivie and Henry Wright, young son of Jonathan C. Wright, who was herding cows at Round Valley (Scipio). The Indians had swooped down on this section and taken three-hundred head of cattle, driving them up the canyon towards Sevier County. Runners were sent to the north, but by the time sufficient help arrived, orders came to Captain Owens not to pursue the Indians any farther. Jacob Croft and John Powell were working at a sawmill at the mouth of the canyon just before the Black Hawk raid. Jacob Croft dreamed the Indians came and killed the two men; he was so impressed by this dream, that he and Mr. Powell immediately left for Fillmore, or no doubt they, too, would have been killed.

In June, 1866, Amasa Lyman and son erected a flour mill in the south-east part of town, just above the mill built by Jacob Croft. For many years these two mills were known as the upper and lower mills. William Gibbs and Horace Thornton were the millers.

The telegraph line was finished through the territory to St. George in January, 1867. The operators were Scipio Kenney, Round Valley; Richard Horn, Clarence Merrill, Fillmore; and Volney King, Cove Fort.

In February, deputy United States marshal, F. M. Lyman, went with a posse composed of J. V. Robison, J. C. Owens, Minor Prisby, Peter Huntsman, William King, Thomas E. King, Edward Partridge, Almon Robison, Lewis Brunson, Allen Russell, Orson C. Holbrook to capture a band of cattle thieves southwest of Sevier Lake. Cattle stealing was becoming a common

practice, not only among the Indians, but among organized bands of thieves. But these early pioneers were strong and fearless, not hesitating to pursue the thieves, who were finally captured and brought to justice.



Imogene Gibbs Mellville, Pioneer Telegrapher, Fillmore.

At the April conference in 1867, H. J. McCullough, Orson C. Holbrook, Josiah F. Gibbs, Nathan B. Baldwin, Platt D. Lyman, and Almon Robison were called on European missions.

In the summer of 1867, Mary Gibbs (Bishop), and her sister, Imogene Gibbs (Melville), were installed as telegraph operators for the Fillmore office. The railroad had now reached as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, making it easier to bring merchandise, as well as immigrants.

Early in 1868, James King came to Fillmore after the dam in the Sevier River had gone out again, and Deseret was abandoned for a while. He built a small store and started in business. Christian Anderson, who was a pioneer of Gunnison, moved to Fillmore, and became very active in church and civic work.

John Kelly writes the *Deseret News* July 12, 1868, "We have a female Relief Society amongst us, with Eunice Holbrook its president, and I have no doubt its operations will be beneficially felt by those who require pecuniary assistance, and indeed they have already been felt. Our Sunday School superintendent is Francis M. Lyman, with Edward Partridge and John Kelly as counselor. We have two-hundred pupils. Our energetic bishop is an active worker for the promotion of the Sunday School.

"Very little building is going on at the present time, but preparations are being made, Horace Owens is engaged in making bricks; John L. Smith and Alfred P. Spafford are running a lathe and shingle machine, and Jacob Croft has lately erected a saw mill in Meadow Creek canyon (he also has one in Chalk Creek Canyon and Round Valley Canyon) thereby multiplying the facilities for permanent improvement, of which, no doubt, we shall take advantage when we feel able. Benjamin H. and J. V. Robison are making preparations for the erection of a good tannery here; and Benjamin Johnson of Holden is erecting a sawmill in Pioneer Creek. Success to progressive men, the health of the people is generally good."

At an election held in August, 1868, the following were elected in Millard County: representative to the legislature, Francis M. Lyman, selectman R. A. McBride; sheriff, Peter Huntsman; coroner, Simms L. Matheny;

county surveyor, Thomas E. King; county treasurer, John Dutson; superintendent of schools, John Kelly; pound keeper, Edward Partridge; justice of peace, John L. Smith; constable, William King; at Meadow, justice of peace, William Stott; constable, H. B. Monroe; pound keeper, James Duncan; fence-viewers, H. B. Bennett, Robert Martin, Edwin Stott Holden precinct, justice of peace, Joseph F. Giles; constable, George Nixon; pound keeper, A. P. Harmon; Kanosh precinct. justice of peace, Dennis Dorrty; constable, Noah Avery; pound keeper, John Lott; Deseret precinct: justice of peace, Henry Roper; constable, William Gardner; pound keeper, Thomas Morgan; Round Valley (Scipio) precinct: justice of peace, William Memmott constable, B. H. Johnson; pound keeper; and fence-viewers, Jesse Martin and Thomas Memmott.

Teamsters sent for immigrants in 1868 were William J. Goulter, William Beeston, George Bryant, William Hatton, George Croft, Volney King, Peter Beauregard, and James Peterson.

In August of 1868, a committee composed of Thomas R. King, Edward Partridge, and Benjamin H. Robison was appointed to arrange for the refurnishing of the meeting house.

During the summer of this year, a cemetery was surveyed, just west of the first cemetery, the lots were each a rod square, and four lots to the block with walks eight feet three inches wide running north and south as well as east and west between the blocks ,with a street two rods wide all around the cemetery. George Finlinson was sexton.

At a conference held October 24 and 25, 1868, the visiting brethren were apostles Erastus Snow and Joseph Birch of St. George, who had the following church officers sustained: Thomas Callister, bishop and presiding priest of Millard County; William H. Stott, presiding priest at Meadow; Culbert King, presiding priest at Corn Creek; Walter Stevens, presiding priest at Holden; Daniel Thompson, presiding priest at Round Valley; John Lovell, presiding priest at Deseret and Oak Creek; Jacob Croft, president of High Priests Quorum, with James Huntsman and Edward Partridge as counselors; Chandler Holbrook, president of Mass Quorum of Seventies; John Ashman, president of Elders Quorum, with Christian Beauregard and J. D. Smith, counselors; Jefferson Trimble, president of Deacons Quorum; John Kelly, ward clerk, and F. M. Lyman, assistant.

Elder Marion J. Shelton writes Deseret News, Monday, October 26, 1868. "Round Valley, wherein in 1869 we had to travel two miles away from the road to obtain water sufficient for camp purposes, is now a settlement of nearly one-hundred families, and the water is so abundant that it is now ruining the roads. Cedar Springs (Holden) not long since a milk ranch, is now a prosperous city, threatening to outstrip its neighbors, and the people have more water than they can control."

CHAPTER SEVEN

EARLY IN 1869, H. B. OWENS, ALLEN RUSSELL, AND JACOB CROFT, were appointed to supervise the building of a dam in Chalk Creek and make a reservoir west of Fillmore.

On March 4, 1869, a mass meeting was called to discuss the organization of a co-op store. A hundred and seventy-five shares were to be sold, at twenty-five dollars per share; the money was soon subscribed. On March 15, the organization was completed. It was called the Fillmore Branch of Z. C. M. I.; the officers were Thomas Callister, president; Edward Partridge, vice-president; Thomas R. King, F. M. Lyman, Chandler Holbrook, J. V. Robison and John Dutson, directors; John Kelly, secretary; with Levi H. McCullough as assistant secretary. The company bought the stock of Gabriel Huntsman and James King and rented the James King property at twenty dollars a month, until they could build.

On March 8, 9, and 10, President George A. Smith and others came to Fillmore to hold a special conference. A school of Prophets was organized; the parent school was opened at Nauvoo, Illinois in 1842.

On March 10, 1869, the Millard Stake of Zion was organized with Thomas Callister, president; Edward Partridge, vice-president; J. L. Smith, secretary; and John Kelly, treasurer. Thomas Callister, president of the High Council, with members F. M. Lyman, Thomas R. King, J. V. Robison, Lewis Brunson, J. C. Owens, Allen Russell, B. H. Robison, John L. Smith, William King, all of Fillmore; J. B. Martin of Scipio; Charles Hall, Kanosh; H. B. Bennett, Holden. Daniel Thompson was ordained bishop of Scipio, Culbert King, bishop of Kanosh and Edward Partridge, bishop of Fillmore.

Volney King tells us in his journal, "At a fast meeting in April, 1869, the speakers noticed a scarcity of breatstuffs, and they advised a division with those who were destitute. The Sunday following an active teachers quorum was organized, with the following members: James Starley, H. B. Owens, Alexander Melville, J. B. Smith, George Finlinson, William H. Bishop, T. E. King, L. E. Penney, J. W. Dutson, and Ralph N. Rowley. People from Fillmore welcomed President Young, Daniel H. Wells, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, junior, Joseph Young, H. S. Eldridge, George Dunford, and John Squires on their way south, whom they met at Round Valley and accompanied them back to Fillmore, as did many of the people of Round Valley."

President Young instructed them how to run a co-operative store. He told them to let the poor men buy the shares, not the capitalists, keep down expenses, be friendly and cease tattling, have confidence in each other. He asked them to compute the money each spent on breaking the Word of Wisdom and give that amount to the Perpetual Immigraion Fund.

Shortly after this time, the Saints were able to come to Utah by train, as the Union Pacific met the Central Pacific at Promotory, Utah, sixty miles

northwest of Ogden, May 10, 1869; it was the first railroad to span the United States. The Union Pacific started to build at Omaha, Nebraska, and the Central Pacific started at San Francisco.

John Day, his wife, and son Rufus, together with a brother, James Day, came to Fillmore in August, 1869.



14 children of James and Emma Mitchell Day, left to right standing: Willard, Walter, Venus, Jessie, Ethel, Flora, Ida, Horace, Ruby, Erven, Clinton, Elmer, Frank, Seated: Emma Mitchell, James and Wallace Day. One son, Clinton, was the only Millard County boy to receive the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I.

In November, 1869, a county co-operative sheep herd was organized with Thomas Callister, president, Edward Partridge, vice-president, F. M. Lyman, secretary-treasurer, Culbert King, W. H. Stott, Walter Stevens, John Lovell, Daniel Thompson, and Ira N. Hinckley, senior, board members.

Black Hawk, who was dying of tuberculosis, now wished to make peace with the people of Millard County after causing so much trouble. He was accompanied to Fillmore by his brother, Mountain Black Paw; M. J. Shelton introduced them to the audience. The relatives of those who had lost their lives through the treachery of Black Hawk and his braves were opposed to making peace. However Bishop Partridge finally won over the opposition and a peace was effected.

Some of the cattlemen were bringing in cattle of inferior breeding, and in order to discourage this practice, the Millard County Stock Raising Company was organized March 17, 1870. It was a co-operative company whose purpose was to raise better bred horses and cattle.

The directors of the Cooperative Store, branch of Z. C. M. I., were anxious to build a store building for their business; they, therefore, propositioned the mayor, J. V. Robison, and the City Council, composed of F. M. Lyman, James C. Owens, Lewis Brunson, and Allen Russell to buy the northeast corner of the public square. On July 5, 1871, the transaction was completed and a one-story brick building was erected. (This building still stands: 1950. It forms the northeast corner of LaVoy Kimball's Stevens Mercantile.)

Since the coming of the railroad, much needed machinery could be purchased at lower prices; therefore Millard County, together with the rest of Utah, experienced an era of expansion. Dodd Davies and Thomas Deardon erected the first steam sawmill in Chalk Creek, and the Co-op Store established a lumber yard back of their store to handle the sale of the lumber made at the Davies-Deardon sawmill.

Although many of the settlers had owned their homes for nearly twenty years, they were not able to get the title to their land and get the deeds recorded, until the government made a survey and issued the first land patents in Millard County in September of 1871.

In October of 1871 Gabriel Huntsman left for his second mission, this time to the Eastern states.

Utah was again making an attempt to be admitted to the Union as a state. At a mass meeting held February 3, 1872, Nephi Pratt, C. R. Hokes, E. A. Beckstrand, J. S. Giles, Jacob Croft and George Finlinson were appointed as a committee to nominate delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at Salt Lake City, February 19. The following delegates were nominated: Thomas Callister, Fillmore; Culbert King, Kanosh; Daniel Thompson, Scipio; T. D. Lyman, Oak City.



First County Court House, built in Fillmore in 1871-72.

A county court house was erected on the southeast corner of the public square at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

This same summer many of the Saints were called on missions to take their teams and work on the St. George Temple. Some of them were Francis M. Lyman, Volney King,, Chandler Holbrook, Abram Carling, Thomas E. King, D. F. Rappleye. Hans and Christian Hanson were called to go as carpenters. James C. and Horace Owens went as stone masons.

In August of 1872, the Fillmore Flour Manufacturing Company, composed of Jacob and George Croft, John Powell, James Rowley and Thomas Callister began grinding flour at a mill built on the site of the old Jacob Croft mill, known as the Lower Mill.

On December 15, 1873, a Mutual Improvement Association for both sexes was organized in Fillmore with the following officers: Edmund M. Webb, president; T. C. Callister, vice-president; Erastus Marquardson, secretary; Willis E. Robison, treasurer; with Thomas E. King, editor. Christian Anderson delivered the first course of lectures January 8, 1874. His subject was "The Origin of Man."

On April 15, 1874, Brigham Young and company arrived in Fillmore from the south where they had been to organize the saints once more into the United Order. The officers of this second United Order for Millard Stake were as follows: Thomas Callister, president; Edward Partridge, vice-president; Thomas R. King, second vice-president; Thomas King, third vice-president; Nephi Pratt, secretary; Thomas C. Callister, treasurer; Nephi Pratt, first assistant secretary; Hans C. Hansen, second assistant secretary; board of directors, Joseph V. Robison, Benjamin Robison, Chandler Holbrook, Culbert King, William H. Stott, David Stevens, Platt Lyman, and Daniel Thompson. Bishop Edward Partridge, J. V. Robison and Nephi Pratt were chosen as a committee on the evaluation of property to be put into the United Order. William King and Byron Warner were superintendents of cattle; T. R. King, superintendent of Old Field and Sink farms.

President Brigham Young preached to the people about the value of living up to the Order, and told them the motto was "Perfect Obedience to the priesthood, industry and rigid economy." Each person joined the United Order had to pass a test on the following qualities: temperamental qualities, social and domestic faculties and reasoning faculties.

Once more the people were not prepared to sacrifice their selfish desires, and the Order again failed.

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In the fall of 1874 John Dewsnip was set apart for a mission to Great Britain; Theodore Rogers and Chandler Holbrook for missions to the eastern states; Francis M. Lyman, Volney King, and Lafayette Holbrook were called on missions to England.

Elder James Dwyer, who accompanied territory school superintendent, O. H. Riggs on an inspection trip, writes in the *Deseret News* March 18, 1875; "We found the good people of Fillmore to be thoroughly interested in the course of education. One private school taught by Delilah Olsen, a lady of considerable tact and well-posted in the art of teaching; her pupils answered all the questions put to them in a most creditable manner. School houses very comfortably seated with nice home-made seats and desks, good maps, blackboards and so forth.

There is a large two-story brick school house in the course of erection and when completed will be a credit to the people of Fillmore. Millie and Mary Callister preside over the two district schools that are now closed for a two weeks vacation. There is an air of solidity about Fillmore that I like.

The Co-operative Store is in flourishing condition. We visited the Athenaeum Library and found that most of the books were taken out to be read by

the enterprising young ladies and men who are interested in storing their minds with knowledge."



Fourth of July celebration in the orchard of Noah Willis Bartholomew, Fillmore 1875.

Shortly after the visit of Superintendent Riggs, each county was asked for an appropriation to establish a normal school in Salt Lake City for the training of teachers. Millard County appropriated sixty dollars with the understanding that she was to be allowed to send two persons to the normal school.

On Friday, January, 1876 the *Deseret News* printed the following by an observer: "The main source of revenue for Fillmore is our fruit. I must say we raise as fine fruit and as good flavor as does any part of the world. Apples and peaches can't be beat. We have about one thousand inhabitants.

We have a public library of two hundred volumes, choice works, an Anthenaeum wherein saint and sinner pass an evening in exercising their abilities or develop their minds. We have four schools in full blast, about two hundred and fifty scholars with good teachers.

We have a good co-operative tannery, shoe and harness shop, another step toward independence. We have an active Relief Society, High Priests, Seventies, Elders Quorum who have good times in their weekly meetings. A lesser priesthood has been organized and we have a Young Men's Theological class every Saturday evening which is not the least of our labors here.

Our public meetings are well-attended and the majority are waking up to their duties.

Signed,
An Observer."

The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was organized April 3, 1876, with James Day, president; Thomas Davies, junior and Nelson Bishop as counselors, and Nephi Bates as secretary. That fall the following left on missions: William Stokes to Great Britain; Franklin A. Robison to Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois; Orange Warner to New York.

The first Millard County fair was held in the State House September, 1876. There was an excellent display of vegetables, fruits, and grains. Delilah



Old Rock Tannery, later a creamery. From left to right: Leon Christopherson, Isabel Carling, Abe Carling, Mollie Carling, Joe Swallow, Ernest Carling, Chris North, Edward Millgar, and George M. Viele.

K. Olsen was chairman of the ladies department which had an excellent display of hand-braided rugs, weaving and needle work, paintings, etc.

In March of 1877, John Powell, who had been in the furniture-making business for a number of years, organized the Fillmore Woodworking Company, for the purpose of taking building contracts as well as woodworking, with the following officers: William Stewart, president; Christian Hansen, vice-president; John Powell, secretary; Thomas Wade, general superintendent. Directors for the company were Thomas C. Callister, Lester Webb, and John Mitchell.

In July, 1877, a special conference was held in Fillmore for the re-organization of the Millard Stake. Ira N. Hinckley, senior, was set apart as president; Edward Partridge and Joseph V. Robison as counselors. Fillmore was divided into two wards. Alexander Melville was bishop of the South ward and Joseph D. Smith was bishop of the North ward. Meadow Creek, Holden, and Oak Creek, which had existed as branches, were now organized as wards, with Hyrum B. Bennett bishop of Meadow; David R. Stevens, bishop of Holden; and Platt D. Lyman, bishop of Oak Creek. As Deseret had been re-settled, Joseph S. Black was appointed as bishop.

The railroad was being built through the towns of Utah and many men left Millard County to work on the railroad, as the frost had injured crops, making it difficult for their families during the winter.

Early in 1880 Fillmore City obtained control of the State House, and as the school population was growing rapidly, preparations were made to use this building for the housing of the public schools.

John Cooper, who had been ward clerk, left for a mission to his native Britain in April, 1880.

THE INCREASE IN THE WARD POPULATION made it necessary to enlarge the old adobe meeting house in 1881. The walls were braced with bolts and the building extended to the south. Memorial services were held at 2 o'clock September 26, 1881, in honor of President James Garfield, who was murdered September 19.

E. Martin Hansen left for a mission to the Sandwich Islands, November 18, 1881.

A few years previous to this time, Alma and Joshua Greenwood, two young graduates from the B. Y. Academy, came to Fillmore as school teachers. Alma married Melissa Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown (who was killed by the Indians) and Helen McBride Brown. Joshua married Josephine Payne, daughter of Joseph and Harriet McBride Payne. Both these young men became leaders in civic, educational and political life. Alma left for a mission to New Zealand in 1882.

Others who went on missions in 1882 were: Edward Partridge, William C. and Sarah Lucretia Partridge to the Sandwich Islands, Thomas Dearden to the southern states; Thomas Edwin Olsen to the northwestern states.

On April 5, 1885, Joseph D. Smith and Daniel Porter Callister left Fillmore for missions to Great Britain. Alma Greenwood, who had returned from his mission, formally opened the Millard Stake Academy, November 2, 1885, in the Court House in an upper room.

An earthquake occured in the spring of 1886 which frightened the citizens but did little damage.



Blackhawk, War Veterans Parade in Fillmore, about 1882.

From an old city record book we take the following names of those who held office or worked for the city in 1889: John Kelly, mayor; Alfred Gull, James A. Melville, Joshua Greenwood, recorder; James Peterson and J. D. Reese members of the City Council; William H. King, assessor and collector; James Starley, treasurer; Hans Peterson, second recorder; John T. Ashman, street supervisor.

Names mentioned in the expense account are as follows: John Carling, Nelson Beauregard, Orson Huntsman, Charles Christopherson, George A. Shales, Abe Carling, Richard Russell, Edward Davies, Allen Russell, William Goulter, William Wade, N. S. Bishop, Hans C. Hansen, Andy Rogers, J. M. Warner, James King, Almon Robison, Mrs. Dolby, Edwin Bartholomew, John Nichols, Gabriel Huntsman, Jacob Croft, O. C. Holbrook, John Jackson, Mrs. Adelaide Frampton, Peter Beauregard, Orrin Rogers, Richard Day, Simeon Nichols, H. J. Mitchell, George W. Nixon, J. W. Frampton, George Viele, John McBride, Thomas Turner, Joseph A. Lyman, Hyrum Mace, William P. Payne, William Jackson, John Cooper, Brigham Melville, J. S. Giles, John M. Hansen, Steven Greenway, Arthur Brunson, James H. Maycock.

Licenses to operate businesses were paid by: J. Frank Merrill, George Greenway, Mace and Frampton, Smith and Stevens, Meneray and Neal, Ladies Co-op., Christian Anderson, and Gabriel Huntsman.

Missionaries who left Fillmore between 1885 and 1895 were: Nelson S. Bishop for New Zealand, August 21, 1886; Edward Mace and Frank Hinckley, western states, May 4, 1888; William P. Payne, Great Britain, May 7, 1888; John F. Noyes, Great Britain, April 7, 1889; Samuel A. King, December 25, 1890; John Trimble, Great Britain, September 2, 1890; Frank F. Merrill, to Indian territory, September 2, 1890; Edward S. Hinckley, to do missionary labor while studying law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 16, 1892.



Fillmore District School, 1896. The men, left to right: John Ashman, trustee; Albert N. Hanson, principal; John Cooper, trustee; and James Payne, trustee.

In May, 1893, Elder Andrew Jensen visited the Millard Stake in the interests of church history. He obtained information from the following: John Ashman, Allen Russell, Hirum Mace, Alexander Melville, John Starley, John Powell, Ralph Rowley, Joseph V. Robison, Helen Calister, Joshua

Greenwood, Christian Anderson and Elizabeth Partridge. The Fillmore ward had one hundred-twenty families, with a population of six hundred-ninety-eight at this time.

On May 12, 1894, two children, Florence Holbrook, daughter of Orson C. and Virginia Ray Holbrook, and her cousin John A. Ray, son of Joseph E. and Emily Warner Ray, were drowned in the high water of Chalk Creek.

Other missionaries set apart for missions were: Daniel Stevens to Great Britain, September 7, 1894; Elmer Hinckley, southern states, May 31, 1895; Charles D. Smith, Great Britain, June 7, 1895; Rufus Day, southern states, June 28, 1895; Robert W. King, southern states, October 8, 1895; Almon D. Robison, Great Britain, October 25, 1895.

On January 10, 1895, a fire destroyed Liberty Hall, owned by Lars and Ras Rasmussen with a loss of $3,000

Ward teachers in 1895 were: Abram Carling, Isaac Mitchell, Orrin Rogers, James Peterson, George Robison, Alexander Fortie, James Starley, James Payne, John Trimble, Thomas Turner, Ralph Rowley, Hans C. Han-



George Cole's Seventh and Eighth grade, Fillmore, 1897. Two girls in front: Bertha Starley Stevenson, and Chloe Huntsman Day. Left to Right, Second Raw: Irene Kelly, Lois Melville Greenwood, George Cole principal, Carrie Hanson Davies, Lizzie Henry Carling. Third row: Jessie Mitchell Holbrook, Dora Henry, Nellie Croft McBride, Mary Payne Dame, Francis Rasmussen, Ruth Robison Peterson, Flora Day Cooper, Jennie Warner Ashby. Back Row: Catherine Anderson, Julia Iverson Rasmussen, Henry Anderson, Nephi Anderson, Edna Melville Trimble. (School was held in the old State House.)

sen, James Anderson, Nels Iverson, Isaac Whicker, Almon D. Robison, Arthur

Gull, Henry Davies, Hans Peterson, Hans Rasmussen, William Brunson, Joseph Swallow, F. A. Robison, Jesse Giles, Heber Jackson and Daniel Porter Callister.

From the time the pioneers came to Fillmore, they had allowed their cattle to range in the mountains with the result that vegetation was overgrazed. As a result many flash floods occured. In August 1896, one of the largest floods up to this time, came down Chalk Creek, carrying away the sawmill and all of the lumber belonging to Martin Hansen, and uprooted trees three feet in diameter, carrying them downstream as far as the north end of Fillmore. Jennie Robison of Hatten was drowned in this flood.

From 1895 to 1900 there was a drouth in Millard County. The crops were very poor and the people suffered many hardships.

In 1899 the central school building was finished at a cost of $15,000. This same year there was a cyclone which did considerable damage to the county.

From the *Deseret News,* March 31, 1900, we find the following: "A fine large brick department store has been erected by G. R. Huntsman just south of the Gabriel Huntsman Hotel, which, together with the recently finished district school house, shows that Fillmore is abreast of the times."



Elementary School Houses, Fillmore, Utah

At the turn of the century, Millard County had grown from a few huts in an old mud fort to a county of at least a dozen good sized towns, with substantial brick school buildings, a county court house with a vault for the protection of the county records, flourishing businesses, a railroad running through the county, telegraph lines, and fairly good roads in the little over forty-eight years and two months of its existence.

From an April 20, 1900 issue of *The Progress,* L. W. Gaisford, manager we have the following ads: "Sadie Warner Millinery; Abe Carling Dairy; A.

P. Amtoft Singer Sewing Machines; Josua Greenwood, Attorney; Willard Rogers, County Surveyor; Mary A. Henry, Millinery; Kelly and Kelly Stage Line, Fillmore to Clear Lake and return; Fillmore Cash Store; Stevens Mercantile, Daniel Stevens, manager; G. R. Huntsman, General Merchandise.

In October of 1901 Millard County celebrated its semi-centennial birthday and Fillmore hummed with activity. John Ashman was general chairman of festivities, with Mayor Alma Greenwood, Reuben McBride and Sheriff Virgil Kelly as general committee members. Chairmen of other committees were: President I. N. Hinckley, program; John Cooper, music; Joseph E. Ray, parades; Virgil Kelly, decorations; Thomas D. Reese, reception; Edward Davies, senior, salute at daybreak; Eunice Holbrook Huntsman, mother of eleven children, was chosen Queen.

Parades and programs such as Millard County had never before witnessed were the order of the day. The combined brass bands of Fillmore and Meadow led the parade. The pioneers were honored in verse and song and feted by big banquets, for the crops were bounteous. Cattle, sheep and hogs were fattened on the abundant grasses and grains—the deseret had, literally, "blossomed as the rose!"

Most of the Citizens of Fillmore got their first glimpse of a car in 1902, when an automobile stopped on main street for several hours. It was built with large wheels, in order to have good clearance, for the roads were full of hazards. You stepped from the running board to the front seat, but there was a door by which you entered the back seat.



Styles in children's dress in the Eighties, Lizzie Henry Carling, Fillmore.



Eunice Holbrook Huntsman, Queen of Fillmore Semi-Centennial.

CHAPTER EIGHT

As the volume of business transacted in the county seat increased each year, need was felt for a bank. Up to this time all business was transacted through the Salt Lake City banks, On February 4, 1907, the State Bank of Millard County was incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Almon Robison, a very industrious farmer and cattleman, became the first president of the bank, with Judge Joshua Greenwood as vice-president, and James A. Melville, George Finlinson, Alma George, Thomas A. Pratt, and George W. Nixon, board of directors. Rufus Day was cashier. It opened for business in the southeast corner of the Old Court House. In 1908 the Millard Bank building was completed on the corner of the public square.

July 31, August 1 and 2, 1908, conference was held in Fillmore, and the L. D. S. church on the corner of Center and First West streets was dedicated by President Joseph F. Smith. Also in attendance at that conference were Francis M. Lyman and Joseph H. Lund, of the Twelve Apostles, stake presidency Alonzo Hinckley, Frederick R. Lyman, and Orvil L. Thompson.

The same year, 1908, Brigham Tomkinson built the Alcazar Amusement Hall just south of his hotel on the northeast corner of Main and First South streets. It had a spring floor and was one of the largest halls in southern Utah. It was used as a gymnasium by the high school for a number of years. Beginning in 1914 Mr. Tomkinson, together with M. S. Smart, operated a picture show in this building, it was also used as a skating rink.

Our watersheds were unprotected and overgrazed, making floods frequent, compelling the people to settle the muddy water in cisterns known as well-houses, or filter it in barrels before using it for culinary purposes. The streams ran through corrals, animals and their owners all drank from the same stream. There had been much talk of a piped water system, but it was not until 1910 that the system was completed as a cost of about $25,000. Now for the first



Ditch cleaning crew under direction of Edward Davies, Sr., water master. Edward Davies, Jr., on horse.

time, homes could be equipped with kitchen sinks and bathrooms, thus lightening the labors of the busy housewives.

Our school population was increasing and in order to properly house the students, a new elementary school building was constructed in 1911. This building burned in 1940.

Early in 1912, the first picture show was shown in Fillmore. As there was no electrical power here at that time, the show was operated by an engine, and when the engine developed trouble, the audience sat in darkness for a half hour at a time, waiting for the engine to be repaired. This picure show was operated by George and Joseph Piper and Nephi Anderson.

By 1913, Millard County had become an important fruit-growing section, and a number of the citizens promoted the building of a canning factory. James Woodard, assisted by Jane Milgate, had successfully operated a small canning factory at the Woodard home before this time. A corporation was formed, shares sold, and a factory was built on the property near the creek, between Main Street and the creek. Many quarts of fruit were canned, but the corporation failed because of poor organization.

Proctor Robison and W. L. Jones built the first garage in Fillmore in 1913.



Millard High School Band, 1913. Left to right (seated):—Jack King, Freeman Brunson, Noble Day, F. Earl Stott, director; Ralph Wood, Chase Trimble. Back row:—Thomas A. Whatcott, Clyde F. Brunson, Rulon Starley, John Smith, Chauncy Childs, Adrian Frampton, Hart Johnson, Platt Trimble, and Rulon Melville.

Fillmore is situated in a valley which once was the eastern shore line of Lake Bonneville. The rains and snows sink into the ground and form an underground lake. Brigham Tomkinson was the first man to tap this underground lake in July, 1915 on his farm six miles west of Fillmore. In the next few years, many more wells were brought in, and a thriving new farming section was developed called Flowell.

In 1915 R. Erven Day built his modern drug store.

In 1916 Fillmore's business section was changing rapidly, Miah Day built the Day Hotel on the corner just north of the Fillmore Drug Store. Noble Peterson built the Paramount Theatre and later sold it to M. S. Smart. Although some parts of the city were building up, other parts were being destroyed. The Alcazar Amusement Hall burned to the ground, which was a great loss to the community.

The sidewalks of Fillmore were improved by sixteen blocks of pavement in 1917. Leon and Marvin Peterson had the contract for laying the pavement. The Millard High School building on Second West street was dedicated March 22, 1917.

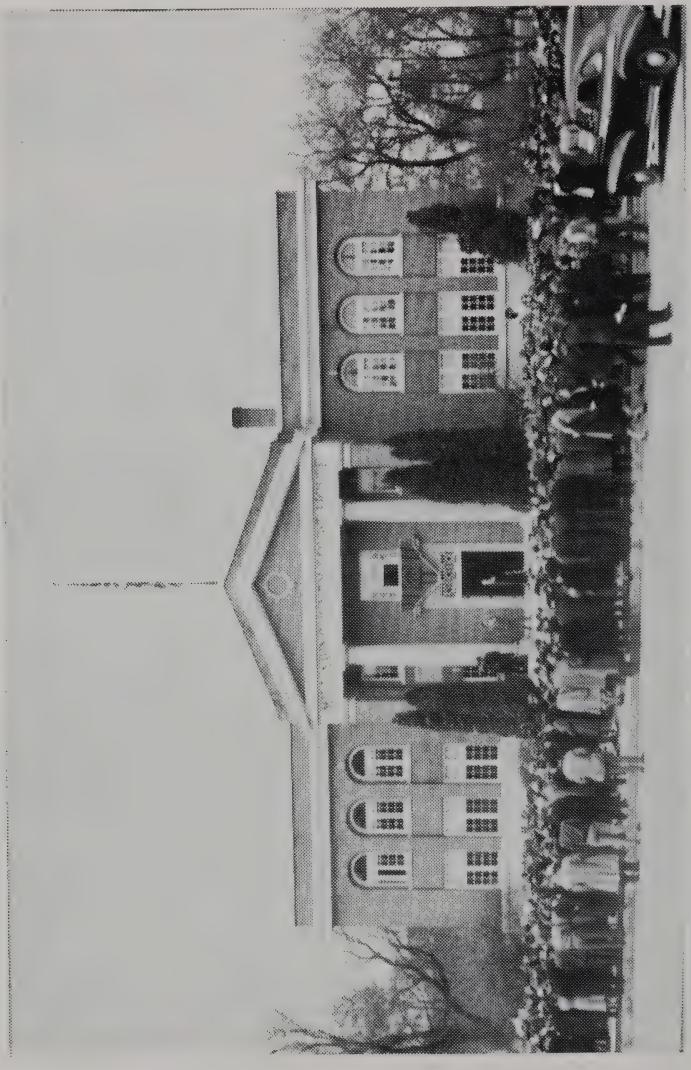


Millard High School and grounds from the air.

One of the largest floods ever to come down Chalk Creek, occured Saturday, July 28, 1917. Large trees three feet in diameter were swept down the muddy stream until they came to the bridge on North Main street, where they lodged together with large boulders which formed a dam, causing the waters to flood in every direction. The gardens of Alonzo Huntsman, Erven Day, Jack Scottern, Thomas Phelps, and Vern Bartholomew were buried in mud, but the damage would have been much greater, if many citizens had not

worked so heroically until the dam was dislodged. Some horses, cattle and hogs were drowned in the flood. The City Council immediately met with the forestry officials to vigorously protest the over-grazing of our watersheds in the future.

When World War I was declared, Millard County, like the rest of the country, was called upon to send her youth to defend their native land. No home was spared, everyone worried over loved ones at the front. Two of Fillmore's splendid sons, Grant Lyman, son of Francis M. and Susan Callister Lyman and Corbett Mitchell, son of Heber and Betty Powell Mitchell, gave their lives for their country; Grant was killed in June of 1918 and Corbett in



Millard County Court House

November. Clinton E. Day, son of James and Emma Mitchell Day was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing April 24, 1919 for "Extraordinary Heroism."

Everyone was clamoring for electric power, therefore the City installed a $12,000 electric system in 1918. A line was constructed over the mountains from Richfield by the Telluride Company who contracted to supply the electric power. Some of the old pioneers were so amazed when they saw their first electric lights, flat irons, sweepers, stoves, etc., they were sure life had become easy indeed compared to their own youthful days. From handcarts, and ox teams to automobiles and airplanes was almost beyond belief to these early settlers.

During the winter of 1918-1919, while the World War I was being fought, an epidemic of influenza swept Millard County. It was impossible to get efficient medical aid. Doctor R. B. Stevens, Mrs. Grover A. Giles, R. N., and Beatrice Owens, together with a staff of volunteer workers, went night and day doing all that was possible for stricken families, but many died during the winter.

The County Court house, on the Public Square, was completed in the summer of 1919 at a cost of $30,000. Since the Alcazar Hall burned, need was felt for a large amusement hall, and after arrangements had been made with the City Council for leasing some land on the north side of the public square, Vern Bartholomew built one of the largest amusement halls in southern Utah at a cost of $12,000.



Henry Hanson and Willis Black with their buck—Fillmore..

In January, 1920, the Fillmore Commercial and Savings Bank with a capital of $50,000 opened for business, making two banks in Fillmore. The officers were: W. W. Armstrong, president; G. M. Whitmore, vice-president; James A. Kelly, second vice-president; Edward Nelson, James A. Kelly, Ellen Bird, Edward B. Bushnell, Dr. R. B. Stevens, T. M. Ivory, William N. McBride, Thomas H. Burton, together with President Armstrong and G. M. Whitmore as board of directors.

Members of the American Legion built the Legion Hall by popular subscription in 1921 in honor of the boys whe served in World War I.

Many people had their first airplane ride in 1921. The oldest passenger was James Day, who was the father of fourteen grown children.



First Train in Fillmore. May 3, 1923.

Up to 1923 all the merchandise that come into Fillmore, and all the produce, poultry, sheep, cattle and horses that were shipped out of Fillmore had to be hauled by freighters. The first freighter came from the Missouri River and California, then as the railroad was built ever nearer to Utah, the distance for hauling freight became less. The railroad ran through western Millard County, but East Millard was still forty miles from a railroad. Negotiations were begun between the railroad officials and the citizens of East Millard County. After the investigators were satisfied that enough tonnage could be supplied by raising of sugar beets, grains, cattle, sheep and so forth, work was begun by the Union Pacific Railroad on a spur to Fillmore. The first train came daily bringing passengers, mail and freight, but as business became less, the passenger train was abandoned and a frieght train came twice weekly. A big celebration called Golden Spike Days was held May 3, 4, and 5 of 1923. Hundreds of prominent visitors were welcomed by Mayor Maurice Lambert and the citizens of Fillmore. Governor Charles Mabey drove the



R. R. Depot, Fillmore. 1923.

Golden Spike on Monday morning and for the next three days, more people thronged the streets of Fillmore than had ever assembled here before. At a barbecue in the park, some four-thousand people were served.

On April 6, 1925, Fillmore opened a new public library with eight hundred volumes, twenty-six periodicals, and three daily newspapers. Mrs. Kate Day was librarian, and the board consisted of Mayor Maurice Lambert, Arnell Jackson, commander of the American Legion, Stella H. Day, Grover Giles, and Joseph F. Anderson.

As travel through Fillmore was constantly increasing, LaMoyne Melville and Bert Cluff built the Garage De La Mission on the west side of Main street between Center and First north streets. Newton McBride bought the southwest corner of Main and First North streets and moved the McBride Lumber Company to that site.

In August of 1926, Vern Bartholomew's hall and the L. D. S. church, which was next door, were destroyed by fire.

Within the next two years the First and Second ward churches were built.

As automobiles became more common, roads had to be improved. The County Commissioners, together with the State Road Commission, had the road between Meadow and Fillmore oil-surfaced in 1928.



Crowd in front of Kelly's Store and Post Office, John C. Kelly, P. M.

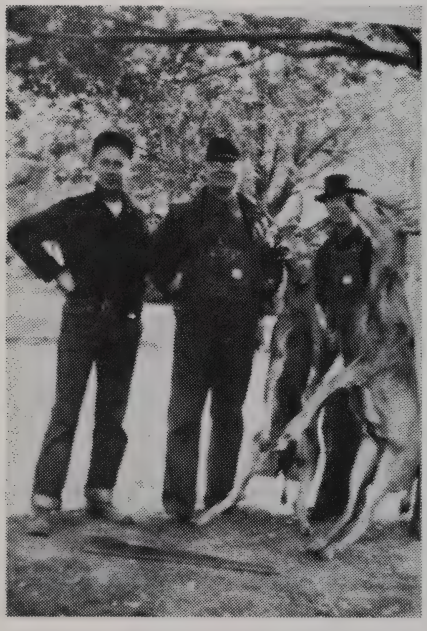
The next few years were years of discontent. Many people were out of employment, and there was little sale for surplus produce.

CHAPTER NINE

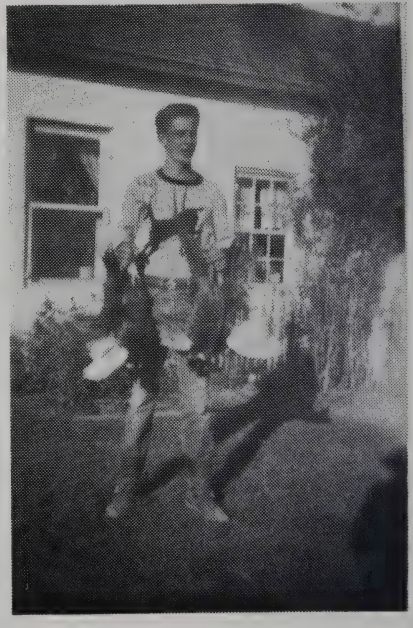
FEBRUARY 1, 1932, IS A DATE FIRMLY PLANTED in the minds of the East Millard citizenry, for on that date the State Bank of Millard County closed its doors for business. This crash affected everyone in East Millard, and many people lost their life's savings. They saw their dreams of new homes, education for their children, new automobiles and furnishings for their homes vanish overnight. This bank had been considered one of the safest banks in the state, as the shareholders were men who never speculated, but who had earned their money the hard way.

On Friday, September 1, 1932, the following appeared in the *Progress*: "According to an announcement appearing in this paper, the new Huntsman Mercantile will open for business Thursday of next week. The store will be owned and operated by George R. Huntsman, who has spent the greater part of the summer remodeling his father's store building. The store has a new front of the latest design and is completely new on the interior. It is a decisive asset to Fillmore's business district." Mr. Huntsman also completed a five-room apartment on the third floor for living quarters for his family.

Then followed more years of the depression. People were discouraged from



Blaine and Alonzo Huntsman and friend, after a successful hunt.



The Pheasant Hunt Showing Scott Huntsman and his birds.

financial losses, and many people were trying to earn enough money to pay for the indemnity caused by being a shareholder in a defunct bank.

The agricultural department of the government was urging the cutting down of crops and the number of cattle, sheep and hogs to be raised. However, most of Millard County is used for grazing purposes, and its citizenry depend on the raising of cattle and sheep for a livelihood. To encourage the raising of pedigreed animals, a livestock show was held in the Fillmore park in the fall of 1943, where many exhibition entries were displayed by their proud owners.

In order to furnish work for the unemployed young men of the country, the government established the C. C. C. camps; the boys in the camp at Kanosh constructed a dam in Chalk Creek to help hold back the flood waters.

The D. U. P. had been busy placing markers on historic places, and on



The Brunson Brothers' Camp for Twenty Years in the Mouth of Cherry Canyon. Left to right: Lemar, Henry, Steve, Lewis Brunson — Fillmore. Max took the picture.

August 2 and 3, of 1935, the Millard D. U. P. invited the Beaver Daughters to join with them in the "Triple Marker Celebration."

Fillmore seemed to be in the mood for celebrations, for on the 13 and 14 of September, the Harvest Festival was sponsored by the Lions club.

A national guard had been organized in Fillmore and the State was anxious to build an Armory buiding to house them and their equipment. In 1936 the City Council appropriated $25,000 toward this building. Since its completion this beautiful building has been a great asset to Fillmore. Celebrations, banquets, and dances are held in its spacious amusement hall.

During the next few years the City decided to use funds made available through the State's public works program, to improve the water system, lay new sidewalks and build a new city building.

The old court house, which had been used as a City Building, was torn down, and the city offices were moved to the north wing of the G. R. Huntsman building. A modern, red firebrick building was constructed, with Brooks Anderson in charge of the construction. The cost to the city was $9,354.78. This building houses a large public library in the northeast room, and offices for the city treasurer, city recorder, marshalls, a council room, as well as a full basement. It was ready for occupation in May of 1939.



Fillmore City Park Square from the air.

The city cooperated with the State Road Commission for the oiling of Main street with curb and gutter through the business district. In 1940 a hangar was built at the airport. Henry Whicker and Edward Finlinson were awarded the contract for $2,600.

The bonded indebtedness of Fillmore City was reduced from $34,000 in 1936 to $22,000 in 1940.

During 1940, some of the side streets were graveled and oiled, which greatly improved the appearance of the town, as well as aiding in traveling facilities.

In 1941, Millard County, in company with the rest of the United States, girded herself for war, and this time, it not only took our boys, but our girls joined the WAACs, WAVEs and Nurses Corp. Everything was regimented -- each person had some part to play, in civilian defense, bond selling, and so forth. For the first time, food, clothing, automobiles, gasoline, electrical appliances and many other commodities were rationed. Civilians were asked to conserve everything possible in order to insure a well-equipped army. Victory gardens were planted on every vacant lot in an effort to increase the food supply. Travel was greatly curtailed, as there was little gas and no new tries to be had, trains and buses were crowded with soldiers and sailors, making it almost impossible for civilians to travel. Many of our youth were disabled and others never returned home. Those who lost their lives from Fillmore were: Clayton Huntsman, son of Alonzo and Nell Melville Huntsman; Dr. Dwane Callister, son of Clark and Millie Peterson Callister, and husband of Edith Callister; Reed Warner, son of Edgar and Laura Warner; Wilford Whatcott, son of Thomas and Hattie Whitaker Whatcott; Forrester H. Davies, son of Edward and Carrie Hanson Davies; Robert Day, son of Noble and Lila Bridges Day; Charles Carling, son of Veris and Lelia Martindale Carling; Robert B. Champion, father of Keryl Ann and Robert Lee Champion; Eugene Lowder, husband of Blanche Trimble Lowder; Wallace Robison, husband of Hazel Cummings Robison, son of Charles and Emma Seguine Robison; Louis Willden, son of Ervin and Grace Carling Willden; Dean Hinckley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hinckley; and Eldula Wixom, daughter of the late Don and May Lambert Wixom.

Now that the war was over and things began to be available once more, the City began to think of a fire department, as fire insurance rates were extremely high in Fillmore because of the lack of the proper fire-fighting equipment. In 1944, the City appointed Robert McIntosh fire chief. They purchased a fire engine, siren, and other necessary equipment and organized an efficient volunteer fire department.

During the last few years, new street lights have been installed, making Fillmore a well-lighted little city; a new sub-station has been built, supplying adequate electrical power for the increased demands of the city; the water system has been greatly improved, and water meters placed in each home, which does much to conserve the city's water supply. Much landscaping has been done at the cemetery; a new section has been added, enclosed with an attractive iron fence which improves the whole appearance of this once-desolate spot. A new settling tank has been built to supply adequate water supply for the newly-planted shrubs and grass.

Well-planned homes in great numbers have been built, while dozens of others have been remodeled. Everyone seems in the mood for re-decorating and painting up their places. Fillmore is one of the choicest places in the world in which to own a home and rear a family, if we were only allowed to live in peace. But once more we are plunged into war. In the last thirty years we have had little opportunity for normal living. May the Giver of All supply us with wisdom in order that we may solve the problems of the world, without destroying it!

HERITAGE

BY NONA H. BROWN

Dedicated to the pioneers of Millard County.

A Century ago they came
Our brave and faithful pioneers
A wilderness to conquer with
Their bitter toil and prayers and tears

They came across the endless plains
As slow and plodding oxen trod
But steadfast eyes oft sought the stars
For they walked hand in hand with God

They built fine schools and churches fair
They broke the sod and tilled the land
Brought precious water from the hills
They worked with mind and heart and hand.

They left a mighty heritage
For more than wealth and fields and streams
They left their courage and their strength
They left the greatness of their dreams.

PART II

FILLMORE SCHOOLS

BY STELLA H. DAY

ANSON CALL TELLS US, "We built a school house within fifteen days after our arrival," but Volny King tells us in his journal, "The school house was made ready for use December 10, 1851, and the first term of school commenced Monday, December 22." The school room was made of cottonwood logs with a large fireplace, a dirt roof and no floor. The benches were split logs with no backs on them. Emily Smith Hoyt and Selma Robison were the first teachers. Tuition was three dollars a term of twelve weeks. The number of children from each family sent to the school is as follows:

Orange Warner, seven; John Webb, three; A. P. Safford, one; Orson Tyler, one; Chandler Holbrook, one; T. R. King, five; Robert Lazenby, five; Josiah Call, one; William Bridges, five; N. W. Barholomew, four; Peter Robison, two; Lamar Bronson ,one; Anson Call, one; the total number enrolled was thirty-seven.

At the beginning of the third term, Andrew Henry applied to Chandler Holbrook, school trustee, to teach school. By this time many of the heads of families had brought the rest of their families from the north, so there was



Emily Smith Hoyt, Pioneer First School Teacher of Fillmore. Cousin of the Prophet Joseph.



Isabelle (Birdie) Pratt Robison, Pioneer School Teacher.

need for another teacher. There were fifty pupils in Emily Smith Hoyt's school alone.

School was also held in private homes. Some of those who taught in the homes of Selina Robison, James Shelton, Lucinda Robison, John A. Ray; Fanny Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King, Isabella Pratt Robison, Alvin Robison, Joseph S. Giles, Amelia Webb.

School was called to order by prayer, the children then wrote on their slates for ten minutes. Next was reading class, beginning with the fifh grade primer, and ending with the first grade primer. Arithmetic was the next subject in order, and the last class in the morning was grammar. In the afternoon they had spelling matches, history and geography contests. Prizes were given to the students who stayed longest at the head of the class.

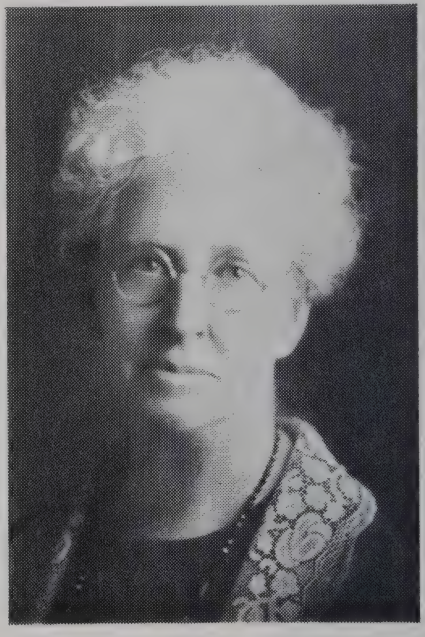
In November, 1852, George Albert Smith wrote: "I visited the school conducted by Mrs. Hoyt, who has upwards of seventy scholars who are making rapid progress."

Sunday, March 27, 1853, Anson Call wrote the *Deseret News*: "There have been two day schools taught during the winter, and evening schools where writing, grammar, arithmetic and other branches have been taught."

December 25, 1854, Elder John A. Ray wrote: "We are erecting an adobe building thirty feet by forty feet in length, for the two-fold purpose of meeting house and schoolroom." After the completion of the adobe meeting house, it was used not only for a school house, but for an adult school with evening classes, so that the women in particular could go to school. The



Emily Crane Watson, Pioneer School Teacher of Fillmore.



Lily Powell Rogers, Pioneer School Teacher.

foreign born settlers were eager to learn the English language.

The rock school house on the southwest corner of the public square was begun in 1867. Later the little brick school house was built on the present site of the Second ward church. Some of the teachers who taught in these buildings were John Kelley, Delilah King Olsen, Delia Robison Lyman, Eddie Webb, Sarah Bois, Solomon Wixom, Gene Holbrook, Eliza Hinckley Lyman, Edwin Webb, George M. Viele, Millie and Marinda Callister, Lafayette Holbrook, Edwin and Rebecca King, Cynthia Wright, Nephi Bates, Eliza Crouch, Hans C. Hanson, Josie King, Mary Owens, Emily Crane, Virginia Ray Holbrook, Mattie Hillhouse, Verne Robison, Jesse H. Giles, Carrie Henry Payne, Lily Powell Rogers, Carrie Poulsen, Rufus Day, May Cooper Stevens, Anna Laura Dillen Kelly, Annice Rudd.

The Deseret News January, 1871: "A large new stone school house has just been completed under the direction of Brother Chandler Holbrook on the southwest corner of the public square. A new brick school house is also being built."



Presbyterian School 1882, in Old Capitol Building, Fillmore, Utah.

Teachers on back row: Miss Knox and Miss Craig. Left to right, back-row:—Lizzie Beauregard Payne, Maggie Wade Sorenson, Rasmina Sorenson Ragers, Louise Christopherson Smith, Eva Christopherson Tweeder, Eliza Nichols Jackson, Mary Shales Scottern, Ruby Ray Davies, Helen Dame Ashman, Gay Bartholomew Martindale; Dolly Bouren, adopted by Emma Knox; Finly McNeal, Wallace Kelly; Jack Scottern, Frank Christopherson, Vern Bartholomew, Viola Kelly, Eva Kelly Holbrook, Edna Christopherson Nicolson, Ruby Christopherson Cook, Clare Bartholomew Phelps, Clinton Ray, Ward Liddle, Rex Weber, Edward Christopherson, Maud McNeal, Nettie McNeal.

Center front row, left to right:—Minna Christopherson Richardson, Ada Christopherson Critchley, Ella Christopherson Webb, Madiline Christopherson Richardson, Bartholomew Anderson, Ella Noyes. Names written by Clara Phelps, 1950.

In 1881 the Presbyterian church established a school in the old capitol building. The minister was Mr. Huff and the first teacher was Mary MacCain, followed by two sisters, Mary E. and Emma Knox, who were here for a number of years. A Miss Craig came next, and she was assisted in teaching by Ella Ray Rees, daughter of John A. Ray. They had between forty and fifty pupils, but the school was abandoned in 1895.

When the Brigham Young Academy graduated students, Alma and Joshua Greenwood came to Fillmore to teach school. On November 2, 1885, Alma sarted an academy backed by the church. This was the first advanced school where older students could go on with their education. The Millard Stake Academy was held in the court house, the tithing house, and later in the State House. Alma Greenwood, his brother, Joshua, and Miss Lexie Curtis were the first teachers. Some of the students who attended this academy became leaders both in the state and in the nation.



Students of Millard Academy. School held in Old Court House.

Later Josiah E. Hickman took over the Academy for four years. Teachers who taught under him were W. E. Rydalch, Martha Lawish, and E. S. Hinckley. At the end of eight years in 1898, the Academy was abandoned by the church.

The State House was the next building used to house the public schools. Some of the teachers were George M. Hanson, Wallace Kelly, George and Melissa Olsen, who taught in Fillmore for many years, and are remembered and loved by hundreds of their pupils, Jesse Giles, C. C. Christensen, followed by John Swenson and Albert N. Hanson, who graded the schools for the first time in 1896.

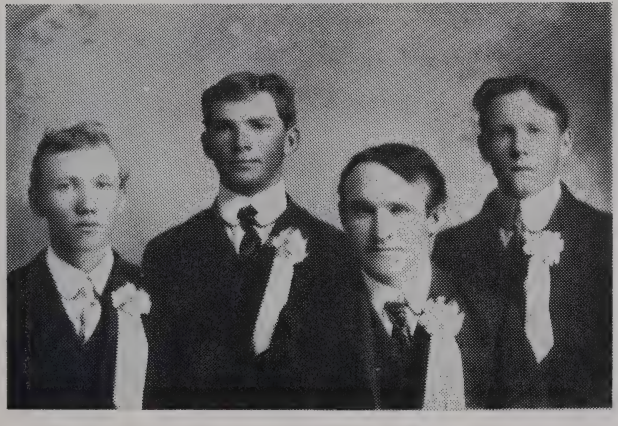


An Eighth Grade graduating class, 1899, Fillmore, left to right, first row:—Jessie Mitchell Holbrook, Pearl Baldwin, Albert N. Hanson principal, Irene Kelly. Back row:—Bertha Starley Stevenson, Katie Anderson, Chloe Huntsman Day. Note the absence of Males.

Other teachers were: George Cole, Daisy Holbrook, Grace Cropper, Maude Crane Melville, Mary Russell, Birdie Robison Black, Viola Kelly, Mary McKeen, Raymond Ray, Clinton Ray, Jesse Whitaker Ray, Clara Whitaker.

Although each town in Millard County supported its own schools and had its own school trustees, these schools were under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Schools and the County Supervisor. Those who served as county superintendents from 1851 to 1912 are John Kelley, Edwin M. Webb, Thomas C. Callister, Alma Greenwood, Joshua Greenwood, George M. Hanson, John Kelley, Joseph Finlinson and Albert J. Ashman.

In the fall of 1900 the Fillmore high school was established with Thomas D. Rees as principal. After T. D. Rees had been principal three years Clinton D. Ray became head of the high school, teaching part time in the seventh and eighth grade with J. Frank Day as his assistant. The succeeding principals of the Fillmore high school were L. A. Stevenson, J. Frank Day, Joseph Mills, and J. Frank Day the second time.



Debating team, Fillmore High School. Left to right: — Albert J. Ashman, Alonzo Huntsman, Clinton D. Ray Coach and Lincoln G. Kelly, 1904.

In 1904, the Fillmore high school had its first debate. A. J. Ashman, Lincoln G. Kelley, and Alonzo Huntsman represented Fillmore against the Murdock Academy at Beaver. Clinton D. Ray was the debating coach and George Crane was one of the judges. Fillmore won the debate and C. D. Ray sent the following message to Fillmore: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

In 1911 the state of Utah passed a law raising the minimum school population for a high school district beyond the number that attended the Fillmore high school, however another law was enacted which provided for the establishment of county high schools. In 1912 the voters of Millard Couny voted to establish a county high school at Fillmore, in spite of the fact that the Church had established the Millard Academy at Hinckley in 1910. Parents favored educating their children of high school age as near their homes as possible, rather than sending them to large centers for this training.

H. Claude Lewis was the first principal of the Millard high school in 1912 with J. Frank Day, W. L. Jones, Odessa Hendricks, Ernest K. Bassett and Joseph F. Anderson as faculty members.

The old building known as the Junior high school, built in 1899 and later remodeled, housed the first Millard high school as well as the Fillmore high school.



First Fillmore High School Graduates. Left to right, seated:—Isabel Carling Brunson, J. Frank Day, Principal, Ella Brunson Day, R. Erven Day, Fern Greenwood Vance. Back row:—Hoace E. Day, Alfred Owens, Frank Rasmussen, and William D. Melville.

The first graduating class from the Fillmore high school in 1907 was composed of: William D. Melville, Horace Day, Alfred Owens, Erven Day,

Frank Rasmussen, Ella Brunson, Fern Greenwood Vance, Isabel Carling Brunson, with J. Frank Day as principal.



First Grtaduates from Millard High School 1913. Front row left to right.—Josie Melville Peterson, Orvil Stott, Alta Beckstrand, Daniel B. Bushnell. Second row:—Ava Stevens Starley, William Starley, Ella Robison Jacobsen, Amy Cooper Gee.

The members of the first graduating class from the Millard high school in 1913 were: William J. Starley, Josie Melville Peterson, Ella Robison Jacobsen, Danial B. Bushnell, Orvil Stott, Alta Beckstrand, Amy Cooper Gee, Ava Stevens Starley.

F. Earl Stott joined the faculty in the fall of 1913. Members of the



Millard High School Orchestra upstairs in the State House. From left to right: — Rulon Starley, Clyde F. Brunson, Benjamin Walters, Thomas Whatcott, Ethel Day Stewart, pianist, Dallas Rogers, Hillman Davies, Clifton Beckstrand and F. Earl Stott, director.

1914 graduating class: Allison Stott, Helen Brunson, Wilford Anderson, Myrtle Hatton and O. Laurence Huntsman.

The 1915 class: Laura Peterson Robison, Mable Anderson, Alberta Peterson, Ethel Day Stewart, Elmer Davies, Geneva Ashby Speakman, Orval Beckstrand, Dallas Rogers, Florence Swallow Beeston, Prudence Carling Robison, Lynn Cooper Peterson, Hillman Davies.

The 1916 graduating class. Don Holbrook, Ward Stevens, Rulon Starley, Cleon B. Stott and Rosea Davies Rogers.

The schools of Millard County were consolidated in 1915. The school board consisted of Dean F. Peterson, superintendent; James A. Kelly, president of the board; Anthony Paxton, Kanosh; E. F. Stevens, Holden; and Hosea Stout, Hinckley, board members. The first question confronting the board was where to build a new high school building in Fillmore. The site on Second West, just north of Center street finally won the approval of the board. The building was commenced in 1916 and ready for occupancy February 6, 1917 at a cost of $45,988.00. The faculty consisted of H. Claude Lewis, principal; F. Earl Stott, Joseph F. Anderson, W. L. Jones, Etta Nelson, Melvin S. Smart, Ernest K. Bassett.

The first graduating class from the new high school was made up of the following members:

Clyde F. Brunson, Otis Walsh, Clifton Beckstrand, Bryant Jackson and Lula Carling Clay.

County Superintendent Dean F. Peterson resigned in 1916 and R. C. Hammond succeeded him. Superintendents since that time have been Alonzo Huntsman, Burton K. Farnsworth, Winniford A. Paxton, and Angus M. Maughan.

Others who have taught in the Elementary school of Fillmore before 1915 are: Marion Greenwood, Lois Melville Greenwood, Charles Whitaker, Helen G. Derrick, Burt Whittaker, Bertha Starley Stevensen, Ella Bishop Bassett, Nora Bishop Ingersoll, Carl H. Day, Hazel Beauregard Day, Francis Rasmussen, Alonzo Huntsman, Katherine Melville Day, Isabel Carling Brunson, Elizabeth Thompson, Chloe Huntsman Day, Anna Huntsman Stevens, Ada Brunson Starley, Thera Speakman Ashman, Stella Huntsman Day, Morris Lambert, Josie Melville Peterson, Avery Bishop, Katherine W. Rasmussen, Katherine Anderson, Fern G. Vance, and Harriett G. Kimball.

REVIEW OF MILLARD COUNTY SCHOOLS FROM 1931 TO 1950

BY ANGUS M. MAUGHAN

As noted previously, the early pioneers of Millard County regarded education as a necessity, and although the first school building was made of cottonwood logs and had a dirt roof and a dirt floor, a fireplace for heat, and backless benches made of split logs for seats, nevertheless there was a school and no truant officer was needed to get pioneer children into it.

This first school of one hundred years ago is a symbol of the values held by these sturdy and courageous pioneers. Today it is difficult to imagine the hardships of these early pioneers in their struggle against cold, hunger, sickness

and savages. Yet these same people took schools, for granted and extended their sacrifices still further to provide them for their children.

Slowly and steadily through the century, foot and oxen transportation in Millard County has been superseded by stage coach, lumber wagon, horse-drawn carriages, auomobiles, trains, diesel engines and lastly, the airplane.

Lighting in the homes by candle has given way to kerosene lamps, gasoline and finally electricity.

The spinning wheels that made the weaving of thread into cloth have long since ceased their hum as cloth began to be manufactured by factories and purchased from the store. Sewing has largely given away to the purchase of ready-made garments.

In every phase of living, the advance has been as great. The county has been blessed and brought forth abundantly. In comparison with those first homes of 1850, the homes today are havens of comfort and security. The people who occupy them, many of whom are direct descendants of those first pioneers, display the same ideals about education that were held by their ancestors. Nothing but the best in education is sufficient for their children. Many of these children go away to college after receiving all that the Millard schools have to offer them. They thus help make Utah the leading state in the nation for per capita college attendance.

As one reads the history of the schools, a continuous change and progress is noted through the century that is comparable to the other areas of progress. It is generally known throughout the nation as a whole that school board members are sometimes chosen to retard progress, but in Millard County, board members through the years have given of their time and efforts to continuously improve the schools.

Superintendent Burton K. Farnsworth served as superintendent for six years, leaving the district in 1931. Winnifred A. Paxton was appointed to succeed him. During Superintendent Farnsworth's term of office, the schools of Millard County had a healthy growth in educational technique and procedures. He did much to build into the schools of the county the philosophy of individual differences of children and the importance of teaching and helping children work up to and within their own capacities.

Superinendent W. A. Paxton's term of office was marked by the removal of all bonded indebtedness from the district. During this same period and with the aid of government assistance, a new, modern elementary building was built at Fillmore, a new gymnasium, shop and auditorium was built at the Millard high school and a new gymnasium was constructed at the Hinckley high school.

In the fall of 1943, Angus M. Maughan was appointed superintendent to succeed W. A. Paxton and is still serving in this capacity. His term of office has been emphasized by the following items:

1—Building a program of rural education—better fitting the schools to the needs of rural communities.

2—Building and maintaining a spirit of unity and loyalty among teachers and other employees of the district.

3—Developing a program of in-service training for teaching.

4—Establishing a program of Adult Education throughout the district.

Roger B. Honeyman was appointed supervisor of this program when it began. George A. Anderson is now supervisor.

5—Introducing the basic principles and techniques of pupil guidance in all of the schools of the district.

6—Building an intergrated program of health and physical education in all schools through grades one to twelve.

7—Expanding and improving the basic program of skills—skills as aids to living, learning and enriching life's experiences.

8—Developing the school lunch program where more than one thousand students are served daily. Five well-equipped centers are operated. Twenty unit manager and lunch workers staff these centers, with Mrs. Lenore Day as supervisor.

9—Maintaining of school plants and equipment. A full-time supervisor —Dallas Rogers—serves as supervisor in this important capacity.

10—Maintaining at a high level school libraries in all schools of the district. Millard County is recognized as having one of the best school library programs in Utah.

11—Expanding the music program. In all schools of the county an excellent music program is maintained.

12—Introducing a program of safety and driver education.

13—Introducing an audio-visual education program. Millard County schools now are equipped with modern audio-visual education equipment and are able to take full advantage of this important aid to education.

14—Financing the schools. The district has continued to remain free from debt. In addition to this, it has built a cash reserve of $185,000.00. During the past few years, all buildings have been re-decorated in pastel shades and a great deal of work has been done on lighting, remodeling and repairing of the buildings. The Board has spared neither time nor money in bringing the school buildings of the district up to a high level of efficiency. Today the district is again faced with building needs. In a recent survey which the Board of Education conducted through the State Department of Public Instruction, it was estimated by 1955 the district will need to spend $1,000,000 on new buildings and equipment. Already steps are under way to begin this program. As in the past, the people of Millard County will meet the needs of their schools. They believe that if freedom is to prevail, our schools must produce citizens who know how to face and think through their problems—not merely to be followers.

The laws of the state provide that each school district shall have one or more elementary school supervisors as a part of its regular staff. The duty and responsibility of the supervisor is to supervise the work of the elementary teachers, seeing that a high standard of work is maintained and that good organization and management of the class-room prevails, as well as to maintain a high standard of education. Our district has been fortunate in having excellent supervisors for our elementary schools. In the hands of these supervisors, the program of education in the elementary schools has largely rested. Following are those who have filled this position: Deta P. Neeley, Matilda Peterson, Laura Henderson, Lue Groesbeck, Crystal R. Maughan and Margaret Snyder.

The clerk of the school district is one of the important individuals in the system. Upon his or her shoulders rests the responsibility of handling and keeping the accounts for the expenditures of nearly one-half million dollars annually. Now, as in the past, our clerks have done an excellent job in this responsible position. Following are the names of the clerks: Alonzo Huntsman, Jane M. Wilson, Verl Carling Lynch, Genevieve Badger, Clara F. Atkins, Jessie T. Jones and Helen M. Rogers.



1950 Millard High Graduates. Note the difference in the size of class from 1912 to 1950.

SUBJECT: Education

MILLARD COUNTY COURT RECORDS: Book A

First Monday of November, 1852. "Court appointed Henry Standish, T. R. King and James McGan as school inspectors. The appointments were accepted."

March 22, 1853: "The court selected the northeast corner of Block 32, lot 7 and 8 for a school house lot."



Millard High School Band. At left:—Dallin Nielson, director.

September 3, 1855: "The county appropriated $50.00 of the county money that is not otherwise appropriated for the finishing of the school house in Fillmore City. "

Sepember 3, 1855: "The court allowed S. P. Hoyt for schooling Charity Prows' children $11.25."

July 25, 1857: "Selena Robison bill allowed $3.69 for boarding and schooling Benjamin Norris. The collector is to receive wheat at $1.50 per bushel."

January 6, 1862: "Thomas Callister, Andrew Henry and John Kelly were appointed members of school board for Millard county."

December 5, 1870: "Petition of John Kelly for compensation for service of superintendent of common schools of Millard County for seven years. Court allowed $42.00."

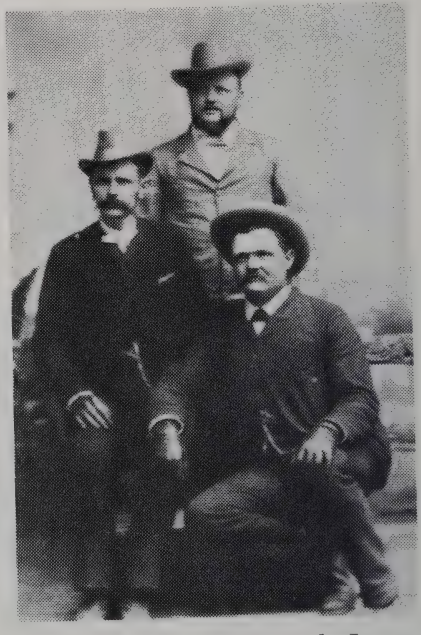
March 2, 1874: "Communication of E. M. Webb, superintendent of Common Schools recommending members of a board of examination to examine applicants for school teaching. Edward M. Webb, Thomas C. Callister and Delilah K. Olsen were appointed said board."

September 4, 1876: "The resignation of E. M. Webb as member of the Millard County Board of Examination was received and accepted. Court appointed Lafayette Holbrook as member of Board of Examination to replace him."

July 17, 1886: "Alma Greenwood was leased the upper floor of the court house for school purposes for one year for the sum of $50.00 to be paid quarterly. Commence use of rooms in August."



Golden P. Wright, Principal of Millard High School, 1950.



Seated: Ama Greenwood, James A. Melville. Standing: Joshua Greenwood.

September 8, 1891: "Christian Anderson, in behalf of the Millard Stake Academy, asked that the court remit the amount of rental due the County Court for said Academy, on motion of S. R. Cropper, the petition was granted and the full amount of rental due, amounting to $72.00 was remitted."

September 10, 1891: "George M. Hanson, Deputy County Superintendent of District Schools, presented a report of the joint District School Teachers' Institute, and submitted a statement of $60.00 for expenses for executing a bowery and also for the board of teachers. On motion of George Crane the amount was allowed to be paid out of school funds."

March 9, 1892: "Claim number 13. Joshua Greenwood, County Superintendent of Schools, apportioning of territory and county school fund, looking up tellers to school lands, upon motion of D. R. Stevens, bill was allowed to be paid out of school fund."

September 30, 1897: "Claims of Willard Hanson and John Kelly for services as board of examiners for four days of teachers' examinations. $10.00 was allowed each to be paid from the county school fund."

MILLARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

FROM 1915-1950

PRINCIPALS: C. H. Day, Alonzo Huntsman, E. F. Pack, A. I. Tippets, Horace E. Day, Rulon Starley, Harold Thorpe, Clark Allred, V. J. Baithwaite, Howard Jensen, Francis Fenton, Fawn A. Bennet, J. Milton Beckstrand.

TEACHERS: J. Albert Robison, Eda C. Tippets, Nellie Holbrook, Stanley Robbins, Lillian Beauregard Smart, Rose Davies Rogers, Geneva Ashby Speakman, Helen Brunson, Ella Robison Jacobsen, Laura Callister, LaNola Callister, Flora D. Fisher, Hilda Cummings, Ethel Day Stewart, Helen Gottfredson, Myrtle Hatton, Sylvia Larson, Jane McBride Wilson, Joseph R. Williams, Cuthbert Trimble, Julia M. Hanson, Edna Lewis Day, Anna Johnson, Myrtle Cottam Warner, Catherine Brown, Elda Dorius.

Lillian Judd, Hazel Larson Trimble, Gladys Robins Day, Gladys Thompson, Irene Allen, Rhea Dixon, Vera Esklund Frampton, Ruby Pack, Inez Smith Melville, Ethel Thompson, Floy L. Turner, John A. Watts, V. J. Braithwaite, Ann Hood Robison, Russell Easton Moffit, Lillian Peterson, Ruth Peterson, Gladys Ritchie, Lenore Thompson, Lila Wixom Terry, Myrtle Beauregard, Henrietta Bott, Lora Carling Anderson, Thelma Dutson, George R. Huntsman, Milton A. Melville, Helen MacArthur, Alice Olsen Speakman, LaVon Robbins, Ruth Colman, Cora Jensen, Lorenzo Peterson, Miriam Barney Robison, Catherine DeRigio.

Torza Hendrickson, Verna Shores, Martha Thatcher, Rachel M. Brunson, Nola Carling Cahoon, Vera Nelson, May Ormond, Irene Rasmussen, Susie Thomas, W. A. Wood, Algie Brunson Stevenson, Eula Memmott, Vera Nelson, May Ogden, Neva Saville, Agnes Partridge Black, Kenneth Robins, Melda Christensen, Bonnie Johnson Taylor, Sadie Rogers, Lona Shields Huntsman, Nelda Peterson, Mabel Chapman, Taft Watts, Matilda Peterson, Neva Hanson, Elaine Hatton, Harold Johnson, Dorothy Brough, Hiram Eckersley, Beth Bennett, Oleve Bosworth Robison, Orrin Beckstrand, Catherin Craig.

Eldon A. Harding, Rosilla Stevens Ashurst, Boyd Beeston, Elaine Jensen, Mae Probst, Barta Bennett, Virginia Simpson, Julia Thorton, H. Grant Terry, Elaine Simpson, Eleanor McBride, Nona H. Brown, Beatrice Iverson, Marion K. Dugmore, Virginia Boyack, Daisy W. Rogers, Vernell Christopherson, Mary Johnson, Eduardean R. Holt, Leora H. Thornton, Shirley Ann Gleaves, Mary Johnson, Thelma Larson, Mae Jensen Davies, Rachel Blake, Dorothy J. Brown, Dean W. Brown, Shauna Anderson, Ruby Amstad, Nord Brockbank, Paul Peterson, Gordon Walker.



Millard High School
Fillmore, Utah.

MILLARD HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

FROM 1915-1950

PRINCIPALS: H. Claude Lewis, Joseph F. Anderson, J. E. Hansey, F. Earl Stott, Ianthus Wright, Orrin J. Holdaway, Robert L. Pixton, Golden P. Wright, Iman Hales, Winnifred A. Paxton, Donald Wright and Golden P. Wright.

TEACHERS: F. Earl Stott, W. LeRoy Jones, Etta Nelson, Ernest K. Bassett, Hazel Fisher, Ruth Rosengreen, C. H. Childs, Horace E. Day, Genevieve Hart, M. R. Porter, W. E. Nielson, E. Vance Wilson, Enid Rosengreen, Hazel Larson Trimble, Hazel Berge, E. L. Faub, Stanley B. Merico, Byron J. Birch, Ruby Rosengreen, Carmen Ballard, Winna Cherry, Ernest R. Hanson, P. A. Poulson, Kathleen Powell, Lavern Dixon, Orrin Holdaway, Ruth Howells, Jenny Jones, Edwin R. Kimball, Verda Miner, R. R. Chamberlain, Luella Harris.

Milton A. Melville, Lucille Muir, D. L. Pack, R. Theo Jacobs, G. C. Clark, Ila Dutson, Charles E. Hoffman, T. Leo Jacobs, Florence Nielson, Ruby Stringham, Phyllis Ballom, Henrietta Bott, Eva Haroldson, Charles Hoffman, Geneva Speakman, Emily Taylor, Pernecy L. Melville, Phil A. Baker, J. Noah Rogers, Rhoda Richards Hinckley, Alonzo Huntsman, Irene Ross, Marie Bosh, Gwenivere Anderson, Virginia Booth, D. T. Murdock, Dunn Taylor, Thomas Whatcott, Lorraine Marble, John R. Adams.

Fred G. Richards, Flora Kenney, J. J. Barnard, J. Frank Day, Irene Johnston, Glen Alexander, Loretta Rich, Fred F. Richards, Griffith Kimball, Beth Wright, G. E. Spencer, Golden Johnson, Winnifred Reese, Dallas Rogers, Gwen Johnson, Lenore Andrus, Stanley Watts, Rae Starley Huff, Audrey Rasmussen, Sam Gordon, Ralph Gunderson, Maurine Carlyle, Helen Wilson, Eva Barrett, LaPrele Memmott, Dean Boyack, Oleve Belnap, Flours Balbert, Viviene Miller, Zora Maeser, Addie Brodbent, Reed A. Wood, Meldon Warner, Addie Broadbent, Nina Ashby, Arylin Styeer, Eleanor Bond.

Clayton B. Larson, Daila Day Paxton, McKay Ogden, Kathleen Spears, Berniece Bradshaw, Frank Rasmussen, Ellen Christensen, Carl W. Verhaaren, James M. Cox, Vard Tanner, Reginald LaFevre, Marilyn Brunson, Rachel Brunson, Rex Dalley, Jean Hanson Stevenson, Taft Watts, John A. Omanson, Clifton B. Larson, C. Raymond Childs, S. Ray Greenalgh, F. Horace Reid, Don Hatton, Beth Nixon Crosland, J. M. Peterson, Homer Wakefield, Nona Hatton Brown, Jesse White, LaRue Hansen.

Ida A. Smithson, Dallin S. Nielson, Rulon A. Anderson, Lawrence B. March, Jesse A. White, Rulon Anderson, Charlotte Bridges, Howard C. Evans, Gwen Sylvester Hunter, Mary D. Wilson, Harold Lindsay, Roger B. Honeyman, L. A. Banks, Gwen Sylvester, Charlotte B. Johnson, Melba Leichty, Myrlene Moody, Elizabeth Stephenson, Richard Hansen, Alice M. Maloney, Maurine Romney, Shirley Sullivan, George A. Anderson, Jack Whipple.

KANOSH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

PRINCIPALS: W. A. Paxton, O. L. Miner, Ralph Sanford, H. C. Miller, LeRoy Walker, Thomas Whatcott, John A. Watts, Ralph D. Thomson, O. J. Rogers.
TEACHERS: Isabell Whatcott, Hannah Johnson, Edith Penny, Jennie Watts, Hilda Cummings, Ida Brown, Josie B. Miller, Mary Atkin, Donna Penny, William McSwain, Ila Dutson, Pearl Barney, Ada Smith, Noma Carling Cahoon, Dowena Walton, Hilda Bird, Marion Horsley, Margot Spande, Maxine Dorrity, Anna Jensen, Reva Dickson, Camilla Christensen; Andrew Terry, Eva Tervort, Andrew Terry, Phyllis Nisonger, Reed A. Wood, Veda Kimball Davis, LeRue George Crowley, Mildred Dorrity, Ruth Musig, Melvin Beckstrand, Sherman Cooper.
Elinor Nicholes, Winnifred Walker, Winona Olsen, Orfa Johnson, Billy Perry, Evan A. Beckstrand, Dana R. Pratt, Mary Rogers, Winnifred Williams, Arlene Turner, Wilna Davies, Neca Watts, J. Monroe Jensen, Kenneth R. Tobler.

HOLDEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Sarah Powell, Mr. Bates, John Kelly, Mrs. Savage, Mary Elliot, Mr. Williams, Mr. Walker, Daniel Daun, Fannie Powell, Harry P. Brown, Earl Accord, Joshua Stevens, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Hattie Stringhom, Joana Teeples, Pauline Larson, Nettie Hunter, Myrtle Hofman, Devere Childs, Neva Cropper, Mattie Hillhouse, Julia Harmon, Miss Reynolds, Roy Stevens, Herman Bement, Silas A. Harris, Fay Wood, Ellen Nixon, Leonard Wood, Teller Robins, Erma Turner, Lillie Johnson, Mary Harmon, Avery Bishop, Rufus Day, J. Frank Day, Martha Ashby, Edward F. Stevens, A. W. Brown, Oscar Burgland, Mr. Finlinson.
Milo Dyches, Jesse Giles, Mattie Stephenson, E. L. Pack, George Stewart, Mr. Thomas, Hattie Stevens, Florence Stevens, Armena Stevens, William Brown, Reed Matthews, Edna Lewis Day, Ettie A. Stevens, George Barton, Verda Barton, Ruth Brunson, T. Rulon Clark, Beth Penny, Bennett Cooley, Charlotte Whear, Daisy Gowns, Ila Dutson, Jean Gordon, Eva Lewis, Hattie Bennett, Miss Thompson, Barta Bennett, Miss Morrell, Wallace A. Wood, Eva Lovell, Miss St. Clair, Myrtle Young, June Wood, Mark L. Bennett, Lois Webb, Leo Probert, Dallas Rogers.
Reed A. Wood, Maurine Harrison, Elizabeth Foot, Delores Stevens, Dean Boyack, Vance Bennett, Fern Louise Bennett, Marion Clontz, Algie B. Stevenson, Marguerite B. Bushman, Lois Johnson, Frances B. Harmon, Don Hatton, Rose Rogers, Hattie Stevenson, Arlene Englestead, Beth Lemon, Myrtle Nixon, Leland Tuft, Gwenith Ann Duden, Vesta Young, Paul Packard, Geraldine R. Lee.

LIST OF BOARD MEMBERS FOR MILLARD COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENTS AND CLERKS FOR 1915-1950

SUPERINTENDENTS: Dean F. Peterson, Roscoe E. Hammond, Alonzo Huntsman, Burton K. Farnsworth, Winnifred A. Paxton, Angus M. Maughan.
CLERKS: Alonzo Huntsman, Jane McBride Wilson, Verl Carling, Genevieve Badger, Clara Finlinson, Jesse Terry, and Helen M. Rogers.
BOARD MEMBERS: Rufus Day, John Reeves, Parker Robison, treasurer, Joseph L. Stott, J. Avery Bishop, J. Lee Anderson, James Gardner, Joseph W. Dameron, William R. Thompson, Nelson S. Bishop, Oscar A. Anderson, T. George Theobald, J. C. Bennett, Hugh Hilton, Rodney B. Ashby, H. B. Bushnell, W. A. Robison, James A. Kelley, president N. L. Peterson, Claud Robins, treasurer, H. E. Maxfield, Preal George, William J. Starley, Clead Nielson, Carl Nixon, Henry E. Hatton, E. J. Eliason, Ralph Monrie, Don D. Swallow, Joseph D. Mercer, J. Frank Day, Leo Stott, Milton A. Melville, Melvin Roper, Joseph L. Robinson, W. C. Cole, Gardner Kimball.

PART III

CIVIC AFFAIRS OF FILLMORE AND MILLARD COUNTY

STELLA H. DAY

SINCE THE MORMONS HAD PUT such a distance between them and civilization, it necessarily follows that the only governing power at first was the church. The bishop and presiding elder were expected to keep law and order in the community. There were no political parties—the Saints knew that their very existence depended upon obeying the regulations of the church authorities. However, there were elections held for certain offices. Committees were appointed to select men for the offices with no regard for political parties, thus making only one ticket in the field. There was a strange conglomeration of county and city officers in Millard County, since Fillmore was the only settlement in the county for a number of years.

The first officers we have record of, were in February of 1852, Anson Call was Probate Judge; Peter Robison, clerk of the court; Orange Warner, Samuel P. Hoyt, Noah W. Bartholomew were selectmen; John Dutson, treasurer; Levi McCullough, assessor and collector; Josiah Call, sheriff; Orson Tyler, deputy sheriff; Chandler Holbrook, county surveyor; William Felshaw, representative to the legislature and Anson Call, counselor (Senator) to the legislature.

In 1853 James McGaw was counselor to the legislature; and William Felshaw was representative. In 1854, T. R. King, probate judge; J. W. Smith, James Huntsman, Josiah Call, Aldermen; John A. Ray, counselor to the legislature; and John Carling, representative to the legislature. John Carling took pneumonia and died, John Eldridge was made representative in his place in 1855. Ruben McBride, Samuel P. Hoyt, and Thomas W. Smith were selectmen. T. R. King left on a mission in 1855, and William Felshaw was appointed judge and Justice of the Peace in his place. In 1856 Samuel P. Hoyt was elected a delegate to a convention in Salt Lake City to frame a constitution and ask for admission to the Union. Alexander Melville, Jacob Croft, Samuel P. Hoyt, were selectmen in 1856. Hirum Mace was Justice of the Peace in 1858.

Early records of officers are not complete, but from them we are able to glean, in January, 1859, William Felshaw was elected mayor; John Powell, recorder; T. R. King, Joseph Robison, and John W. Radford, aldermen; John A. Ray, probate judge; William Wall, sheriff; T. R. King, representative to the legislature; Amasa Lyman, counselor to the legislature; J. V. Robison and T. R. King for notary publics; and Chandler Holbrook for county surveyor.

In 1863 Joseph Robison became Mayor with John Kelly as recorder. In 1867 Joseph V. Robison became mayor with Eduard Partridge, Francis M. Lyman, James Owens, Lewis Brunson, and Allen Russell as councilmen. Fillmore was incorporated in 1867. The incorporation of Fillmore as a city gave it powers to levy taxes, establish a system of common schools, to provide a water supply; to open streets, light them, and keep them in repair; to organize a police force; etc. We quote from the articles of incorporation, approved January 12, 1867:



William Felshaw Joseph Robison Joseph V. Robison Edward Partridge
Ira N. Hinckley Nephi Pratt Benjamin H. Robison Thomas C. Callister
Alma Greenwood John Kelly Joshua Greenwood Joseph D. Smith
George C. Viele E. Wallace Kelly Nelson S. Bishop



James Day Richard T. Ashby Daniel Stevens Frank A. Robison
T. Clark Callister Joseph F. Anderson Maurice Lambert Edward Nelson
Wells P. Starley William D. Melville Horace E. Day James A. Kelly
Alonzo Beauregard D. LaMoyne Melville Howard D. Johns

"Section 1: Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all that district of Millard County embraced in the following areas, to wit: Beginning at a point three miles due east of the southeast corner of the public square now surveyed, thence south three miles, thence west six miles, thence north six miles, thence east six miles, thence south three miles to the place of beginning, shall be known and designated under the name and style of Fillmore city; and the inhabiants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name aforesaid, and may have and use a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure."

Section 3: There shall be a city council to consist of a mayor and five councilors, who shall have the qualifications of electors of said city, and shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, and shall hold their offices for two years and until successors shall be elected and qualified. The city council shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of their own members, and a majority of them shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members, under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance; there shall also be elected in like manner two justices of the peace who shall have the qualifications of voters, be commissioned by the governor, and have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of the city."

Section 8. The city council shall have power to appoint a recorder, treasurer, assessor and collector, marshal and supervisor of streets. They shall also have power to appoint all such other officers, by ordinance, as may be necessary define the duties of all officers and remove them from office at pleasure."

There were twenty Articles of Incorporation in all, and the foregoing are but a sampling of them.

Joseph V. Robison was in his third term as mayor when the land grants were issued, and his name is to be found on most of the original lands grants issued in Fillmore. In the late fall of 1871 Joseph V. Robison went on a mission and Edward Partridge was appointed mayor, but J. V. Robison was mayor again from 1873 to 1875. In 1875 Edward Partridge was mayor with Nephi Pratt as city recorder. In 1877, Ira N. Hinckley was mayor with Nephi Pratt as recorder. In 1879, Nephi Pratt was mayor and John Kelly was recorder. In 1881 Benjamin H. Robison was mayor, with Christian Anderson as recorder; Thomas C. Callister, Hirum Mace, William Beeston, Almon Robison and Nephi Pratt, councilmen. Benjamin Robison died December 24, 1882, and Joseph V. Robison was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In 1883 Thomas C. Callister was mayor for two terms. 1887 saw Alma Greenwood as mayor with Joshua Greenwood as his recorder. In 1887 John Kelly was mayor, Joshua Greenwood recorder and James Peterson, Nelson S. Bishop, Heber J. Mitchell, Alfred Gull and James A. Melville, councilmen. In 1891 Joshua Greenwood mayor, with John Kelly recorder; in 1895 Thomas C. Callister mayor, John Kelly recorder, councilmen: Orson C. Holbrook, John C. Kelly, Nelson J. Beauregard, Eddie Bartholomew and Peter Breauregard; in 1896 Joseph D. Smith was mayor, with John Kelly recorder, councilmen: F. A. Robison, Clarence Merrill, Hans Peterson, Francis C. Melville and John

Starley. In 1898 George C. Viele was mayor, with E. Wallace Kelly, Nelson S. Bishop, Orson C. Holbrook, Frances C. Melville and Joseph D. Smith as councilmen, and John Kelly recorder, Nelson Beauregard marshal, Frank E. Hanson treasurer, and John Cooper justice of the peace; in 1900 E. Wallace Kelly was mayor, with Richard Russell recorder, and J. J. Starley, Clarence Merrill, George Rose, Daniel Stevens, and John Carling as councilmen. In 1901 A. S. Gaisford became councilman, Frank Rogers was treasurer, and Alma Greenwood was appointed mayor when E. Wallace Kelly resigned to enter the legislature. In 1902 the mayor was George C. Viele, with councilmen James Day, Edwin Bartholomew, Hans Peterson, Peter Beauregard, and G. Warren Black, with John Kelly recorder, treasurer George A. Shails, marshal Russell Callister, and justice of the peace James A. Kelly; in 1903 Don Wixom became one of the councilmen. In 1904 the mayor was Nelson S. Bishop, with Rufus Day, Peter Beauregard, Brigham Melville, Charles Christopherson, and Martin Hanson as councilmen, Nephi Anderson recorder, Harvey King, marshal and John Kelly justice of the peace. In 1905 Nelson S. Bishop resigned as mayor, and James Day was appointed to take his place.

In 1906 James Day was mayor, with Rufus Day, Brigham Melville, Christian Anderson, Joseph V. Robison, Daniel Melville, and Thomas Phelps as councilmen, C. W. Frampton recorder. James Day resigned as mayor and George C. Viele took his place and Rufus Day resigned as councilman and James A. Kelly took his place. In 1908 Richard T. Ashby was mayor with Heber J. Mitchell, Alonzo F. Robison, Edward Davies junior, Dan Melville, and Christian Anderson as councilmen, C. W. Frampton recorder. In 1910 Daniel Stevens was mayor, with A. Frank Robison, Peter L. Brunson, Milo D. Warner, John Carling, J. J. Starley as councilmen, B. J. Walters recorder, and Albert Shales treasurer. In 1914 A. Frank Robison was mayor, with councilmen J. J. Starley, J. R. Piper, Peter L. Brunson, Arthur N. Brunson, and William N. McBride; George Melville replaced J. R. Piper who moved to another town. In 1916 T. Clark Callister was mayor, with councilmen Peter L. Brunson, Joseph F. Anderson, Daniel Melville, Peter Beauregard, Anton Sorenson, and Christian Anderson recorder. In 1918 T. Clark Callister was mayor, with Frank Warner, Anton Sorenson, J. F. Anderson, Carl H. Day, Daniel Melville, and Christian Anderson recorder. In 1920 Joseph F. Anderson was mayor, with Ras Rasmussen, Brigham Melville, Carl H. Day, James A. Kelly, T. Clark Callister as councilmen, D. W. Black recorder. In 1922 Maurice Lambert was mayor, with Ras Rasmussen, Rulon Starley, A. Frank Robison, B. Glen Kenney, Lorenzo Hanson councilmen, wih Peter Lorenzo Brunson as recorder; Rulon Starley was replaced by Don Wixom. In 1924 Maurice Lambert was mayor, with Frank H. Partridge, Alonzo Brunson, Daniel Melville, Ward Stevens and Marvin Peterson councilmen, Edward Trimble recorder, and Hillman Davies treasurer. In 1926 Edward Nelson was mayor, with J. Noble Anderson, Frank H. Partridge, Ras Rasmussen, Frances (Can) Melville, and Alonzo Beauregard as councilmen, and Vera Huntsman treasurer. In 1928 Edward Nelson was mayor, with Wells P. Starley, Frank Partridge, Alonzo Beauregard, F. C. Melville, and Ras Rasmussen councilmen, and Vera Huntsman treasurer. In 1930 Wells P. Starley was mayor, with Newton McBride, Maurice Lambert, Lorenzo Hanson, George Melville, and Ras Rasmussen as councilmen, Lottie Robison treasurer, and Edward Trimble

recorder. In 1932 William D. Melville was mayor, with Horace Day, Maurice Lambert, Ras Rasmussen, Newton McBride, Claude Robins, and J. Noble Anderson, with Lottie Robison recorder, and R. Noble Day treasurer, Edward Peterson justice of the peace, and John Rowley water master; William D. Melville reigned as mayor in 1933 as he was elected County Commissioner, and Horace Day was appointed mayor in his stead; Maurel Warner was appointed councilmen in Mr. Day's stead. In 1934 Horace E. Day was mayor, with J. Noble Anderson, Maurel J. Warner, Maurice Lambert, F. Cannon Melville, and John Scottern councilmen, William Mitchell recorder, Lottie Robison treasurer and E. Vance Wilson city attorney. In 1936 James A. Kelley was mayor, Maurel J. Warner, Oscar J. Anderson, Henry Hatton, J. W. Payne councilmen, William J. Mitchell recorder, and Lottie Robison treasurer and E. Vance Wilson city attorney. In 1938 James A. Kelly was mayor, with J. W. Payne, Maurel J. Warner, Arnell Jackson, O. A. Anderson, and Henry Hatton, with William Mitchell recorder, Lottie Robison treasurer, and Milton A. Melville city attorney. In 1940 Alonzo Beauregard was mayor, with Horace E. Day, Henry Hatton, Arnell Jackson, D. Lamoyne Melville, and Eugene McBride councilmen, William Mitchell recorder, Lottie Robison treasurer. In 1942 Alonzo R. Beauregard was mayor, with D. Lamoyne Melville, Arnell Jackson, Eugene McBride, Roy Olpin and Horace E. Day councilmen, William Mitchell recorder, and Lottie Robison treasurer. In 1944 D. Lamoyne Melville was



Fillmore City Officials, 1950. Left to right:—Don Stewart, Councilman; Thomas A. Whatcott, Councilman; Milton A. Melville, Attorney; Howard John, Mayor; Daisy Rogers, Recorder; Brooks Anderson, Councilman; John Cooper, Councilman; Paul McBride, Councilman.

mayor, with Eugene McBride, Roy Olpin, Hirum S. Mitchell, Orrin Peterson, and Milton Warner as councilmen, Dale Ashman recorder, and Lottie

Robison treasurer, Truman Ashby and James Mitchell police officers, and Londo Deardon city electrician. In 1946 D. Lamoyne Melville was mayor, with Alonzo R. Beauregard, Roy Olpin, Hirum S. Mitchell, and A. Wayne Robison councilmen, Dale Ashman recorder, Verl Lynch treasurer. In 1948 Howard D. Johns was mayor, with Paul McBride, Don Stewart, James Jensen, Thomas Whatcott, and Alonzo Beauregard, with Daisy Rogers recorder, Verl Johns was mayor, with Paul McBride, Thomas Whatcott, John Cooper, Brooks Anderson and Don Stewart councilmen, with Daisy W. Rogers recorder, Verl Lynch treasurer, Milton Melville city attorney, Sarah Higgins city librarian, Clayton Beauregard city electrician, Freeman Rowley water master, Alfred Swallow city caretaker, Clayton Edwards and Guy Mitchell city marshals, Alfred Robison assistant city caretaker.



Verl C. Lynch, Fillmore City Treasurer.



Sarah Higgins, Fillmore City Librarian.

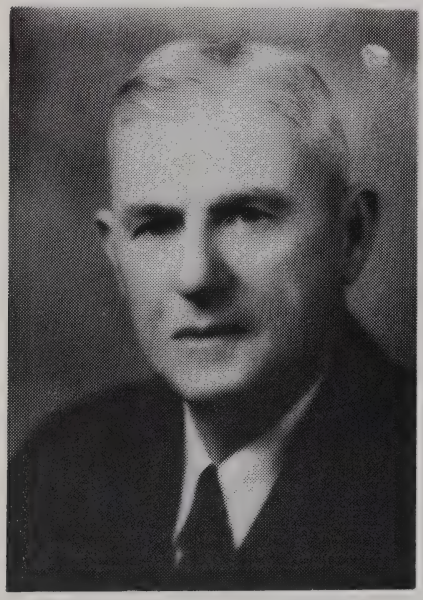
COUNTY OFFICERS

County records are inadequate before 1866. In 1863 T. W. Smith, William King, and J. W. Radford were selectmen, with Thomas R. King as probate judge, and T. E. King as county surveyor, Amasa Lyman representative to the legislature. In 1866 Thomas R. King was probate judge, Jacob Croft, Daniel Thompson, William H. Stott, were selectmen, John Kelly as county clerk, and Byron Warner as sheriff, and John Dutson as treasurer. In 1868 Daniel Thompson, R. A. McBride, Hirum B. Bennett were selectmen, Thomas R. King probate judge, John Dutson treasurer, Byron Warner sheriff, Allen Russell road commissioner and poll tax collector. In 1869 Edward Partridge was probate judge, Daniel Thompson, R. H. McBride, and Charles Hall selectmen, Frances M. Lyman county clerk, and John Kelly assessor and

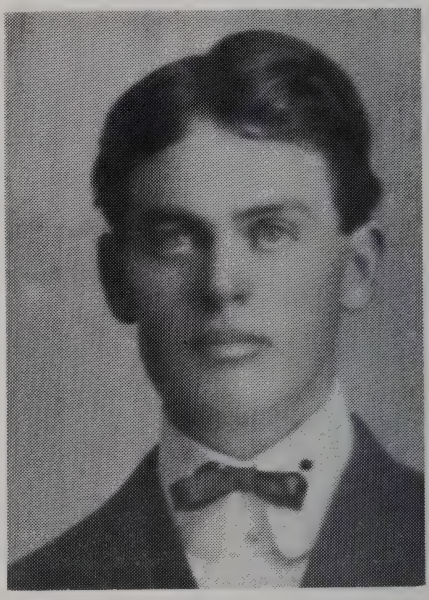
collector. These same men served until 1872, when Edward Partridge was still probate judge, and Daniel Thompson, H. B. Owens, and O. B. Cooley were selectmen, with Frances M. Lyman county clerk, Thomas C. Callister county recorder, and Nephi Pratt county treasurer, and John Kelly superintendent of public schools. In 1875 Edward Partridge was still probate judge, Daniel Thompson, Alonzo Kimball and George Croft selectmen, Frances M. Lyman, and Peter Huntsman sheriff and deputy sheriff. In 1877 Edward Partridge was probate judge, with Daniel Thompson, Joseph C. Robison, George Croft selectmen, Nephi Pratt county clerk. 1878 Joseph V. Robison became probate judge, Daniel Thompson, George Croft, and Byron Warner selectmen, with Edward Partridge county clerk, Lafayette Holbrook assessor and collector. In 1880 J. V. Robison was probate judge, Daniel Thompson, George Croft, and Byron Warner selectmen, Christian Anderson county clerk, and James McMahon sheriff, William Beeston treasurer, and Alexander Melville county road supervisor. In 1882 J. V. Robison was probate judge, Alonzo A. Kimball, Byron Warner, and David R. Stevens, selectmen, Christian Anderson county clerk, Dr. William North quarantine physician, and J. S. Giles county attorney. In 1883 J. V. Robison was probate judge, with David R. Stevens, A. A. Kimball, and George Crane selectmen, W. H. King county clerk. In 1885 Thomas C. Callister was probate judge, with George Crane, David R. Stevens, and George Finlinson selectmen, J. L. Robison county clerk. An interesting item in the minutes is that Mr. Robison asked for a raise in salary from $100.00 o $300.00 per year as he said officers of the counties the size of Millard should receive more. Thomas C. Callister received $200.00 per year. William H. King was county attorney that year.

In 1889 Thomas C. Callister was probate judge, with D. R. Stevens, George Crane, and George Finlinson selectmen, Thomas Callister clerk, with J. S. Giles deputy clerk, George Nixon sheriff. Later Thomas Callister resigned as judge and George C. Viele was appointed in his place, and L. R. Cropper, George Crane, and D. R. Stevens selectmen. In 1892 George C. Viele was probate judge, D. R. Stevens, James Gardner, and John Styler were selectmen, with Joshua Greenwood county superintendent of schools, J. S. Giles county attorney, Joseph A. Lyman assessor and collector, and John T. Ashman sheriff. In 1896 Utah became a state and the office of probate judge was done away with; from then the selectmen became known as county commissioners. In 1897 George Finlinson, George Crane and Edward Finlinson were county commissioners, with J. S. Giles county clerk, Virgil Kelly sheriff, and J. Frank Holbrook deputy sheriff. Delilah King Olsen county recorder, Christian Anderson county clerk. In 1899 Edward Stevens, John A. Beckstrand, and E. F. Pack were county commissioners, Virgil Kelly sheriff, James A. Melville county attorney, Delilah K. Olsen recorder, and Christian Anderson county clerk. In 1901 William R. Thompson, John E. Hunter, and C. W. Watts were county commissioners, with James A. Melville county attorney, Isabelle E. Robison recorder, Frank Rogers treasurer, Frank Slaughter assessor, Virgil Kelly sheriff, T. C. Callister clerk and Willard Rogers surveyor. In 1903 W. R. Thompson, Edward B. Bushnell and A. M. Thompson were county commissioners with T. C. Callister clerk, and J. A. Melville county attorney. In 1905 W. R. Thompson, C. W. Hopkins, and H. S. Calhoun commissioners, Esta Sorenson recorder, George Cropper sheriff, Joseph Giles county attorney, Rufus Day county clerk, and J. Alex Melville district attorney. Joshua Green-

wood district judge. In 1907 H. S. Calhoun, George W. Nixon, and C. W. Hopkins commissioners, with Nephi Anderson county clerk, George Rowley sheriff, Jennie Ashby county recorder, and H. F. Stout county attorney, John Cooper treasurer, J. S. Black sheriff, Joseph L. Stott assessor, Willard Burbank surveyor. In 1909 George Nixon, Edward B. Bushnell, and R. E. Robison were county commissioners, with Nephi Anderson county clerk, Robert W. King county attorney, Jennie Ashby county clerk, and Joseph S. Stott county assessor, Orvil L. Thompson, representative to the legislature. In 1913 Edward B. Bushnell, H. E. Maxfield, and J. Lee Anderson were commissioners, with Robert W. King county attorney, and D. Samuel Dorrity sheriff, and Richard Ashby county clerk. In 1915 H. E. Maxfield, John A. Beckstrand and August Nielson were commissioners, with Richard Ashby county clerk, D. Samuel Dorrity sheriff, Carl H. Day county treasurer, and Alice Pitts county recorder, William B. Higgins county attorney. In 1917 H. E. Maxfield, John A. Beckstrand, Carl L. Brown county commissioners, with Richard Ashby county clerk, Jennie Ashby recorder. Judge Joshua Greenwood was judge of the 5th judicial district from 1905 to 1917 when he moved to Salt Lake City and became chairman of the Utilities Commission.



Daniel Stevens, State Senator for Millard County and Beaver County.



Joseph Finlinson, Leamington, County Superintendent of Schools, Representative and State Senator.

In 1919 Carl Brown, R. E. Robison, C. F. Christensen, commissioners, Carl H. Day county clerk, with Harry Anderson treasurer, George Cropper sheriff, Betha Warner recoder, Grover A. Giles county attorney, A. Tunis Rappleye assessor, Daniel Stevens state senator. In 1921 Frank Paxton, C. O. Warnick and Walter Roberts were county commissioners, with Frank Black sheriff, Wells Black county treasurer, Bertha Warner recorder, Grover A. Giles county attorney, Joseph Stott assessor, E. B. Theobald surveyor, Joseph

Finlinson representaive to the legislature and William B. Higgins district attorney. In 1923 Frank Paxton, B. H. Pederson, and C. O. Warnick county commissioners, with Joseph Finlinson representative, William D. Melville clerk, Wells D. Black treasurer, Bertha Warner recorder, Frank Black sheriff, and A. L. Larson county attorney. In 1925 Fank Paxton, and other county officers remained the same, with Joseph Finlinson senator, O. A. Tangrin representative, D. D. Crafts county attorney. In 1927 Frank Paxton, Lee Anderson, and Peter L. Black were commissioners, with William D. Melville clerk, Owen Bunker treasurer, Carl Theobald sheriff, Grover A. Giles county attorney, and John Neff county surveyor, T. Leo Stott assessor, O. A. Tangrin representative to the legislature. In 1929 the county officers were the same, with Franklin Badger representative, and Milton A. Melville county attorney. In 1931 Peter L. Black, Marion Henrie, and William D. Melville were county commissioners, with Otis Walch county clerk, Owen Bunker treasurer, Carl Theobald sheriff, Hazel Thornblad recorder, and Grover A. Giles county attorney, T. Clark Callister representative to the legislature. In 1933 the county officers were the same, with Frank Paxton as state representative, and O. A. Tangrin county attorney. In 1935 William D. Melville, Marion Henrie, and C. F. Freer were county commissioners, Arthur Brown clerk,Noble Day treasurer, Frank Kimball sheriff, Amelia Black recorder, Maurice Lambert assessor, and C. D. MacNeely county attorney, Donald Moody state representative, and Daniel Stevens state senator. In 1937 the county officers were the same, with Mark S. Johnson replacing William D. Melville, and Donald Moody representative, and C. D. MacNeely county attorney. In 1939 Mark S. Johnson, C. F. Freer, and Will Killpatrick were commissioners, with Arthur Brown clerk, Noble Day treasurer, Blanche Savage recorder, Claude Robins assessor,



Millard County Officers. Left to right, standing:—Dorothy Beckstrand, retiring clerk, Claude Robbins Assessor, Jack Bennett, Deputy Sheriff, Culbert Robison, Sheriff, LaMar Owens, Commissioner Mark Johnson, Commissioner, Golden Black, Commissioner, Eldon Eliason, County Attorney, Horace E. Day, Deputy Treasurer, William Mitchell, Treasurer, Dale Ashman, Clerk. Seated:—Mary Ellen Robison, Deputy Assessor, Norma Day, Deputy Recorder, Camilla Hunter, Recorder.

Henry Forester sheriff, Rodney Ashby representative. In 1941 Robert Robinson was commissioner with all other officers the same except Frank Kimball as sheriff.

In 1943 Mark Johnson, Archie Gordner, Robert E. Robison were county commissioners, with Arthur Brown clerk (Elwood Lambert became clerk in 1944 when Mr. Brown resigned), Culbert Robison sheriff, Lena Bennett recorder, Claude Robins assessor, and Elwood Lambert treasurer, James A. Kelly, state senator. In 1945 Mark Johnson, Harold Morris, and Archie Gardner were county commissioners, Mark Paxton representative to the legislature, with Milton A. Melville county attorney. In 1947 Mark Johnson, Archie Gardner, and Robert E. Robison, commissioners, with Elwood Lambert clerk (Dorothy Beckstrand replaced Mr. Lambert when he resigned in 1948 to become superintendent of the LDS hospital), Camilla Hunter recorder, William Mitchell clerk, Culbert Robison sheriff, Claude Robins assessor. In 1949 the county officers remained the same with Mark Paxton state representative. Officers elected for 1951 were Mark Johnson (hold over) Lavar Owens, and Golden Black county commissioners, Dale Ashman clerk, William Mitchell treasurer, Claude Robins assessor, Culbert Robison sheriff, and Eldon Eliason county attorney, Archie Gardner representative to the legislature, and Mark Paxton state senator. Deputies for the last four years have been Horace E. Day in the county treasurer's office, Roy D. Olpin deputy county clerk, Mary Ellen Robison, deputy county assessor, and Norma Day deputy county recorder.



James A. Kelly, State Senator.



Mark Paxton, State Senator, Millard and Beaver County.

Daniel Thompson of Scipio holds the record for being county selectman,

or commissioner as they are now called, for a period of sixteen years. Mark Johnson of Holden is next with thirteen years to his credit and still going strong. He is president of the Utah Association of County officials.

The County agent is Rodney Rickenback and the County Home Demonstration agent is Sarah Nielson.

The U. S. government has representatives for different bureaus in Millard county; the bureau of Land Management is in charge of Pratt Allred, Don Peterson is engineer and Clyde Larsen district conservationist with John Murray assistant for the Soil Conservation Service, Thomas Reeve is head of the U. S. Produce and Marketing Association.

In 1906 Roy Dame was hired to accompany Clyde Levitt of the U. S. Forestry Service as a guide in examining the watersheds of Chalk Creek. After two weeks of looking over the timber and flood conditions, and making maps, Mr. Levitt recommended that this part of the mountains become part of the forest service. It was later named Fish Lake National Forest and T. Clark Callister became Forest Ranger with Roy Dame as assistant. About 1909 James Jensen was supervisor over the Fillmore-Kanosh area. Bert Robins was ranger for the Oak Creek district. Ernest Herbert, Ivan Christensen, Victor Stokes, and Kenneth Bower have been in charge of the Fish Lake National Foest Reserve. Kenneth Bower is in charge at the present time. James Jensen retired from duty in 1940 and was followed by Carl Haycock and Bert Rouse. The headquarters were moved to Fillmore and ranger quarters maintained at Kanosh.

Fillmore has always been known for her leadership from the beginning, and it is with pride that we point to the fact that when Utah received her statehood, two natives of Fillmore were chosen by their respective parties as candidates for Congressmen at large. They were Lafayette Holbrook and William H. King, son of William and Josephine Henry King. William H. King



Senator William H. King, Fillmore native.



George M. Hanson, U. S. Consul.

was born in Fillmore in 1863. He was active in Millard County politics, having held the jobs of county clerk, assessor and county attorney before he was sent to the Utah legislature. He was president of the Utah legislative council, judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, congressman, then United States senator from Utah for twenty-four years.

Lafayete Holbrook was the son of Chandler and Eunice Dunning Holbrook. He attended the B. Y. U. Academy, then served a mission to England. After returning, he taught school in Fillmore, and married Jean Hinckley, daughter of Ira N. and Angelinea Hinckley, and moved to Provo, and later to Salt Lake City, where he held many offices in church as well as civil life. He became interested in mining and amassed a fortune in the Tintic mines.

Other Fillmore men who have served our state and national governments follow:

George M. Hanson, son of Hans and Hannah Sorenson Hanson, was born June 29, 1869. He attended the Millard Academy, B. Y. U. Academy, and the University of Utah. He taught school for ten years, then went into the newspaper business in Ogden. He married Bertha, daughter of Daniel and Delilah K. Olsen. He moved to Washington, D. C. when he was appointed secretary to Senator George Sutherland. After passing civil service examinations he was appointed United States consul to Bristish Columbia. In the capacity of American consul he and his wife encircled the globe. He served in Tasmania, British Columbia, Java, Japan, Italy, Belgium, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Samuel King, a prominent Utah attorney, and brother of William H. King, held many political offices during his lifetime. He was elected in 1904, as a delegate to the Democratic national convention.



Arnold Williams, Ex-Governor of Idaho, Marie Burnett, Attendant, Culbert L. Olson, Ex-Governor of Califonia, Calleen Robison, Queen of Utah, Herbert Maw, Governor of Utah, Mary Louise Gardner, attendant and Grover A. Giles, Attorney General.

Culbert L. Olsen, also an attorney, the son of Daniel and Delilah K. Olsen, was chairman of the Democratic party in Utah for a number of years before he moved to California. From the time he moved to Los Angeles, he took an active part in the political life of the state, and later became governor of the State of California.

Arnold Williams, son of William and Annie Rutherford Williams, moved to Idaho as a young man, and became active in the political life of that state. He became lieutenant-governor and later, governor of the state of Idaho.

Grover A. Giles, son of Joseph S. and Elizabeth Carling Giles, was county attorney of Millard County for many years, and was very active in church and civic affairs. He served as Deputy Secretary of State and Assistant Attorney-General before becoming Attorney-General of the State of Utah, which office he held for two terms, from 1941-1949. He was a candidate for governor of Utah in 1948.

E. Wallace Kelly, son of John and Margaret Melville Kelly, taught school in Fillmore for many years, and also operated a general merchandise store. He was first elected mayor of Fillmore and the next year elected to the state legislature, and later moved to Salt Lake City, where he remained active in the political affairs of the state, at one time he was a candidate for governor of Utah. He was a very successful merchant, having operated a men's clothing store in Salt Lake City for many years before his death. His family still operate the business.

Lincoln G. Kelly, (brother of E. Wallace), one of the debators who first brought recognition to Fillmore high school, graduated from the University of Utah and taught school for many years. He was nominated as Secretary of State in 1916, later became State Auditor, and since that time, has been prominent in political and civic affairs of Utah up to the present time.

Walter A. Day, son of James and Emma Mitchell Day, was also a school teacher. He married Katherine Melville, daughter of Daniel and Dean McBride Melville. They moved into Salt Lake City and went into the lumber business with Clark McBride, another native son of Fillmore. He later became interested in politics and served as county treasurer of Salt Lake County, and Deputy State Auditor of Utah.

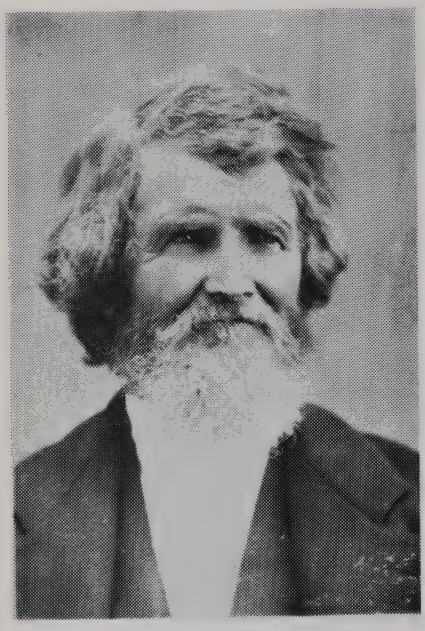
Ira N. Hinckley, junior, son of Ira N. and Angelina Noble Hinckley, was an early postmaster of Fillmore. He married Lily King, daughter of William and Josephine Henry King. He was active in church and civic affairs of Millard county before he moved to Salt Lake City where he was active in church and state affairs. He became United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Utah.

Bryant S. and Edwin S. Hinckley, two other sons of Ira N. Hinckley, Sr., were both prominent in educational circles of the state. Bryant S. Hinckley taught at the Brigham Young University for eight years, and at the L. D. S. Business College for nine years. He was president of the Liberty stake for twenty-two years and president of the Northern states mission for nine years. He is the author of several books, among them being, "Daniel H. Wells and Events of his Time," and "Sermons and Missionary Services of Melvin S. Ballard."

Edwin S. Hinckley taught at the Brigham Young University for twenty years, before becoming superintendent of the State Industrial School at Ogden.

POSTMASTERS OF FILLMORE

Early in 1852 a postoffice was established in Fillmore with Levi H. McCullough as postmaster. The mail service was the only connection with the outside world that was had by the early settlers. In those days nothing was more important than the mail service. The following people have served as postmasters since that time: Ruben McBride, Thomas R. King, Andrew Henry, John Kelly, Ira N. Hinckley, Junior, Frank E. Hansen, John C. Kelly, LaVieve Kelly Day, J. Frank Day, Horace E. Day, and Wells Starley. As the mail service increased, deputies became necessary in handling the mail in the post office. Deputies under Postmaster Horace Day were Venus Day Barnes and Chlora Lewis Huntsman. Under Wells Starley have been Newell Day, Maurine Wilcken, Delores Brunson and Clara Frampton.



Levi McCullough, First Postmaster and a member of Mormon Battallion—Fillmore.



John Starley, U. S. weatherman for Fillmore for forty years.

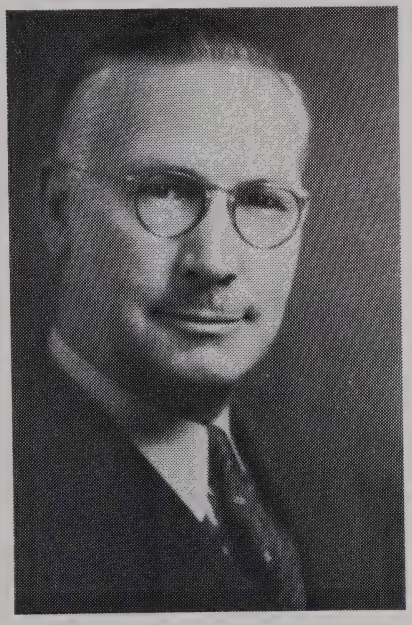
John Starley was official U. S. Weather observer for Fillmore for over forty years. After his death his son, Wells Starley, became Fillmore's "Weather Man."

Elvon Jackson, son of John and Sareph Jackson and a native of Fillmore, has been U. S. postal inspector for more than twenty years.

DR. BENJAMIN W. BLACK — MEDICINE

Benjamin W. Black, son of George Warren and Birdie Robison Black, was born in Fillmore May 21, 1887. He graduated from the University of

Pennsylvania Medical school in 1916. He served as Regimental Surgeon with the 158th Infantry in France, in World War I, with the rank of Major, and served as a Lt. Colonel, on the Man Power Commission, during World War II. He served as State Manager of the U. S. Veterans Bureau for Utah, and in 1926, was appointed medical director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, in Washington D. C. This position entailed heavy and taxing responsibilities, with its far-reaching supervision. In 1928, Dr. Black resigned this position to become Medical Director of the Alameda County Health Association, and director of the Highland and Fairmont hospitals, and the county clinics at Highland, Fairmount, Alameda and Berkeley hospitals. Dr. Black achieved national recognition as a medical and hospital administrator. He died December 1, 1945 in Berkeley, California.



Dr. Benjamin W. Black, Fillmore.



Donald Beauregard, Artist, Fillmore.

DONALD BEAUREGARD — ARTIST

Donald Beauregard, son of Nelson and Estelle McRae Beauregard, was born in Fillmore August 17, 1884. He started to paint as a small child, and his early teachers recognized his genius. While attending the University of Utah, he made a brilliant record in all branches of study, and represented the university at St. Louis in the inter-state collegiate debate, where he won second place. He became assistant teacher of art under Professor Evans, head of the Art department of the University of Utah.

In 1906, Donald went to Paris, where he continued his studies in art under Jean Paul Laurens, at the Julian Academy. There, he won first prize in technical composition, and was the first Utah artist to be given the honor

of an exhibition in the salon, where his prize-winning canvas still hangs. He traveled extensively in Europe before returning to Utah, where he became director of Art of the public schools of Ogden, 1908-1910.

The Utah Art Institute awarded him first prize in 1909.

In 1912, he was commissioned to paint a series of seven murals, depicting the life and work of St. Francis d' Assisi, for the New Mexico Building at the Panama California Exposition in San Diego. These paintings would later be moved to the St. Francis Auditorium of the New Museum, at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Donald left immediately for Europe, to do extensive research on his assignment. He spent the next two years in Berlin, Italy, and Paris, studying and making sketches of the work he had been commissioned to do. He became extremely ill in Paris, and was unable to work all that winter, but seemed determined to finish his work, at any cost to his health. He returned to the United States and made exhaustive studies of his subject at the National Museum, the Congressional Library, and the art galleries of Washington and New York, before returning to Santa Fe, to begin the actual canvasses. He worked feverishly, knowing his health was ruined, and his time had nearly run out. Despite his determination, he died before he could finish his murals, although he was able to complete the drafts. They were completed by Carlos Vierra and Kenneth Chapman, and the finished murals now hang in the Auditorium of St. Francis, at the Museum of Santa Fe. On the upper floor of this same building is the Donald Beauregard room, which contains scores of his priceless paintings, done in bold colors with a masterful power of expression. They are viewed by thousands of admirers, who join in mourning



Left to right:—Clark Baldwin, Susan Baldwin, nephew and niece of Nathaniel Baldwin, right.



Col. George R. Huntsman.

the early death of a young man who was so gifted, and so indisputably destined for fame. He died May 2, 1914, at the age of 29.

NATHANIEL BALDWIN — SCIENCE

Nathaniel Baldwin, a son of Nathan and Margaret Oler Baldwin, was born in Fillmore December 1, 1878. Best-known as an inventor, he manufactured the first wireless radio headphones and loudspeakers, producing them for the government. In order to manufacture the sets, he had first to invent and build the machinery. As a small boy he built a steam engine for his amusement, thus showing an inventive learning early in life. In order to travel the long distance to school, he built his own bicycle. After attending school at the Brigham Young University, he taught physics there for a number of years, and was the author of numerous religious pamphlets. Nathaniel was offered over a million dollars for his manufacturing plant, but refused to sell as he said he wished to furnish employment for his friends.

COLONEL GEORGE R. HUNTSMAN — ARMY

George R. Huntsman, son of Gabriel Riley and Hannah Hanson Huntsman, was a school teacher in Fillmore for a number of years. He married Chlora Lewis and both of them taught school before George took over his father's mercantile business. He sold the business in 1941 when he left with the National Guard to enter the army as a captain. He was later attached to the Inspector-General's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in the Aleutian Islands and in Japan. Since the war he has been attached to Adjutant-General West's staff as assistant-commander of Utah National Guard. In October, 1950, he was made property and disbursement officer in charge of all federal property in Utah, with the rank of full colonel.

RULON STARLEY — BANKING

Rulon Starley, son of John and Eliza Payne Starley, was also a teacher in the public schools of Fillmore. He married Louella Teeples of Holden, and afterward became cashier of the Delta Bank. He was appointed State Bank Examiner by Governor Blood and maintained that position for eight years.

CLARENCE ROBISON — SPORTS

Clarence Robison, son of Archie and Lottie Larson Robison, was an outstanding athlete all through his school life. He took the state championship in the half-mile race in 1941 while attending Millard high school. While attending Brigham Young University in 1948, he competed at the Intermountain Conference and took the championship for the two-mile race. He went on to Chicago and competed in the Olympic trials, taking third place in the five-thousand meters race. With the rest of the Olympic team, he entered

the Olympic games at London in 1948. After these contests he toured Europe, racing in Paris, Nantes, and other European cities. In 1949 he made the U. S. track team, and competed in the mile race in Scandinavia and the surrounding countries. He is track coach at the Brigham Young University.

ROBERT HENRY HINCKLEY — U. S. GOVERNMENT

Robert H. Hinckley, son of Edwin S. and Adelaide Henry Hinckley was born in Fillmore June 8, 1891. He attended the Brigham Young University, then served a mission to Germany, for the L. D. S. Church. He married Abelia Seeley, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of Mt. Pleasant, and they have four children. He taught at the B. Y. U., and later went into the automobile business in Ogden.

He was called to Washington D. C., to confer on drouth relief, during the 1930's, and later was appointed by President Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aeronautics.

At the present time, he is an advisor to Paul Hoffman, Marshall Plan Administrator, and is vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company, in charge of television. His biography is in "Who's Who."



Clarence Robison, son of Archie and Lottie Larsen Robison.



Robert H. Hinckley, Fillmore.

BUSINESS

MARION AND LOIS GREENWOOD

Marion, son of Joshua and Josephine Payne Greenwood, attended the B. Y. U. after completing the courses offered by the Fillmore schools. Lois Melville, daughter of James A. and Imogene Gibbs Melville, was also a student of the B. Y. U. when she and Marion were married. They returned to Fillmore to teach school, and as both were musicians, Marion was chosen as director and Lois as organist for the ward choir. They later moved to Salt Lake City, where Marion became an official of the Utah Oil Refining Company, eventually serving as vice-president and general manager. In the meantime, Lois has been operating a very successful Objects d'Art shop. These two make an oustanding husband and wife business team.

JAMES ALEXANDER MELVILLE, JUNIOR — LAWYER



J. Alex Melville, Jr., District Attorney of Fillmore.

James Alexander Melville Jr., son of James and Imogene Gibbs Melville, was born in Fillmore in 1870. Graduating from the University of Michigan in 1898, he was the first graduate attorney to serve as County Attorney for Millard County. He was district attorney from 1905 to 1907. He was also the attorney for the West Millard Irrigation Co. He was married to Maude Crane, daughter of George and Anne Howe Crane. He died in 1942, after a very active career in civic affairs in Salt Lake City.

REAL ESTATE

William Parley and Carl H. Day
Sons of Albert and Sarah Maycock Day

William Parley Day graduated from the Agricultural college at Logan and taught in the Brigham City high school. While still teaching he invested in a farm which he later sold. This transaction was the beginning of a career in the handling of real estate. He formed a partnership with his brother C. H. Day, who also was a school teacher after attending the A. C.

These brothers handled real estate in Utah, Idaho, Nevada and California. They played an important part in bringing the railroad into East Millard County, and later in the developing of the fertile farm lands. They have built business sections and housing projects especially in Compton and Long Beach, California. Although their business activities have taken them in many parts of the country, they have always kept in close touch with Millard County. C. H. Day still maintains a home in Fillmore, and takes an active part in the civic and political life of Millard, having been elected to many different offices in city and county government.



William Parley and Carl H. Day, prominent in the Development of Millard County.

CLUBS

FINE ARTS CLUB

The East Millard Fine Arts Guild was organized February 4, 1944. The object of the club is to promote the interest of its members and young people of the community in fine arts, thus raising the standards of all. Their motto is "When love and skill work together, expect a masterpiece." They have sponsored the bringing in of authorities in sculptor, art, drama, music and current affairs. They co-sponsor a girl to go to Girls' State each year. The club became a member of the National Federaion of Women's Clubs March 25, 1947. The presidents have been Ione C. Browne, Ruby Whitaker, Pernecy Melville, Thelma Stewart, Alda Reeve, Leah Wood, Devine McIntosh, Crystal Maughan and Stella Day.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, POST NUMBER 61

Fillmore Post Number 61 of the American Legion was organized in 1919. Frank L. Stewart was first commander. Shortly after being organized, it began a rehabilitation program on the Old State Capitol Building. The Legion used the upstairs of the building as post headquarters, and during that time sponsored the putting on of a new roof for the building and putting in of a new floor in the upstairs. In 1924 the Post built a hall between the City

Building and the Court House. The building was completed in 1926 and served as a recreation center for the town until the Armory building was completed. The following is a list of commanders since its organization: Frank L. Stewart, O. L. Huntsman, Heber J. Mitchell Junior, Howard D. Johns, Arnell Jackson, Dr. Dean C. Evans, Ivan Christensen, Otis Walch, J. R. Wood, R. Noble Day, T. O. Johnson, Dr. Ralph W. Freeman, A. LaVoy Kimball, Neldon George, E. Vance Wilson, W. A. Munday, Jr.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

The American Legion Auxiliary was organized in 1936 with Ethel Baker as president. The following women have served as presidents since that time: Verna Walch, Jean Martin, Jane Wilson, Ruby Davies, Lily Davies, Lily Day, Agnes Wilson, Della Jackson Fackrell, Leah Wood, Norene Warner, Gladys Warner, Beth Scottern, Utahna Monsen, and Ruby Davies again. Jane Wilson and Lily Day have been district presidents. They co-sponsor a girl to Girl's State each year and, together with the American Legion, sponsor recreational activities for teen-agers, as well as helping with other worthwhile civic projects.

THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Junior Chamber of Commerce was established in 1947 with John Cooper as president; he has been succeeded by Carl Wilcken, Reid M. Mitchell, and Arnold C. Ashurst. They are interested in civic betterment, but their chief project has been to raise funds in every way possible for the building of a community swimming pool.

THE JAYCEE WIVES

The Junior Chamber of Commerce Auxiliary, or more commonly known as the Jaycee Wives, was organized January 29, 1948. Ruth Rappleye was installed as president for that year, and has been succeeded by Mary Palmer and LaRue Brockbank. The organization has had as its chief project the raising of funds for a community swimming pool. To further this end, the Jaycee Wives have held bake sales, bazaars, fashion shows and so forth.

LIONS CLUB

The Lions club was organized in 1942 with Francis Kelly as president Those who have followed him as president are Winnifred A. Paxton, Joseph L. Robinson, Dr. Dean C. Evans, Weldo George, J. Pratt Allred, Mark Paxton, Golden P. Wright, A. LaVoy Kimball, and Marion L. Rappleye. They have sponsored the lighting of the baseball diamond, the improvement of the fair grounds, the broadcasting of the 1950 Class B State Championship football game in which the Millard Eagles came out the winning team.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in 1947. Each member has had its blood typed and stands ready to donate blood whenever needed. They have contributed funds for playground equipment. The commanders have been Carold Robison, Rulon Brunson, Grant Davies and Albert Paxton.



East Millard Civic Chorus. Left to right, Front seated:—Merle Hone, Thomas Whatcott directors; Helen Smith President. Belva Day and Edith Callister accompanists.

THE EAST MILLARD CIVIC CHORUS

The Civic Chorus was organized in 1948 with Merl Hone and Thomas Whacott as directors, Belva Day and Edith Callister as accompanists, Helen Smith president, and Eldred Robison manager. They are sponsored by the Fine Arts Club. They practice every Thursday evening and have given public performances at L. D. S. Conferences, concerts in different towns of the county, as well as singing on many other occasions. Their president is Ardell Wright, 1950, other officers are the same as in 1948.

MILLARD COUNTY CLUBS IN UTAH AND ELSEWHERE

Although many have moved to other cities and towns, people of Millard County have a strong affection for their county and their home-towns. Proof of this is shown by the numbers of people who come back home to visit on Memorial Day and other occasions. They have organized themselves into clubs and groups in the various cities in which they have found themselves. Millard County clubs were organized in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Salt Lake City eighteen years ago. Seventeen years ago a Ladies of Fillmore club was formed in Salt Lake City with twenty-four members who installed Hattie S. Kimball as their president. At present Florence R. Walton is the president of this group of nearly one-hundred ladies. The Millard County club of Salt Lake City, with J. Ezra Wood at its head, meets at an annual party in Liberty Park. It's over 1400 members; at one time had Marion Greenwood as their president. Robert Seguine is the former president of the San Francisco Millard County club.

The Millard County Chapters of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers extend a hearty welcome to all visitors, their friends and relatives, whatever their present places of residence may be.

PART IV

SOCIAL LIFE, MUSIC, DRAMA, ART, DANCING AND SO FORTH

BY STELLA H. DAY

THE PIONEERS OF MILLARD COUNTY were firm believers in the old saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," they therefore took advantage of every opportunity for having clean, wholesome amusement. After a hard day's work at building on the old mud walls of the fort, cutting roads into the canyons, clearing off land, quarrying rock, and so forth, they would gather around a big bonfire and tell amusing stories, sing songs, and dance. Someone would play the mouth organ, fiddle or accordion, and everyone joined in the making merry. There was little in the way of refreshments, but the abundance of whole-hearted laughter made up for the lack of food. Brigham Young encouraged the saints to play as well as pray and throw off the cares of the day before retiring at night; even a half hour of entertainment did much to elevate their spirits and compose their tired bodies for a night of peaceful rest.

The celebration of the nation's natal day has always been a big event in the lives of the Latter Day Saints; but the little band of freedom loving saints within the old fort of Fillmore were determined to make this first celebration an extra-special one. They erected a bowery by the little school house and raised the Liberty pole on Saturday, in preparation for the festivities to be held on Monday. At dawn on July 4, the guns were fired in salute. The Indians who were camped on the hill just south of the fort, became excited and sent runners to Corn Creek to notify the Chief, Kanosh, who later arrived on the scene with his warriors, demanding an explanation. Anson Call, together with some fifty of the biggest men in camp, met the chief and explained through an interpretor the reason for the celebration, at the same time inviting the Indians to join them in commemorating Independence Day. A fat ox was barbecued in the public square and the Indians joined in the sports, racing, jumping, target shooting with bows and arrows, and sling shots, and so forth; concluding the celebration with a dance in the evening. The festivities did much to cement the friendship between the settlers and the Indians.

During the winter months many dances were held, some of them in the newly completed school house, which was ready for use December 14, 1851. The school room was made of cottonwood logs with a large fireplace in one end, and a dirt roof and a dirt floor. Hirum Mace was the first dancing master and taught step dancing to the young people. The musicians, some of whom were Horace Russell, Med Stevens, William Stevens, Jacob Huntsman, Isaac Carling, Mel Bartholomew, Joseph Pugmire, Nelson Bartholomew, John King, and Gabriel Huntsman, played for every gathering from dances to weddings.

The first wedding in Fillmore was the marriage of James Brooks, one of the threshers who came with Judge Whipple, and Sarah E. Webb, whom he had known previously in Salt Lake City. Everyone was invited to the wedding,

which took place in the school house, where feasting and dancing took place until the wee hours.

The musicians who played for the dances were often paid with potatoes, cabbage, squash and even tallow candles, as money was very scarce. The dancers and on-lookers occupied seats made by placing rough boards on blocks of wood, then covering the boards with quilts. The dances were opened and closed with prayer, only square dances, or dances which required the male to take just one arm of his partner, were allowed, as such dances as waltzes were considered too familiar. The fireplace and a few candles, with carrots or the like forming the makeshift candle holders, furnished the light for the parties.



Daniel and Lovinda Brunson Thompson, Fillmore and Scipio pioneers.

In May 1854, we have an account of a double wedding, which was celebrated in fine style. Lorinda Bronson became the bride of Daniel Thompson, while Clarinda Robison married Lewis Bartholomew. A little later Gabriel Huntsman married Eunice Holbrook. These three couples were life - long friends, after Daniel and Lorinda Thompson settled in Scipio, they would bundle the children in the wagon and drive to Fillmore for a dance or a celebration, spending the night with the Gabriel Huntsmans. The following is an account of a wedding taken from Volney King's Diary: "On the night of the wedding, the youths of Fillmore were rather fresh. The wedding supper had been prepared, and the ceremony was to be performed, and they and their guests were to sit down to the repast, but when they got to the bake over to get the pies and pastry, some rude boys had been there ahead of the cook, and the cakes were non exe, but the ceremony went on and the jollification went on as though nothing had happened. The jolly guests were too jovial to allow a little thing like that to disconcert them. The chances are that other tricks of the kind had been resorted to many times with those outdoor ovens, and one was not always sure of his hash when he had it cooked."

On July 24, 1854, the first celebration in honor of the arrival of the pioneers was held in the old fort at Fillmore.

A number of the saints put on plays for entertainment of the colony. Among the first players were Delilah King, Lorinda Bronson, Jacob Croft, Abraham Carling, Eunice Holbrook, Fanny Powell, John A. Ray, and N. W. Bartholomew. Later in the fall of 1855, a dramatic association was formed, with Albert Shales, president; John Dutson, stage manager. The company

was composed of John Elliott, N. B. Bartholomew, and children, Julia Felshaw Rudd, Lucy and Caroline Felshaw, and O. H. Speed. Their first play was "The Foundling of the Forest."

When the adobe meeting house was finished, plays were held in this building, which was a great improvement over the old school house in the fort. In 1865-66, Clarence Merrill tells us he directed a troupe in Fillmore, who put on plays in the State House. They built a stage and made their own scenery of factory that cost $1.20 a yard. His wife, Bathsheba, made costumes and helped design the scenery. They went in debt $650.00 to begin with, but paid all their debts with the proceeds of the first twelve nights of playing. The plays ranged from high tragedy to "low comedy."

Among those who aided in the promotion of dramatics were John Kelly, John Cooper, Mrs. Orson Tyler (Caroline Webb Tyler), Albert Shales, and Adelia Robison Lyman.

This is taken from the "Reminiscenses of Our Country" by Josiah F. Gibbs from the *Millard County Chronicle* February 20, 1930: "During the early autumn of 1870, Gilbert Webb interested a few young people in the organization of a literary and historical society, named the "Athenaeum." Following are a few names of the charter members: Erasmus Marquardson, Russell Callister, Lafayette Holbrook, Nathan Baldwin, W. A. Ray, Edward M. and Marcellus Webb (cousins of Gilbert), Platt D. Lyman, Joseph E. Ray, Nephi E. Pratt, Albert and Almon Robison, George C. Viele, Mahonri N. Bishop, Thomas C. Callister, Amasa Lyman, Jr., James A. Melville, H. J. McCullough, the writer (Josiah F. Gibbs), and a few others of the younger set; Mrs. Delilah King Olsen, Mrs. Thomas E. King, Alice McBride, Melissa Brown, and the Misses Jean and Eliza Hinckley, the Misses Mary A., Imogene and Medora Gibbs. (Subsequently a large number of those named above became members of the Fillmore Dramatic Association).

"Gilbert Webb was unanimously elected president and his first act was a subscription for a library. The constitution provided against religious discussion, and personalities; otherwise, it was an open forum. The most important feature of the weekly program was the reading of the manuscript paper, the "Anthenaeum," twenty to thirty pages of "red hot" discussion, especially between the president, who was a fluent writer, and others who had the nerve under nom de plumes to tackle our well-read friend."

SOCIAL LIFE

"The First Waltz"

Wise and Leigh Cropper, sons of George W. and Sebrina Land Cropper of Fillmore had been to Salt Lake attending school and were anxious to demonstrate a new dance they had learned while at school. Everyone attended the dance held in the upper story of the old State Building. Wise and Leigh each chose a graceful partner while the floor was cleared of dancers, in order that the crowd could watch the demonstration. The Dan Olsen orchestra composed of his children, George, Eva, Frank, Edwin and Bertha, played the "Blue Danube Waltz" and the first waltz ever danced in Millard County was expertly danced. It was the first time a boy had ever been allowed to take a girl in his arms when dancing, as square dances were the only ones allowed

by the church up to this time. Before the evening was over, everyone in the hall had tried the new waltz.

In 1876 William Beeston started a singing school. Hannah Hanson was secretary for the class whose members consisted of: William King, Lily King, Clarinda King, Matilda King, Arilla King, Naomi King, Ella King, Thomas E. Olsen, George Olsen, Porter Callister, Russell Callister, John Callister, Geo. Merrill, Alice Merrill, Caroline Henry, Agnes Brooks, Eliza A. Warner, Levi Warner, Susan Bird Robison, Emily Partridge, Hannah Hanson, Edna Lyman, Josephine Payne, Francella Dame, Mary Ann Dame, Edward Partridge, Frances M. Lyman, junior, Noah Bartholomew, and George Powell.

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN 1885

BY ADELIA ROBISON

Unlike people of today with so many ways and means to celebrate holiday occasions, the pioneers had few means of honoring Easter, Valentine's Day, Lincoln and Washington's birthdays, the national holiday, Fourth of July, and the pioneer holiday July Twenty-fourth, and other days of note.

The 1880's were quite different, since there were no movies or lovely, enticing resorts to be reached in a short time by auto. The people of those days had to arrange their own fun. So, on this particular Fourth Day of July in 1885, our city council arranged a program in the form of a farce. They thought up feats that would be very hard to accomplish, and hence very laughable, such as climbing a greased pole, chasing a greasy pig, driving blindfolded horses in a buggy race. They asked people who had the least qualifications for the parts to perform on the program. Hence the day went off in such a way not to be forgotten.

As was the custom on our national day, we were awakened at daybreak by the sounds of cannon which were operated always by Edward (Ted) Davies. Those helping, as I remember, were Charley Day, Orson Huntsman, Ted Maycock and Doyle Huntsman, four who were always ready to help on any occasion. Soon after the first explosion, one heard soon the sounds of little feet pattering towards the public square where the cannons were fired, near the Old State Capitol Building. This cannon went off at close intervals until the time of he celebration, at which time Brother Daniel Olsen and his family filled the air with their melodious music. There never has been a better band in Fillmore for its size with such quality to its music. The Fourth of July was always the new dress day. I don't remember Easter's being such a great day, except for the children, with its Easter eggs and rabbits.

Usually there was a program in the morning, followed by sports and contests for the children in the afternoon and a dance for old and young. This particular day was celebrated in the lots of Joseph V. Robison known as the Warner lots (that is the northeast corner of the block on the spot where the Ward Stevens, Maurel Warner, Weldo George, P. Lorenzo Brunson and Claude Robins homes now stand). At that time, the old adobe house owned by Orange Warner, Sr., that formed part of the south wall of the Old Fort was on the north side of the lots. The citizens of Fillmore built a bowery and covered it with green limbs, making it cool on a hot day. There were lovely spreading apple trees that Joseph V. Robison and my father, Albert Robison,



Left to right:—Thomas Cropper, Lee R. Cropper, Wise Cropper and Sims Mathena, half brother, sons of George W. and Sebrina Land Waters Cropper, pioneers from Texas.

had planted. This grassy tract of land was used for years for celebrations and gatherings.

The Olson Band began to play, accompanied by the church organ which was bought in 1858 and had the key board set in the key of "C" instead of "F" as is usual nowadays. Faithful leader William Beeston led his never-tiring choir singers, some of whom held their babies on their laps while they sang. The program was carried on as planned. One memorable feature was the song sung by Franklin Alonzo Robison, who had been asked to sing by the City Council since they believed that he could not sing. But he, not to be outdone, took a copy of the program and went to Scipio to see his nephew Willis E. Robison. Together they composed the song, "The Greasy Pig" which he sang on the program. (Mary Lyman Reeve, a niece, remembers Uncle Lonnie's visit to her mother's home, since it was her first sight of him, and the laughable time they had composing the song). I can just see Uncle Lonnie now as he stood by that old organ, with Lillie King Hinckley playing for him. How his sheet of paper shook and his voice trembled when those round baritone notes were emphasized. I remember seeing him later in the day going around with a large placard pinned on his back which read, "Free ticket to the Dance." Here is a copy of the song which I received from Carrie Robison Despain. It is copied from her mother (Aunt Birdie's) journal:

THE GREASY PIG

(Tune: "Building Castles in the Air")

Kind friends, I stand before you now to celebrate this day
And help to entertain you in a modest kind of way—
And tell you all about some things our City Council's done
In honor of our Nation's birth, and for a little fun.
They're going to chase a greasy pig, which to catch will be a prize;
Then run a buggy-race; the team will both have bandaged eyes;
And then they'll have a baby show, or maybe two or three,
To show their Independence in this Land of Liberty!

Then all you fond parents here your little darlings bring
And place before the saddler, the weaver and the King—
Who'll pass upon their merits, their features, form and size,
And for beauty or for ugliness, will tender them a prize.
And then you can adjourn and see the slickest pig in town,
And with the City Council, you can help to run it down—
For the contest is an open one—to enter all are free—
With our noble City Council on this day of Liberty!

And then I'd like to say to all, both the little and the big,
Don't catch the City Council and think it is the pig—
Don't run the poor thing around and scare them into fits,
Or hold them up to ridicule and make them lose their wits;
But rather boost them up the pole where they can win a name
And again fresh laurels for their brow by claiming up for fame!
Then all our loyal citizens can get a chance to see
Our noble City Council on this day of Liberty!

Then old General Washington is looking from the sky
And sees our City Council here so nimble and so spry,
All chasing after greasy pigs and climbing greasy poles,
As if success insured to them salvation for their souls.
He'll turn to Putnam by his side, and maybe Lafayette,
And holding out a nickel, he will offer for to bet
That another such a jolly group, not one of them can see
As our Fillmore City Council on this day of Liberty.

The greased pole was attempted by Proctor Robison and Arthur Williams. First one and then the other would slide down the pole, then putting more sand on their trousers and hands and storing some in their pockets, they kept trying. Each was very eager to possess the hat at the top of the pole. Proctor was the first to reach the hat. The crowd applauded and screamed so loud that he lost his grip and slid down again. He said in a letter I received the other day from him, "I was so frightened that I bawled like a baby!" So the pole being by that time free of grease, Arthur Williams climbed the pole and claimed the hat. However, Proctor again climbed the pole and had his picture taken later, astride the guy wires. Uncle Joseph Robison said, "I am glad Arthur got the hat."

Then came the chase for the greased pig. Since I was not sure who really got the greased pig, I called up Mrs. Hulda Turner Middleton and asked, "Do you remember who caught the greased pig?"

Immediately she said, "I'll say I do! My brother, George Turner, brought home the pig and all of us kids were thrilled to death!" (He lives in Tooele now.) After the children's sports, which included foot races by the different age groups, three-legged races, and ducking in a tub of water for the much-coveted oranges, came the laughable and interesting part: the baby show. Prizes were given for the homeliest baby, as well as the prettiest baby. Judges were old man Rouff, a saddler with no family; Bolilda Carlson, the weaver; and the well-known Senator William H. King. Mrs. Mary Holbrook Allen

says she still has the dress her mother made from the material she received as the prettiest baby. A reply from Representative E. K. Olsen of Price, Utah states, "Thanks for your letter, but why bring up things that I have been trying for years to forget and shake off! You know what kind of prize I was winner of, but I have to confess, when I look into the glass, that they must have had some good judges." But I well remember how pleased his mother, Delilah King Olsen was when she received those good shoes which had little heels on. She showed them around proudly, together with the ones he had on which had holes in the toes. We called him Emmett then.

Of course the long day was successfully finished with the dance held on the top floor of the old State House which is now used by the D. U. P. as a pioneer museum. Dan Olsen's family orchestra made up of six instruments furnished the wonderful music, the like of which people would love to dance to now, Orson Huntsman with his deep, rhythmic voice called the Square Dances until the wee hours of the morning when the dance finally let out. Orson also acted as Marshal of the Day.

In the early nineties the Citizens Band was organized and the instruments bought with money raised by popular subscription. This band furnished music for all occasions, including both Republican and Democratic rallies. Some of the members of that band were John Cooper, James Maycock, John Jackson, Frank Merrill, Amasa Alexander, Edwin, Frank, George, Culbert L., and Emmet Olson, Cannon Melville, Porter Callister, Charles A. Brunson, Frank E. Hanson, Edward Trimble, Lafayette Huntsman, J. Will Brunson, John Callister, Bert King, Edward Davies, and Frank Partridge.

Old Folks Day program, February 24, 1897



Old Folks Party, Fillmore, Utah.

"The Old Folks Day was a grand success. The overhead was a beautiful one and in spite of the mud there were one hundred twenty-six old folks present. The meeting house was tastefully decorated with flags and so forth for the occasion, which gave the hall a gay appearance while the tables were laden with choicest of eatables.

"It was about twelve o'clock when the buggies began to arrive with the invited guests and by one-thirty the house was full. A few minutes later they were seated at the tables doing justice to the good things before them.

"The program which appears below was very enjoyable and all expressed themselves as having spent a fine afternoon. Master of ceremonies was Joshua Greenwood.

"Prayer by Elder Joseph D.Smith; dinner; Speech of Welcome, Alma Greenwood; response by Apostle Francis Marion Lyman; distribution of prizes:

1. To Jacob Croft, oldest gentleman, ninety-one years old.
2. To Lavella Robison, oldest lady, eighty-nine years old.
3. To the oldest parent of the largest family, Mrs. Mary Payne, age fifty-five, fifteen children, and Mrs. Abe Carling, age fifty-two, fifteen children.
4. To the oldest inhabitant of Fillmore, Dorus B. Warner.
5. To the oldest married couple, Mr. Isaac Michell, and wife, been married sixty-one years.

Recitation, James A. Melville; quartet, Bishop Callister and Company; reading, Melissa Olsen; music by the band, John Cooper, leader; recitation, Raymond Ray; song, Six Little Girls; sentiment, "Our Old Folks;" recitation, George Crane; song, John Jackson; toast, songs, Choir, remarks, President Ira N. Hinckley; music by the band; benediction, Bishop Callister."—*Fillmore Ward Historical Record, pp.* 44.

There were many plays enacted by the Fillmore Dramatic Society. Some of the members were: William H. King, Imogene Gibbs Melville, Mame Henry, George and Melissa Russel Olson, Lily Hinckley, Jake Holley, John, George and Albert Hanson, George Robison, Can and Mary Melville, Abe Carling, Alma and Joshua Greenwood, James A. Melville, Seraph McBride, John Jackson, Maggie Sorenson, Tod Ashman, Margie Holbrook, Eva and Bertha Olsen, Edith and Lafe Huntsman, Frantie Kelly, Edwin and Frank Olsen.

Program for July 24, 1906. ten a.m. assembly, Central school house: "Prayer, Nelson S. Bishop; instrumental duet, Lois and Hattie Greenwood; toasts and responses, Carl Hopkins, Thomas C. Callister, Alma Greenwood, and James A. Melville; recitation, Nora Bishop; quartet, "Utah," words composed by C. D. Ray, and music by Mrs. C. D. Ray, sung by Robert W. King, Mrs. Clinton D. Ray, Mrs. Samuel Greenwood and David Smith."—From papers kept by D. U. P.

Celebration July 4, 1907: "Assembly ten-thirty a.m., Central school house; selection, brass band(the members of this band consisted of: George Cooper, James Maycock, Nephi Anderson, Alec Trimble, John Starley, Dan Kelly, Will Peterson, Erven Day, John, David, and Lorenzo Smith, Fay Melville, Chase and Bert Trimble, Clyde and Freeman Brunson); prayer, Chaplain Frank Partridge; "America," ward choir, Marion Greenwood chorister; reading, "Declaration of Independence," by Alec Melville; song, "Star Spangled Banner" by Edna Huntsman and Florence Giles; oration, James A. Melville;



Fillmore Baseball team 1906. Seated on the ground:—Jack Scottern, pitcher, Marion Greenwood, catcher. Middle row:—Erven Day, Allen Huntsman and Horace Day. Back row:—Edward Trimble, Will Frampton, Alonzo Huntsman, Arthur Cooper, and Roy Dame.



Fillmore Brass Band 1906. Kneeling on floor: Chase Trimble. Left to right:—Daniel Kelly, William Peterson, Erven Day, John Smith, Fay Melville. Back row:—George Cooper, James Maycock, Nephi Anderson, Alec Trimble and John Starley.

selection, brass band; toasts, J. Frank Day, Joseph D. Robison, Christian Anderson, and Bishop Frank Partridge; comic recitation, "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin," by Alonzo Huntsman; "Red, White and Blue," by the Ward Choir; selection, brass band; benediction, Bishop Frank Partridge."—From paper kept by D. U. P.

MEMORIES OF THE OLD DANCES

BY RHODA ASHMAN MELVILLE

"Of all the memories I have of the "good old days," I think the dances in the old State House are most vivid in my memory.

Blackboards in front of the G. R. Huntsman store, and the card in Can Melville's barbership were the means of advertising the big events.

Coal oil lamps on the walls were lighted early in the evening, and in winter wood fires were built in two big stoves.

We had to start dressing about six o'clock. Our high-top shoes had to be laced so carefully, then we lighted the lamp and put the curling irons in to heat. We crimped and curled and wound our long hair in a bob, then fancy hairpins or side-combs, flowers or ribbons were arranged to the best advantage After our head and feet were dressed, we felt that we were practically ready. We laced up our corsets a little tighter, put on our starched petticoats, and lastly our dresses. (We used very little make-up). And we were ready to go.

The dances began a eight-thirty p.m. We mounted that long flight of stairs on the north, and the first one we saw on entering was William P. Payne, who was the dance manager for years.

The musicians were already there tuning up. When Jim Baldwin drew his bow across his fiddle, Jim Maycock tooted his cornet, Johnny Shales plunked on the banjo, and Ed Brunson struck G chord on the organ, our fun began.

Mr. Payne would call numbers from one to twenty-five, "take partners for a waltz," then "Over the Waves" was played. "Numbers from twenty-five to fifty take partners for a waltz," and then we thrilled to the music of "Dolly Gray."

On the stage in one corner was a tin bucket of water with a dipper from which we quenched our thirst. A couple of half-grown boys would earn a dance ticket carrying water during the evening from Joe Payne's well across the street. Individual drinking cups were unknown, but so was trench mouth.

After the dance, if it were summer, we would go with our beaux over in town to a little ice cream parlor run by Maggie Melville Kelly. A bouquet of flowers and a large dish of oyster crackers were in the middle of the table. We bought five-cent dishes of ice cream and ate ten-cents worth of crackers.

Those were the "good old days." Some of us, no doubt, have attended some pretty swell dances since, but I venture to say that none of us have attended any like those in the old State House."

MEMBERS OF DRAMATIC ASSOCIATIONS

Marion and Sam Greenwood, Lois Melville, Josie Ray, Chloe and Annie Huntsman, Ella and Nora Bishop, Frank E. Hansen, Frances and Will

Rasmussen, Fred Chesley, Ernest Carling, Albert Robison, Bertha Starley, Nephi Anderson, Bert Ashman, Rhoda Melville, Thera Speakman, Frank Rasmussen, Grover Giles, Ruth Scottern, Will Huntsman, Dan Kelly, Marjorie Johns, Verna Brunson, Della Dame, and Everett Ashman, were some members of dramatic associations.



Frank Rasmussen

The Rasmussen family, John, Andrew, Josephine, Francis, Will, Frank, Ella and Florence have been in many plays, given readings and entertainments all their lives. Frank has been organizing dramatic associations for more than twenty years. He wrote and produced our centennial pageant entitled, "Up to the Sacred Mountains," depicting the settlement of Millard County.

The first operetta to be produced in Fillmore was the "Merry Milkmaids" directed by Bert Whitaker. In 1915 E. K. Bassett produced the opera, "Chimes of Normandy," with Mrs. Basset, Stella Day, Parker Robison, and Arnell Warner as leads, and a chorus composed of students from the music department of Millard High School.

In 1925 "Robin Hood" was produced by Ione C. Brown, music director, with Frank Rasmussen as drama director. The leading roles were played by George Huntsman, F. Earl Stott, Edward Nelson, Grover Giles, Burton K. Farnsworth, Stella Day, Charles Ray, Echo Brunson MacArthur, Edna Day, Della Dame, and Byron Ray; with a chorus of Blonda, Thelma, and Lila Wixom, Algie Brunson, Della Peterson, Bertha Peterson, Venus Day, Mollie Phelps, Elaine Stevens, Leah Wood, Fern Speakman, Fern Melville, Geniel Dame, Maxine Stevens, Chlora Huntsman, Verna Brunson Walsh, Edward and George Peterson, Claud and Cecil Warner, Kenneth and John Rasmussen; Mark Paxton.

Well Days Celebration, June 1, 2, and 3, 1916: "Band concert in City Park, combined M. H. S., Deseret, and Holden bands; speech of Welcome, Mayor T. Clark Callister.

During the three day's programs, addresses were made by the following: Governor William Spry, Supreme Court Justice Friel, Secretary of State Mattson; State Auditor, Lincoln G. Kelly (native of Fillmore), State Engineer W. D. Beers, Secretary of the State Land Board W. J. Lynch, Judge Joshua Greenwood, Senator William H. King, Honorable James A. Melville, and Parley Day (last four former Fillmore men), James H. Mander-



Cast of "Robin Hood" Fillmore, 1925.

field, County Commissioner H. E. Maxfield, President Alonzo A. Hinckley and Orvil L. Thompson.

Music was furnished by W. B. Higgins, Fillmore Choir led by E. K. Bassett, Millard High School, Deseret, and Holden bands."



Ready for camping trip in Paradise Canyon, Fillmore.

On September 2, 1926, Fillmore celebrated her Diamond Jubilee. Emily Ray was chosen queen as she was born July 13, 1852, and had helped make the history of Fillmore from the beginning.

"Reminiscences were related by Orange Warner, brother of Mrs. Ray, Judge Joshua Greenwood, and James A. Melville; music was furnished by a ladies chorus under the direction of Stella Day, and by the Delta and M. H. S. bands. In the afternoon a splendid program of sports and rodeo events entertained a large crowd at the fairgrounds. In the evening boxing bouts, picture show at the Avalon Theatre, dances in the Legion and School building were literally packed. The music was excellent and the crowd went home feeling they indeed had a big day."—from *The Millard County Progress, September* 3, 1926.



Pioneers and Pioneer Orchestra left to right:—Isabelle Peterson, John Goulter, Emily Ray, Isabell Rogers, Melissa Trimble. Back row:—Edward Brunson, Will Critchley, Delbert Cothier.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1926

Speech Given by Queen Emily Ray

"Dear friends and fellow townsmen:

July 14 was my seventy-fourth birthday. I was born in the old log fort in a log cabin a block east of my present home. There is not another living man or woman in this town who was here at this time, nor any old Indian or squaw. Of the first pioneers who arrived here in October, 1851, I can only a partial list. Perhaps a hardier, nobler group of men never undertook a more difficult task with right good will. Let us call the role and reflect how many of us can remember any or all of them: Orange Warner and his sons, Byron, Dorus, Hostein, Orlando, Mortimer, Orange, Cyrus, and Cornelia, and DeWitt Reed, Anson Call, Thomas R. King, Peter Robison, N. W. Bartholomew, S. P. Hoyt, Josiah Call, Chandler Holbrook, Warren E. Kenney, John Elliot, John Eldredge, Jacob Benn, Thomas Charlesworth, A. P. Safford, Orson Tyler, John Webb, George Black, Ebenezer Pearson, W. M. Payne, F. H. Wilcox, Daniel Thompson, W. E. Bridges. Nearly all of these except my brothers and sister were the heads of families whom they brought with them. The first house then was a school house. Teachers were Selma Robison and Emily Hoyt."

"Joseph Robison and Columbia Call were born here in March and January of 1852. The land where Fillmore now stands was covered with cedar trees, sage brush, thistles, wild flax, and a few rabbit brush. The bench

land known as Rhoda Holbrook's Hill was occupied by Indians. Our supplies came mostly from Omaha and California. We ground most of our flour in coffee mills; we paid a dollar a yard for domestic calico, a dollar a pound for sugar, sixteen dollars a pound for tea and coffee. The first winter most people lived in their wagon boxes; a few built log houses.

"The struggle of settling Fillmore was extremely hard but it was cheerfully and bravely met. It has been my privilege to know the greater part of all the boys and girls, men and women, who have come and gone from the town of my birth. I have been acquainted with the rocks and streams and trees, with the gardens and farms, with the people and their homes. The welfare of Fillmore and its people has been entwined like a garland of flowers around my heart. Their progress and prosperity have always enlisted my anxious thought and care. We are now entering an era of expansion and prosperity which will bring to Fillmore and its surrounding valley, the fulfillment of our most sanguine prophecies and dreams. . . . ."

"Fillmore has distinguished itself by producing a multitude of men prominent in educational circles, in business achievements, in law, medicine and statesmanship. We would gladly call the role and pronounce the names of our young men who are occupying positions of honor today in our state and nation, but time will not permit."

"When I think of the little ragged, rusty-fisted boys with bare feet and chappy faces, who are now occupying such positions in life as Albert, Willard and George Hanson, Nathaniel Baldwin, the Hinckleys, the Kellys, Robisons, Blacks, Melvilles, Greenwoods, Kings, and other equally prominent and prosperous too numerous to mention, it makes me gasp."

"May the boys and girls among us in the future write the name of Fillmore in the circle of fame in the bright sunlight of glorious achievement. I thank you."—among papers gathered by the D. U. P. in State House Fillmore.

Program for July 25, 1932 (July 24 came on Sunday) : Parade, Marshal of the day, Nelson J. Beauregard, a pioneer; floats depicting: William Beeston, old Ward Choir; John Kelley as school master; William Bishop's old blacksmith shop; many others, handcart companies and so forth. The committee offered a cash prize for the best float costing the least money.

Parade in the following order: Marshal of the Day, N. J. Beauregard; Arogonaut Orchestra; Uncle Sam and Columbia, represented by Edward Peterson and Bertha Warner; George and Martha Washington; Utah of 1847, Hannah Huntsman; Utah of 1932, Leora Hatton; Pioneer floats; Living Pioneers; Floats from business institutions; Organization floats; Indians.

The pioneers were honored guests: Hans Rasmussen, Isabel Peterson, Hans C. Hanson, Frances Huntsman, Augusta and Edward Davies, Alonzo Robison, Elizabeth Robison, Mr. and Mrs. Ova Peterson, Susanna Robison, Emma and John Trimble, Martin Hanson, Nelson Beauregard, Estelle Beauregard, Sadie McBride, Adelaide Robison, and James Chesley.

Program at ten-thirty a.m. in the First ward amusement hall: Music, Argonaut Orchestra; singing, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," conducted by Hazel Trimble; oration, Harold Ashman; comic song, Can Melville; speech, "Utah 1847," Hannah Huntsman; speech, "Utah 1932," Leora Hatton; duet,

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Trimble; tap dance, Eight Young Ladies; duet, Claudia Warner and Fawn Utley; introducion of Pioneers, Mary A. Dame, president D. U. P.; selection by Village Band, led by Bert Trimble; Benediction, Bishop Lorenzo Brunson." — From Papers of the D. U. P., in the State House, Fillmore, Utah.



At the unveiling of Cove Fort Marker, Left to right: — Flora B. Horne, Daniel Stevens, Mrs. King, Ira N. Hinckley, Jr., and Sevier County Queen, Iris Robins Millard Queen, Ida Kirkam, Kate C. Snow.

Triple Marker Celebration held August 2 and 3, 1935: Governor and Mrs. Blood were in attendance. Also attending were President Kate B. Snow and Maude Melville from the Central Camp, D. U. P., Iris Robins was County Queen, Norda Finlinson was Miss Pioneer of West Millard; Edith Sorenson, Miss Pioneer from Scipio; Helen George, Miss Pioneer, Kanosh; Nola Swallow, Miss Pioneer of Meadow; Mary Day, Miss Pioneer of Fillmore; Lula Jensen, Goddess of Liberty; Florence Huntsman, Miss Utah of 1935; Emily Ray, Miss Utah of 1847; H. B. Mace, Brigham Young; and John Davies, Anson Call."—From papers of the D. U. P., in the State House in Fillmore, Utah.

MILLARD COUNTY CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

July 3, 1947 — Time: 11:00 A. M.

Posting of colors by Millard Centennial Patrol No. 1; bass solo, "I am An American," by Dan Speakman; prayer, Elwood Lambert; Master of Ceremonies, Superintendent Albert J. Ashman; talk by the Honorable Arnold Williams, former governor of Idaho; girls' chorus, "Flag Without a Stain," Dallin Nielson, director; prayer, Lloyd Warner.

July 4, 1947 — Time: 11:000 A. M.

Sponsored by East Millard D. U. P.

"Utah, We Love Thee," Stella Day director, Maxine Rowley pianist; invocation, P. Lorenzo Brunson; anthem, "Oh, Come Let Us Sing," by members representing the William Beeston Choir; tribute to the Pioneers of



East Millard Queens and Attendants, left to right:—Glenna Dean Stewart, Betty Mae Stott Labrum, Queen, Mary Labrum Nielson, Meadow, Fillmore Old Mill Camp: Lauana Robison Cluff, Joyce Stevens Whatcott, Queen, Aldean Young; Scipio, Phyllis Ashman Thompson, Evelyn Allen Mathews, Queen, Yvonne Esklund, Patsy Rogers, Kanosh, Attendant to East Millard Queen, Flower Girls, Janet McBride, Karen Ashman, East Millard Queen, Evadean Johns Grey, Flower girl, Linda Callister, Crown Bearer, Sam Melville, Madeline Mathews Starley, Scipio Attendant to Queen, Holden, Winifred Stevenson, Virginia Crosland Palmer, Queen, Dorothy Bennett Robison, Emily Ray Camp: Yvonne Huff George, Edith Peterson Cummings, Queen, Beverly Davies Groesbeck, Kanosh, Marilyn Watts Hansen, Joy Hutchinson, Queen, Georgia Penney.

Utah by Queen Evadean Johns; Chorus from the Jenett Duncan Camp Meadow D. U. P.; introduction of Governor C. L. Olsen by James A. Kelly; followed by a speech by the Ex-Governor of California, C. L. Olsen; string trio, Holden Cedar Springs Camp D. U. P.; introduction of our Pioneers, Queen Mother Mary A. Dame; musical number, Round Valley Scipio Camp D. U. P.; Time for old residents of the county to say, "Hello;" musical number, Sally Kanosh Camp D. U. P.; benediction, Ora Hanson.



Scene from Pageant. —Fillmore.

During each night of the celebration, a pageant depicting the struggles, hardships, and joys of the pioneers, written and directed by Frank Rasmussen, entitled, "Up To The Sacred Mountains," was presented outdoors on the Millard High School stadium in a natural setting of Cedar trees. Covered wagons, men, women and children riding horses, and real Indians gave reality to the pageant. Choruses behind the scenes furnished background music for each scene.

SOCIAL LIFE

Music, Drama, Art, Dancing and So Forth by Nellie M. Huntsman

Music has ever been an important factor in the education of the youth of Fillmore. Public spirited women and men have devoted many hours of their time teaching choirs, choruses, orchestras, and bands, while still others have given freely of their talents, performing at funerals, in church, and at all public occasions. Special mention should be made of some of these: The Dan Olsen family under their father's direction, formed their own orchestra and gave freely of their talents, as Edwin, Frank, Melissa, Bertha, Culbert, Emmet, and Ethel all had good voices and were willing performers.

William Beeston, Mary Henry, Lily King Hinckley, Delia Robison and Eliza Beeston Bartholomew furnished choir and organ selections for every occasion. George and Melissa Olsen, and their children, Allen, Leora, Portia, Olive and Dan, were all talented musicians who improved the community life of Fillmore or wherever they resided. Marion and Lois Melville Greenwood, who added so much happiness to the town when they organized the choir, had



Scene from Centennial Pageant: Horseman, Carl Peterson, Jess Bennett, Pioneers William Badger, Ned Bennett, In Wagon, LaRae Hatton, Ross Peterson, and Edward Trimble Pioneer.

those wonderful parties and bob sleigh rides serenading the town with sweet music.

We quote from the Progress, March 30, 1947:

"Stella H. Day was honored in the Second Ward Church services Sunday evening, when the ward paid tribute to her for her long and faithful service. She has been in charge of the music for twenty-two years, along with working in many other capacities.

The program was in charge of Edna Day, and was a surprise to Stella; the program had been announced as something special, but its nature was not divulged in order to surprise Mrs. Day. Special tribute was paid to her by the following: Bishop Milton A. Melville, Bishop Henry Hatton, and by a daughter, Daila Day Paxton. Musical numbers were by the ward choir, of which Mrs. Day is chorister and by a ladies double trio, organized by Mrs. Day."

Mrs. Day is still Ward Chorister and director of the Singing Mothers of the Second Ward, going into her twenty-seventh year of service.

Other musicians who sang solos, duets, trios, or played violins, pianos, organs, guitars and other instruments, were:

Mary Holley, John and Seraph Jackson, and their family. Elvon, Newton and Junius; Frantey Kelly and sister, Lizzie Thompson; Mame, Edith, Pearl, Eva and Allen Huntsman; Josie Ray Greenwood; Jessie Whitaker Ray and her sons Byron and Charles Ray; William Higgins and his sons, Reid and Eugene Higgins; Harriet Greenwood Kimball; Helen Greenwood Derrick; Ed Brunson and his daughters, Edna Whatcott and Evelyn Peterson; Delbert Clothier.

John Shales; Will Critchley; James Baldwin; and Jim Maycock (the foregoing men formed an orchestra which performed at all dances). Kate Warner, Nell Frampton; Grover and Florence Giles; the Don Wixom family, Lila, Thelma, Wilna, Florus, Nell and Blonda; Stella, Edna, Will, George, and Chlora Huntsman; Katies M. Day; Lois, Lorenzo, David and John Smith; Bert and Hazel Trimble; Ava Carling Childs; Otis and Benner Carling; Arnell and Florence Warner; Ethel and Darrell Stott; Leita Beauregard and Ray Beauregard.

Adrian, Nora, Jake and Gwen Day Davies; Edna Day; Dean Davies; the Thomas Callister family, Clark and Millie, Ruby, Angie, Laura, Edna and Nola; Catherine Rasmussen; Josie Swallow; Ann Robison; Edward Nelson; Nellie M., Blaine, Merodean, Florence and Clayton Huntsman; Kate Warner, Isabelle Brunson; Lou Frampton; Ella Brunson Day, Verna Brunson Walch, Echo Brunson MacArthur, Prudence Carling Robison, Geneva Kelly Winters, the Thomas Whatcott family: Wilford, Minnie, Garn, Harold, Peggie, Eddie and Marlene; Marilyn Brunson, Marjorie Brunson Robison, Ruth, Algie, and Olive Brunson, Lucille, Afton, Norma and Dolly Greenwood, Fern Warner Dorrity, Agnes Partridge Black, Alice, Darlene, and Raymond Robins, Hazan, Hattie, and Carolyn Stevens, Merl and Barbara Hone, Sheldon Trimble, Berniece and Lamar Melville, Gladys and Marian Warner, Clyde and Rachael Brunson.

Frank, LePreal, Janet and Gloria Swallow, Ed and Afton Finlinson, Edward and Evelyn Peterson and family: Vernon, Clifton, Carl, Della, Helen, Edith and LaVon; Leah, Anna, Elaine and J. Ralph Wood, the Seymour Spencer family: Helen, Robert, Norma, Beth and Joan Spencer; Nelda and Theone Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor, Roy, Von and Allen Taylor, Pearl and Emeline Peterson, Betty and Connie McIntosh, Edith Callister, Belva and Daila Day.

Armorel Giles, Edith, Afton and Zelma Goulter, Joyce and Andy Melville, Cherry Beauregard, Owen Dugmore, Louella Mitchell, Genevieve and LaRae Hatton, Della and Geniel Dame, Beth, Helen, Larraine and Joyce Stevens, Elaine Kimball, LaVoy Wilcken Martin, Millie Wilcken, Janice and Jayneen Cummings, Edna Smith, Sarah and Alice Nielson, Culbert and Eldred Robison, Rhoda and Claudia Melville.

Ernest and Lizzie Carling, Carmella Peterson Williams, Libby Utley Lambert, Floyd, Fawn and Clem Utley, Ella Whicker, Mrs. Henry Whicker, Florence Beeston, Nell Lambert, June Smith, Lindon and Helen Robison, Dan Speakman, Manila Brunson, Ed Nelson, Noma and Carol Cahoon, RuJean Rogers Brunson, Owen Day, Newell and Melva Day, Edith Tomkinson and Ester Chesley.

Our present high school music teacher, Dallin Nelson, and his talented wife, Catherine, have done an excellent job of raising the standards of music in the five years they have been here. We point with pride to the Junior and Senior bands, orchestra, and choruses trained and directed by Mr. Nielson.

RECREATION IN FILLMORE

As Told By Lee R. Cropper, Jr.

Every Thursday at school was sports day. The students played games such as baseball, ran footraces, and had wrestling matches. There was a dance in the old State House every Friday night, with the Dan Olsen family orchestra furnishing the music. In this orchestra was a fiddle, a drum, a fife, a cornet, and an organ. We danced the Spot Waltz, the Danish Slide-off, the Heel-and-Toe Polka, the Versovienne, the square dances.

When the snow was deep, the young people gathered in crowds and went bob-sleigh riding. The tinkling of sleigh bells on our horses sounded through the frosty air, and the crowd singing songs sounded through the town. Sometimes we rode until the wee hours of the morning, stopping once in a while to warm ourselves at a big bonfire which had been previously prepared, while we munched apples or whatever picnic fare we could find.



Vern Bartholomew's Hall Recreation Center destroyed by fire August, 1936, Fillmore.

PART V

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING IN FILLMORE

BY ORA BLACK HANSEN

From 1851 to 1950

OUR GREAT COLONIZER, BRIGHAM YOUNG, sent his first company of pioneers to Fillmore in the fall of 1851 to select a site for constructing a capitol building as Fillmore had been selected as the state capitol. The first building constructed was the Sate House, which still stands as a monument to the strength and endurance of our noble pioneers.

Although they needed homes and places of shelter, they first erected a small room built of cottonwood logs to serve as a meeting place for church and school. This small room had a fireplace in one end, split logs for seats, the roof was covered with dirt, and a dirt floor.

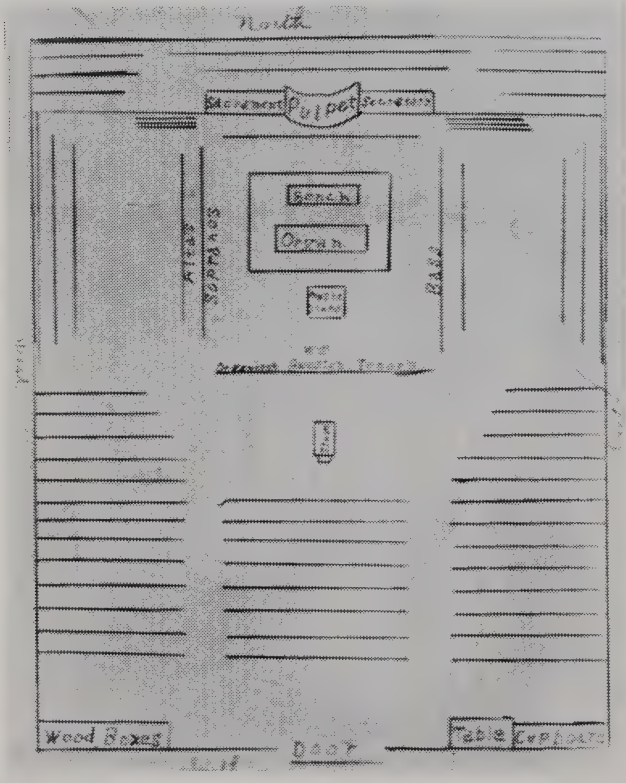


Old adobe church in Fillmore built in 1854.

In 1854 an adobe meeting house was built, the adobes were made by Peter Robison. There were no nails available at that time, so the timbers of the roof were put together with wooden pegs. It was a two-story building with one large room on the ground floor, and two smaller rooms above, with an outside stairway on the south, and storage space on each side of the stairway. The main entrance was on the north side, with windows on the east and west of the building. In a few years this old adobe meeting house was remodeled. The upstairs rooms were taken out, and an oval ceiling put in the large room. These large timbers were shaped and put into place by Hans Hanson. Under the supervision of C. P. Beauregard, William King, and John Powell the walls were braced with bolts in order to sustain the extra weight of the oval ceiling. The entrance was changed from the north to the south side, and a stage was built in the north end. A chimney was in the center of the room so that the stove could better heat the large room.



Old Adobe Meeting House After being remodeled—Fillmore, Utah.
Sketched by Delia Robison.



Floor plan of Old Adobe Meeting House, Fillmore. Sketched by Delia Robison.

This building served the people a goodly number of years, as schools, church, civic meeting place, for entertainments, and even a shelter for immigrants until they could find other places after their arrival in town. Some of the walls of this old building are still standing on the Mary A. Dame property.

The first rock house outside the fort was built in 1861 by Joseph Robison and his good wife, Lucretia, who lived in the fort up until this time.



First Rock Home in Fillmore, owned by Joseph Robison.

Joseph knew red sandstone could be quarried in the canyon above town, as the state capitol had been built of this material. He therefore built a two-story structure of sandstone. Lucretia held school in one of the upstairs rooms, and besides her own, she taught the neighboring children. Some years later a lumber addition was made at the back, and a two-story porch with fancy wood carvings was added to the front. Hans Hansen and his sons, John, George, and Albert, did the carpenter work. The inside stairway leading to the second floor was put up with wooden pegs, and although it has been used for four score years it shows no sign of sagging.

The Alonzo Robison family still own this home. In 1932 Alfred Robison a grandson of Joseph, built the first tourist court in Fillmore. The cabins are in the back lot and they have their main office in the old rock building. John and Hal Robison are building new cabins and adding other improvements to their tourist court.

In 1861 Benjamin H. Robins, son of Joseph, also built a rock house on the property one-half block from Main Street on Center Street. This old home was remodeled by Milton Melville and is part of his modern home.

One of the first brick homes in Fillmore was built by William and Sarah Speakman. It had only two rooms, but at the time it was considered one of the beautiful homes of the town, and nine children were raised there. The house still stands on the corner of Third North and First West Streets.

In the year 1855 Noah Bartholomew built a brick home on the hillside where Morris Lambert now lives (Main Street between First and Second North Streets). Henry Faust made the brick and they were the first made west of the Missouri River. The basement and a huge stone oven were made of sandstone, where most of the cooking was done for the large family.



William Speakman home, one of the first brick houses built in Fillmore.

The first floor had eight rooms, and the upper floor had four rooms. The home was modeled like a steamship with a long hall extending the length of the building and rooms on each side. Each room had a fireplace for heating purposes. It was used as a hotel, as well as a home for a family of seventeen children.

THE OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Millard County's first court house was built on the southwest corner of the public square in 1871 and 1872 at a cost of $9000 which was raised by taxation. The building was patterned after the first city hall in Salt Lake City.

The building was two-story with a tower on top where the bell hung. The upper floor was one large assembly room with office rooms on the first floor. It had a high sandstone rock formation and rock steps. On the east and the south sides the building was made of red brick and with a tower of white lumber.

Some of the rock masons were James Clark Owens and Nathan Baldwin. Carpenters were Christian Hanson, his sons, Martin and Hans C. Hanson, John Powell, and Hans Hanson; William Speakman, Louis Tarbuck and Albert Shales were brick masons.

Rock for the building was hauled from Chalk Creek and Maycock Springs. In 1938 it was torn down and a modern city building erected on this site in 1939 when James A. Kelly was mayor.

THE MILLARD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The present Millard County court house was built in 1919. Hans Rasmussen, and sons, Harris and Louis, had the general contract for the building. Others who worked on the building were: Henry and Lorenzo Hanson, Wesley Ashman, James Mounford, Louis and William Critchley and Delbert Clothier, brick masons. The tile floor was laid by craftsmen from Salt Lake City, Utah.



Old Huntsman Hotel, Fillmore, Utah.

GENERAL BUILDING

The Huntsman Hotel on the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets, was built by Gabriel Huntsman in 1872. Ralph and James Rowley laid the brick which were made locally, but some of the brick material used in the building was freighted from Provo. Hans Hanson had the contract for the carpenter work. It was a large two-story building with twenty-four rooms, with great porches both on the second and first floors, with fancy carved posts and railings. It had one of the finest cellars of its day. The walls were rocked up and contained many shelves and cupboards to hold the ample stock of food kept on hand at all times. The large brick building had a frame addition on the back which was used as living quarters for the family. There was a full attic and on special occasions, when political conventions or church conferences were held in Fillmore, even the attic was filled with beds to accomodate the visitors. In its day, it was considered the finest hotel in southern Utah. Numbered among its guests was Brigham Young, who stopped here on numerous occasions, Wilford Woodruff, and many other people of note.

There was a large barn built in the back yard so that guests could put away their horses for the night.

After Gabriel passed away, his son Gabriel Riley bought the hotel and later had modern plumbing installed and the hotel rooms remodeled. The work was done by Ova Peterson. Together with his wife, Hannah, the hotel was operated by him for many years. It was torn down in 1938.

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers have the front door frame, a section of the porch, the fireplace, the old desk at which all these prominent people registered at the hotel, (the desk is now used to register visitors to the old State House Museum), a cupboard, a marble-top dresser, a wash-stand, and several other pieces of furniture in the old State House Museum in remembrance of the old building, which were donated by Stella Huntsman Day, a granddaughter.

The one room rock school house, which still stands on the southeast corner of the public square, was built in 1867, under the supervision of Chandler Holbrook. Fillmore was divided into three school districts. One school was in the eastern part of town in the home now owned by Eldred Robison. Edward



Old rock school house, Fillmore. 1967.

Partridge and Francis M. Lyman were school trustees, and Eddie Webb was the first teacher.

As the name implies, the structure is built of red sandstone which was laid up by Louis Tarbuck. The workmanship stands as a monument to this pioneer rock mason, who also built the John Day and Edward Davies homes of the same material.



Lewis Brunson home, with Peter L. Brunson marble yard in front.

The pioneers built most of their homes of logs or adobe. Several of these are still standing, one of these built by Horace Owens on the Sims Nichols lot; the Charles Brunson home built by his father, Louis Brunson; a small log cabin is still standing on the Dan Melville lot—it was the pioneer home of Elizabeth Richmond, sister of Ann Dutson Carling (grandma Carling as she was known).

The red brick chapel which stood on the site of the present L. D. S. hospital, was finished in 1908. Martin Hanson drew the plans for the building, Albert Day and sons made the brick, William and Louis Critchley laid them, Martin Hanson and his sons, together with volunteers, did the carpenter



James Starley home, 1860, Fillmore.

work, Ras and Lars Rasmussen did the plastering and Nicholas Paul of Holden burned the lime. This building burned down in September, 1926.

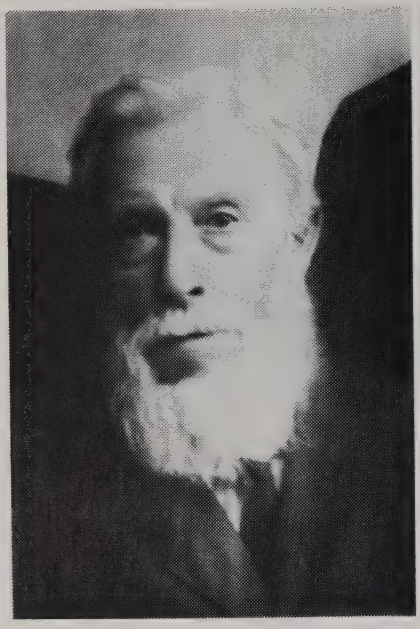
The district school building, which now houses the School Board offices, was finished in 1900. The plans for the building were drawn by Martin Hanson, who had the carpenter work in charge. Albert Day and sons made the brick which were laid by the Critchley brothers, and Mr. Glover did the plastering. The new, fire-proof district school building was built in 1942 under the W. P. A. program which furnished all the common labor. The school board hired Lorenzo Hanson as foreman, with workmen Merlin Hanson, Herb Seguine, James Christopherson, Roy Day, Henry Brunson, Loren Warner, Clayton Black, Wallace Sorenson, and Thomas Neilson.

THE ROBISON HOTEL

The Robison Hotel in Fillmore was built in 1880 by Joseph V. Robison, on the northeast corner of Main and First South Sreets. The hotel was built of lumber, a two-story building, lined with adobe for one-story. Hans Hanson contracted the building for $1,000. The heavy timbers were put together with pegs; some nails were used later. The iron hardware was made mostly by local blacksmiths, Christian Peter Beauregard and John Jackson Sr. It took two years to build the hotel. Hans was assisted by his sons John, George, and Albert; William and Josiah Gibbs, and Alec Fortie. The rough lumber came from the Davies and Deardon, and the Warner Brothers sawmills, located in the canyons, but the finishing lumber came from Parowan. A large lumber barn was built just back of the house, as traveling was always done by horse-drawn conveyance. The lime used in the building was burned up Chalk Creek by Jesse Milgate, and the plastering was done by John Ashman.

Visitors came from far and wide to the Robison house. Teachers and students of the Millard Academy boarded there. Joseph's good wife, Martha, was called "Mother," by all who boarded there. Joseph V. was a prominent man in the early history of Fillmore, and held many important offices.

After his father's death, Albert Robison and his wife Dora Carling Robison ran the hotel for several years, then sold it to Andrew Christensen,



Joseph V. Robison, Pioneer of Fillmore.



Martha Jane wife of Joseph V. Robison Fillmore Pioneer.

and his wife Mary Alice Christensen in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen are the present owners. Some remodeling was done on the home by Albert Robison, and more extensively by the Christensens. When the modern plumbing was being installed, the workers marveled at how well the house was constructed.

The corner in front of the home was sold, and a modern Standard Station has been erected on the spot.

EL RANCHO AUTEL

El Rancho Autel, as it is now known, directly across from the Armory Building on Center Street, was built by Bishop Thomas Callister in 1870. The three-story brick building was not all completed at this time. It was later purchased by Ira N. Hinckley, who finished the upstairs. This was the home of President Hinckley and one of his wives, Adelaide Cameron Noble, and their children for many years. After the death of President Hinckley, Christian Anderson and his wife Hannah purchased the home and installed the first modern plumbing in the house. Doctor J. M. Allen and his daughter, Helen Overton, purchased it from the Anderson estate in July, 1943, and remodeled it until it now contains eighteen rooms and eight baths to accomodate the tourists. The work was done by Herbert Sequine, his sons Arland, Lloyd, together with a crew of cement workers, plumbers, etc. All the original carpenter work and the fancy porches were done by Hans Hanson and his sons.

MEETING HOUSES

The First Ward Meeting house was built in 1928, with Lorenzo Hanson as foreman. The bricks were laid up by William Critchley and Delbert Clothier. Most of the labor was donated by church members. The plumbing was done by Jack and Carl Wilcken.

The Second ward meeting house was also built in 1928, with Ernest Theobald as foreman, and Wesley Ashman assisting him. The bricks were laid up by Louis Critchley and James Christopherson. The labor for this building was also donated by church members.



Second Ward church built in 1927.

BUSINESS IN FILLMORE

THE MCBRIDE LUMBER COMPANY — by Erma McBride

The McBride Lumber Company has grown from a primitive sawmill up Meadow Creek Canyon to a modern materials store on North Main Street. Started by the late William N. (Jack) McBride, it is now owned by his son Newton, and widow, Mrs. Erma McBride.

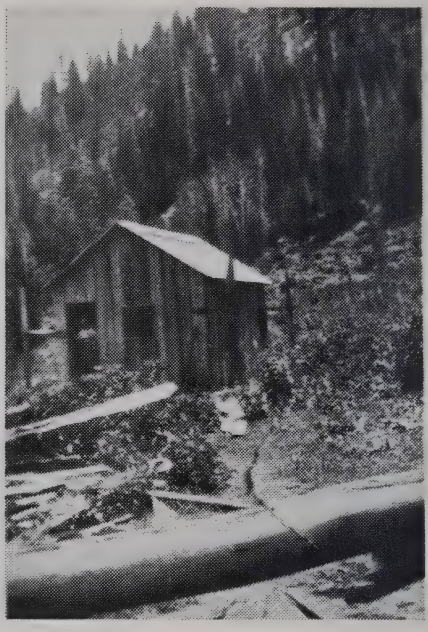
Jack conceived the idea of such a business while he was working as a logger and sawmill hand when just a youth. In the summer of 1905, together with Howard Bushnell and Sam Wade, Jack moved a sawmill into Meadow Creek Canyon. There they sawed lumber which was hauled by team into Fillmore to be sold.

Five years later, Jack, Harvey King, and Gene Colgrove purchased the interests held by Sam Wade and Howard Bushnell, and moved the sawmill into Pine Creek. Their first lumber yard was on the Helen Colgrove lot, but was later moved across the street to the McBride home.

At that time James Woodward carried native lumber and had a small planing mill for finishing it, at his home on First South between First and Second West Streets. Jack and Gene purchased the Harvey King interests, and together with Wr. Woodward, handled the building trade in East Millard County.



Saw logs for the McBride sawmill in Paradise Canyon. Jane McBride Wilson on sawlogs.



Cabin near McBride sawmill in Paradise Canyon near Fillmore.

After several years, Woodward sold his interest to Jack and Gene and all the building supplies were kept at the McBride yard. They had a planing mill, built lumber sheds and a small building for housing doors, windows, and a little hardware. Eugene Colgrove died in 1912 and Jack purchased his interests in the lumber business from the heirs. Jack built up the business and was owner and manager until his death in 1923.



Main Street in Fillmore, looking south, at the turn of the century.

William B. Shaw, a son-in-law, took charge of the business for two years after the death of Mr. McBride, until the oldest of four boys, Newton, took over the management. In January, 1926, a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Main and First North Streets; a hardware store, sheds and warehouses were erected and the business was moved downtown. In 1947 the store was remodeled and enlarged with a new front entirely of glass for displaying the hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, guns, saddles, bridles, furnaces, farm machinery, wall paper, doors, windows, and everything required for building, and men's sports.

The business is managed by Newton, and his brothers, Gene and Charles, assist him with the operation, along with six other employees.

KELLY DEPARTMENT STORE — by James A. Kelly

James A. Kelly started in business October 19, 1901, in the Retta Warner building on the corner of Main and First North streets, where he ran a butcher shop. Mr. Kelly hired Joseph Seguine and James Frampton to build him a lumber building on Main Street on the present site of the Arrowhead Garage. In 1904 Mr. Kelly moved this building to the public square, just south of the bank building. In 1907 Mr. Kelly built the south part of the building now occupied by the I. G. A. Store, having sold the frame building which has become part of the Cliff Ashman home. In 1919 James A. Kelly built the large department store now known as the Francis Kelly Department Store. Leon and Marvin Peterson had the conract for building this store. The store was later purchased by his son Francis, who has modernized it in every way, putting in new fixtures, and making it one of the most up-to-date stores in southern Utah.

The personnel of the J. Francis Kelly department store are as follows: Francis Kelly—owner and buyer for all departments; Faryl Bushnell—General Manager; Flora Huntsman—Dry goods, men's clothing, notions, etc.; Howard Johns—Furniture, appliances, etc.; Lindon Robison—groceries; Don Iverson—meat market.

The Kelly Packing plant was erected in 1927 by James A. Kelly, who did a flourishing business until December, 1942, when he sold the business to Wayne Robison and Guy Terrill, who later sold it to a company known as the Utah Packing Company. It is the only packing plant in southern Utah.

FILLMORE ELECTRIC SHOP — by Dean Davies

The Fillmore Electric Shop was opened December, 1924, by Ruben K. Davies, in the north annex of the Kelly Building, where he sold some of the first radio sets in Fillmore. William Holbrook and Ruben Davies did experimental work in radio, wireless, and electrical generating devices. In 1925 Ruben was awarded the contract to build the power line supplying Meadow and Kanosh with electriciy. In 1926 he moved his shop into the Avalon Theatre building, and in 1947 built a complete modern shop on his property at 260 North First West Street. He specializes in electrical repair, welding, pump and furnace work, and refrigeration.



G. R. Huntsman Store before addition was built. 1901.

THE HUNTSMAN STORE — by Alonzo Huntsman

G. R. Huntsman began his business career in 1894 near the corner of First South and Main Streets in a basement on the south side of the store owned by John Kelly. Here he operated a meat market. He later purchased a new lumber building built by John King. This building was located on Second North and Main Streets on the west side of the street. Mr. Huntsman decided for business purposes, that this building was too far from the center of town, he therefore had it moved to a site just south of the brick building which he built later. Mr. Huntsman bought this property from Brigham Tompkinson.

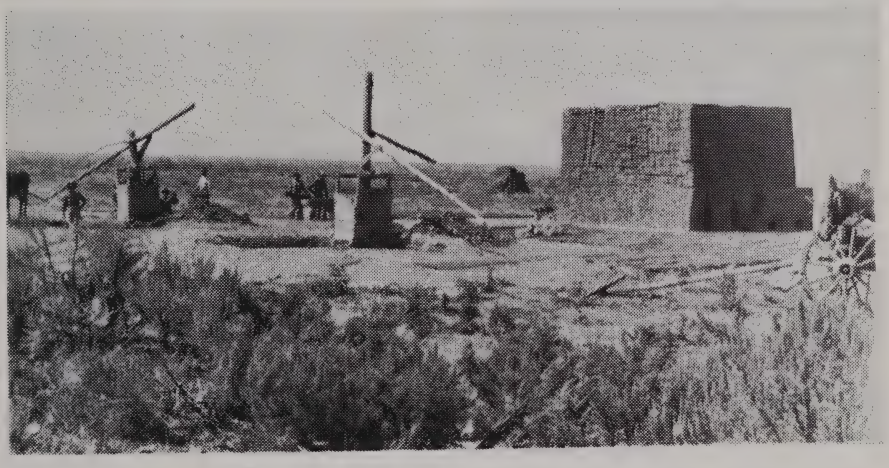
The moving of this building at the time involved considerable controversy among the sports fans as to the pulling merits of oxen, huge stag cattle, and well-matched horses, because there were three teams of oxen hitched to one side of the building and three teams of horses to the other side that supplied the power to move it, as at this time these animals furnished the only method of drayage power, for this was six years before the turn of the last century. The oxen were owned by Baldy Allen, husband of Fannie Huntsman Stewart, and the horses were owned by Nelson Beauregard. Many dollars changed hands and several days were taken to finish the moving, as the pulling contests ensued between the teams of oxen and horses, as it was all up-hill grade. This writer is of the opinion that the oxen won over the horses in each event, though he was only a youngster at the time.

Mr. Huntsman operated a business in this building for several years. In 1899, he began the large two-story brick building which is now used by the Rowley Variety Store.

At the time this building was built, it was the largest mercantile institution in southern Utah, according to the *Deseret News,* date of March 31, 1900, having a stock of merchandise worth in the neighborhood of $50,000.

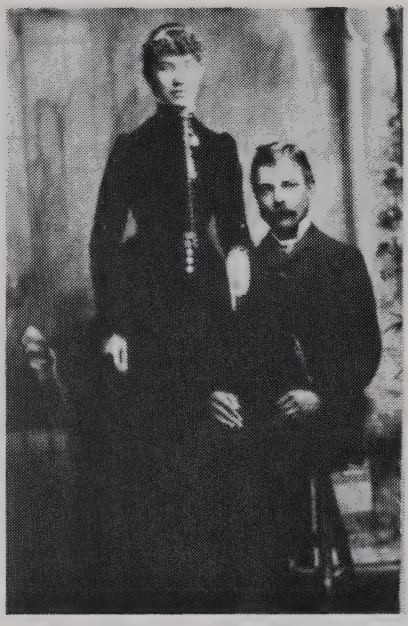
Albert Day and sons had the general contract for building this building. Ora Peterson was foreman of the carpenters. Others who worked on the building were Ted and Walt Maycock, Steve Greenway, Will Wade, Thomas Phelps, Earl Viele, Joe Beckwith, George Wade, George Day.

The many thousands of brick in this building were made here in Fillmore by Albert Day and sons and part of the sandrock for the large basement came from the first tannery built by Samuel P. Hoyt and the rest quarried up Fillmore Canyon by James Baldwin and Albert Day. The floor joists for this huge structure are of pine poles hand-hewn, which were once the rafters of this same tannery building that stood on the east corner of Second North and Main Streets, which property Mr. Huntsman had purchased. The large pine supports for these floor joists were once a part of the interior of Fillmore's oldest grist mill built by Noah Bartholomew on the east side of Main Street between First and Second North Streets and part of which remains in the rear of the present Morris Lambert home.



Albert Day's brick yard south of Fillmore.

Hannah Hanson Huntsman, the talented wife of Gabriel Riley, kept the books for this institution, ordered most of the merchandise, especially the imported china and glassware, cooking utensils, and yardage. She was an expert seamstress, and she made sure that she ordered the finest of embroideries, laces and trimming of all descriptions to trim the finely woven ginghams, percales, and exquisite woolen yardage which filled the shelves of the store, for at that time ready-made clothing was rare indeed. Hattie Carling Critchley worked with Mr. and Mrs. Huntsman in every department and was known and loved by customers all over Millard County.



Gabriel Riley and Hannah Huntsman. Gabriel Riley born in the old fort in Fillmore in 1856.

The store featured all types of merchandise and as the business grew, Mr. Huntsman added an adjoining building to take care of the increased business. This building had a wall in common with the Huntsman Hotel, and is now owned and occupied by the Fillmore Frozen Foods Locker Co.

A feature of this store was the new acetylene lighting system which was used until electricity came to Fillmore, in 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntsman operated this store until 1932 when their son George R. took it over and operated it until he went into the Army in 1941. Mr. LaVoy Kimball and Dr. Dean C. Evans now own the south part of the building, which is occupied by the George Rowley Variety Store.

HISTORY OF THE STEVENS MERCANTILE COMPANY AND STEVENS HOTEL — by Daniel Stevens

In the fall of 1888, David R. Stevens of Holden, Utah, opened a general mercantile store in Fillmore in a frame building then owned by James King and now occupied by the Dame's Ladies Store. He hired Joseph D. Smith to manage the store for him and it was known as the People's Store.

On January 18, 1889, he bought the Fillmore Co-op Store and moved his stock into the Co-op building, a twenty-five by forty-foot room on the northeast corner of the public square (the spot now occupied by the Post Office).

Mr. Smith managed the store until January, 1897, when Daniel Stevens took over the management of the store for his father.

In 1905 Daniel Stevens made the first addition to the building, increasing the size to fifty-five by fifty-five feet, and changed the name to the Stevens Mercantile Company. In 1912 he bought the store from his father and received title to it February 19, 1913.

In June, 1917, he opened a store in Delta known as the D. Stevens Company with William Starley as manager. This store was financed out of the proceeds of the Fillmore Store.

On March 7, 1928, he started excavation for the Stevens Hotel, which was a Stevens Mercantile project, and part of the Stevens Hotel building was used by the store. The hotel opened for business February 13, 1929. It has

thirty rooms and twenty-three baths, a large dining room and lobby. The building and fixtures cost over $60,000

These two stores, the hotel and two farms at Fillmore, were operated as a family project for several years. Those taking part were Daniel Stevens, Ava and William J. Starley, Ila and Ward Stevens, Alta and Burk Matthews, Elaine and LaVoy Kimball, Maxine and Don Cummings, Marjorie and Dean Fisher.

On October 5, 1931, Daniel Stevens retired and divided these properties among the other partners, deeding to each the property representing his respective interest, but retaining his own interests in the two stores. He later sold his own interest to William J. Starley and LaVoy Kimball.

Since 1931 the Kimballs have made very substantial additions to the Stevens Mercantile. They bought the Mission Garage and moved their stocks of hardware and farm implements into it, after extensive remodeling had been completed, and operated it under the name of Farmer's Equipment Company. This business is, however, an outgrowth of the Stevens Mercantile Company, as are the branch stores in Delta and Cedar City.

The personnel of the Stevens Mercantile Company is as follows: A. LaVoy Kimball, owner and manager; Owen Dugmore, manager of shoe department and men's clothing department; Zella Walsh, dry goods and ready-to-wear departments; LeGrande Davies, furniture, hardware and electrical appliances; Neldon Brunson, meat market; Blaire Johnson, grocery department, with LeVoy Maycock, assistant; Farmer's Equipment, LeGrande Warner, manager and Boyd Melville, parts foreman; Merlin Stevens, Lloyd Wasden, mechanics.

WARNER MOTORS AND ARROWHEAD GARAGE AND CABINS

by Stella H. Day

In 1917 Milo Warner built the Park Highway Garage, then known as the Warner Garage, and made his son, Maurel, the manager. The original building was fifty by one-hundred feet and was built by Leon and Marvin Peterson, contractors. It was built right against the old Lynn Theatre, which was then owned by Marvin Peterson.

Maurel Warner reminds us that all the gasoline, oil, cars and supplies which were sold at the garage were freighted in from Delta by wagons and teams until the railroad came to Fillmore in 1923, as there were no trucks for the hauling of gasoline and so forth. The gasoline pumps just pumped one gallon of gasoline at a time and was dispensed through a one-gallon piston pump at 47 cents a gallon. The garage sold some of the first Model-T Fords ever sold in Fillmore, and have carried Ford products since that time.

In 1919 a forty by sixty-foot addition was made on the back of the garage for automobile repair work.

In 1948 the garage was torn down and a strictly modern solid masonry and steel building was constructed at a cost of approximately $50,000. The floors and foundaion are re-inforced with steel and the plate glass front is faced with steel enamel tiles. The lastest models of Ford and Mercury cars are displayed in the large show rooms facing Main Street. The business is now known as Warner Motors.



Parade and west side of Main street, Bank, Stevens Hotel and Department store.

Tolboe and Wooten had the contract for building the garage, with Royce Nichol as foreman; some of the workmen were Lloyd Dallas, Vernon Peterson, Alma and Harold Anderson, Leonard Goulter, with the plumbing and heating done by Faye, Dell and Burtis Frampton.

The business is managed by Maurel Warner, with his sons Joe and Fred assisting him.

In 1913 the Arrowhead Garage was built by Proctor Robison and John Smith. The latter sold his interest to LaRoy Jones who operated the business for a number of years, which was the first garage in Fillmore. In 1920 William Rasmussen operated the business for a time, but later tired of it and sold out to Milo Warner. In 1927 the building was remodeled and Milton Warner, a son of Milo, became the manager.

Edgar Warner built four cabins on the property just north of the Arrowhead Garage in 1930, and in 1933 Milo Warner bought the cabins from his son, Edgar, and Milton became the manager of the Arrowhead Cabins as well as the garage. The business has steadily grown until now there are nine single and five double immaculately clean, and well-furnished cabins, which, under the management of Milton Warner, are operated by Allison Stott and his wife, Ethel Warner Stott, who have a host of friends among the traveling public.

GARAGES — by Stella H. Day

LaMoyne Melville and Bert Cluff built the Garage De La Mission in 1926 and were in business there for the next six years. This building is now the Farmer's Equipment Company. They next bought a site just south of the big bridge on the north side of town on Main Street in 1936, and operated the Cluff-Melville Chevrolet Garage for a number of years. The business has been known as the Melville Chevrolet Garage since 1941 and Mr. Melville has managed the business for nine years. He is the agent for Chevrolet and Buick cars, and specializes in automotive repair.

The Lesin Motor Company on the west side of the street on the corner of Main and Third South Streets built in 1948 by Arnold Lesin has the agency for Chrysler and Plymouth automobiles. LaMoyne Melville has purchased the Lesin Garage building and will occupy that site June 1, 1951.



Warner Garage on Main Street in Fillmore.

In 1944 LaFrance Payne built a cement brick garage on his property on Third West and Fifth South Streets. He makes fancy iron grill work for porches, railings and so forth, as well as doing welding, motor repair, and regular service station jobs.

Orlondo Deardon, his brother Boyd, and his father Edward, bought the Shell Station in 1946 from Carl Day. It is located on the east side of Main Street between First and Second South Streets. They began at once adding a garage to the station. As their business increased, they felt the need for enlarging their building and in 1950 built a large showroom, with auto parts department. They are agents for Pontiac cars and Minneapolis-Moline farm machinery.

CAFE ILENE AND OTHER CAFES

The site of the Cafe Ilene has a most interesting history, and illustrates how many businesses have come and gone since Fillmore was settled a hundred years ago.

John A. Ray, first presiding Elder of Millard stake, was given the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets for a home, which included the present site of the Ilene Cafe. John A. Ray died before U. S. land grants were given; therefore the title to this land was given to his wife, Mary A. Ray, in 1871 by Mayor Joseph V. Robison.

Mrs. Ray sold the property to Christian Anderson, who deeded it to his wife, Hannah Christianson Anderson, who with the Anderson children, lived in the old Ray home. Christian built a small shop right on the corner which he used as a confectionery and drug store.

Charles Frampton was the next owner, and he and his family occupied the home and operated the store from 1905 to 1909, when they sold it to Dr. Arthur M. Dwight. Although Dr. Dwight was a practicing physician and surgeon, besides being owner of the small store on the corner, he became discouraged and sold the property to James A. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly, who already had a meat market and grocery business on the public square, began at once to build what is now the first part of Francis Kelly's Department Store. In 1911 he sold a twenty-five foot frontage on the

present site of the Cafe Ilene to William Speakman, who built a butcher shop on it. In 1915 Mr. Kelly sold another small plot just north of the butcher shop to B. W. (Benjamin) Walters, who built a shoe repar, harness and leather shop on the site which he operated for the next seven years.

Dan and Edda Kelly bought the Speakman shop from William and Isabelle Cooper Speakman, but after two years sold it to George William Wade. Later Will, together with his wife, Clarilla, bought the Speakman building and started a cafe. They continued in the cafe business until 1925, when William Critchley became the owner of the property. In the next fourteen years Mr. Critchley leased the building as a cafe to the following people: Charles and Louella Ray, William and Clara Shaw, T. M. Purdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown.

In 1939 Olive S. Starley bought the cafe from her father and leased it to Shady and Jen Lowder, from 1939 to 1945, who changed the name to Shady's Cafe.

John and Ilene Baker Cooper bought the cafe from Mrs. Starley in July of 1945, and during the annual deer hunt, October 20, of the same year, the cafe was destroyed by fire, caused by defective wiring. In spite of the fact that the building carried very little insurance, John and Ilene were far from discouraged. They immediately made plans for building a modern cafe at a cost of $60,000. The cafe had its grand opening October 15, 1946.

Those first cafe proprietors who operated their businesses with no equipment except a wood or coal stove, a few tables, a meager supply of cooking utensils and dishes, would view with amazement the equipment of the Cafe Ilene. There are two large "walk in" refrigerators for storing meat and vegetables, a reach-in refrigerator for the handy use of the cooks, two deep-freeze containers for frozens foods, a $1500 gas stove for quick heat, equipped with large ovens and grills, two deep-fat fryers, one for French fries and one for fish, an electric table for keeping food warm, a special warmer for pies and buns, a refrigerated unit within easy reach of the waitresses for juices and butter, a huge electric mix-master, a soft ice cream freezer, an electric dishwasher and sterilizing all dishes, and all sorts of electric cleaning equipment for keeping a cafe spotless and sanitary. Man with his inventive genius has produced rapid changes in the business world.

The cafe business has developed since the advent of the automobile and good roads. The old horse and buggy travelers stayed at the hotels who also served meals to their guests—rates generally included meals. Their were no menu cards, but the guests just sat at one long table and were generally served with the family. Later the European type of hotel became popular, where the rates just included the price of the room, and one ate where he pleased. Since that time, many cafes have been in Fillmore. Some of the buildings that have been used for cafes are: The south part of the Kelly building, built on the same property once owned by the Rays; first proprietors were Lute and Ellen Wade, next Charles and Nell Iverson, followed by Ozzie and Lillian Sorenson. The building now occupied by Bob McIntosh across the street west was used once by Grant Allen for a cafe, and was the official Union Pacific Stages bus stop.

Merrill and Merl Hone have operated the Fillmore Cafe since 1941 in the building erected by Viola Rasmussen and later used by Dr. Earl D. Maxon for

his office and a small hospital. It was next used as a dwelling, a gas station, and later Bruce Allen and his wife, Maurine Johnson Allen, used it as a cafe until the Hones bought the business from them in 1941.

Farther north on Main Street Marcine and Ed Elvin opened Mom's Lite Lunch, but later moved across the street to the site of the Shaw Cafe. Ruben and Rhoda Melville ran a cafe in what is now the Fillmore Hotel in the middle of the block on north Main street. Bill and Clara Shaw built a building just north of the Ilene Cafe, which they operated for about seven years. It was later leased to Alva and Carol Swallow, Ed and Marcine Elvin, and others. This building was purchased by Chester Baker in 1948, who tore it down and together with his brother Paul built the Baker Drug Store.

Miah and Mary Day operated the dining room of the Day Hotel for a number of years after the hotel was opened, until it was taken over by their son Gorman and his wife, LaVieve Kelly Day. The Stevens Hotel also maintained a dining room for their guests, but both hotels discontinued this service after a number of years.

THE AVALON THEATRE — by Stella H. Day

The first picture show in Fillmore was shown in the old adobe church and was operated by George and Joseph Piper and Nephi Anderson, with power supplied by a gas motor, and with light by gasoline lantern. They later moved the show to a lumber building owned by G. R. Huntsman, located just south of his large, brick mercantile establishment.

Noble Peterson, and his wife, Josie Melville Peterson, built the first picture show house in Fillmore in 1916 on the east side of Main Street between Center and First North Streets. Noble and Josie sold their interests to Melvin and Lillian Smart, who operated this business for a number of years. Mr. Smart had previously operated a theatre with Brigham Tomkinson in the Alcazar Amusement Hall, which burned in 1917. In 1920 Marvin and Lynn Peterson bought the Paramount Theatre from Mr. Smart and changed the name to the Lynn Theatre. They sold the building to Milo Warner in 1926 when he wished to enlarge his garage. Marvin and Lynn Peterson built the Avalon Theatre and office building on the west side of Main street in the middle of the block. In 1932 they sold their interest to Paul and May Rowley McBride.

The picture show business has made great strides since that first flickering movie in the old adobe meeting house. Not only have methods of photography improved, but sound has been synchronized with movement, technicolor has been developed, as well as many other technical advancements, but Mr. and Mrs. McBride have constantly added these new advancements and improvements to their establishments, striving always to have a clean, up-to-date cinema.

FILLMORE STATE BANK — by Stella H. Day

Fillmore was without a bank from 1932 when the State Bank of Millard County was forced to close its doors, until 1935 when the Branch of the Richfield Commercial and Savings Bank was opened with Ray Monson as cashier.

Mr. Monson resigned in October of 1942 because of ill health, and Miles L. Nielson became manager and cashier. In 1946 Mr. Nielson bought the assets

of the Branch Bank and incorporated an independent bank, which was chartered as the Fillmore State Bank, with the following officers: Dr. Dean C. Evans president, Miles L. Nielson executive vice-president and cashier, Reid M. Mitchell assistant cashier, board of directors: Dr. Dean C. Evans, Mark S. Johnson, Gardner Kimball, H. S. Michell, Ralph M. Monroe, Miles L. Nielson, Roy D. Olpin, W. H. Reay, and A. W. Robison. The bank is located in the same building as was the State Bank of Millard County and is now owned by Carl Day and Ray Monson. It was built with Martin Hanson and James Frampton as general contractors. Martin Hanson and sons made the brick for the building out southwest of Fillmore. Ras and Lars Rasmussen did the plastering. Albert Day and his sons quarried and laid the rock for the foundation.

EARLY BUSINESSES — by Stella H. Day

Elder George A. Smith, who was in attendance with the legislature at Fillmore, writes, Journal Hisory, *Deseret News,* December 24, 1855: "The citizens of Fillmore afford the members of the legislature comfortable quarters. The room in which the Representatives meet is spacious, well-furnished, and well-lighted. Thirty-five thousand dollars have been spent on one wing of the State House.

"There are a number of mercantile establishments in the place: Judge Kinny, Joseph A. Kelton, David Candland, Levi Abraham, Gabriel Huntsman, and Samuel P. Hoyt are doing a stirring business in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. There is a grist mill, two sawmills, and two lathe mills here; also a gunsmith shop, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, carpenters, joiners, shoemakers, tailors, barbers, and other mechanical establishments suited for the wants of fifteen hundred inhabitants."

The fifteen hundred inhabitants spoken of by Elder Smith were in Fillmore during the session of the legislature, but after Fillmore was abandoned as the State Capitol, many of the tradespeople, as well as the citizens, moved from here. Two of the merchants who left were Judge Kinney and Levi Abraham.

Judge John F. Kinney was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah and was first appointed in 1854. He naturally had his headquarters in Salt Lake City when Fillmore was abandoned as the capitol. Levi Abraham was a Jew who had joined the Mormons, according to Bancroft's *History of Utah.* The Jew wished to gain favor with the Mormons; therefore, when Judge Kinney and Judge W. W. Drummond and his so-called wife were brought by Anson Call to Fillmore to hold court, Levi Abraham told how Judge Drummond had left a wife and family in destitute circumstances in Illinois and brought with him a harlot, whom he sat on the bench beside him and introduced as his wife.

We quote from Bancroft's *History of Utah*: "Gambler and bully, he, W. W. Drummond, openly avowed he had come to Utah to make money, and in the presence of Chief Justice Kinney, declared, 'Money is my God.' "

When Judge Drummond heard the stories told by the Jew, he sent his negro servant, Cato, to assault and "ill-use" the Jew. The servant came in the store as if to purchase something, but when the Jew turned his back, the

Negro grabbed him by the collar. However, the Jew picked up a knife during the scuffle that ensued, and the Negro ran away.

The next morning Mr. Abraham armed himself with a gun, and when Judge Drummond appeared on the street, Mr. Abraham told him off in no uncertain terms, brandishing his gun all the while. The Negro Cato, the so-called Mrs. Drummond, and the crowd of spectators all watched the proceedings, but no one dared to interfere. Finally the Jew stopped talking and swore out a complaint against the judge for complicity in attempted murder. The sheriff served the writ, but Judge Drummond questioned the jurisdiction of the probate court. The legislature was in session at the State House at the time, so Judge Drummond appealed to the Governor and the Legislature, who came to his rescue by passing a law limiting the jurisdiction of the probate courts to chancery jurisdiction only, which released the imprisoned judge. Now it was Judge Drummond's turn. He had the Jew arrested on charges of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The trial came before a jury who set the Jew free. Judge Drummond left soon after this for the east by way of California, resigning as Associate Justice of Utah. The people were well rid of such an unworthy judge. But the letters written by Judge Drummond to the President of the United States were partly responsible for the sending of Johnston's army to Utah.

After Judge Kinney and Levi Abrahams quit the mercantile business, there were four merchants left: Samuel P. Hoyt, Joseph A. Kelton, David P. Candland and Gabriel Huntsman. Shortly after this, John Bushnell started in business. J. M. Bowlwinkle and Thomas Brockbank of Salt Lake City had the mail contract, and made the John and Elizabeth Brockbank Bushnell home headquarters for their drivers, bringing merchandise to the Bushnell Store to help pay board and lodging.

From the diary of Gabriel Huntsman we learn that when he returned from a mission to the eastern states, he brought back merchandise for his store, part of which were four lamps with metal reservoirs and handles for carrying them around. He gave one to his wife Eunice and sold one each to Harriet Pugh Payne, Helen Brown Colgrove, and Sybil Warner Scottern. These last three women were widows at the time. As they were the first lamps in Fillmore, they were quite a novelty.

James King, who formerly owned a lumber building, built a small brick store, and after operating it for a year, sold the merchandise to the Fillmore Branch of the Z. C. M. I. in 1869 and rented them his building at $20.00 per month. In 1871, the Branch Co-op built their own building on the northwest corner of the public square. This building is now used by the Post Office and is part of the building owned by Mr. and Mrs. LaVoy Kimball.

SWALLOW'S CONFECTIONERY

Earl and Ray Brough had been in the confectionery business in the north room of the bank building for a year, when they sold out in 1909 to Joseph Swallow and his son William. Two years later the Swallows moved across the road east to a lumber building, which they purchased from Abe and Molly Phelps Carling. As their business steadily increased, they needed larger quarters. In 1923, they purchased the land just south of their store building and built their present brick store. Hans Rasmussen and sons and the Hanson



Swallow's Confectionary, Fillmore.

brothers had the contract for doing this work. Later Bill Swallow and his wife, Blanche Robins Swallow, became sole owners of the business. They rented their lumber building out to Can Melville as a barber shop. After graduating from beauty school, Alice Ashby Robison established her beauty shop in the same building with Mr. Melville's barber shop. Can Melville moved his shop to his home in 1937 and Mrs. Robison sold her equipment and business to May Labrum who maintains a beauty shop in the Swallow building at the present time.

FILLMORE DRUG STORE

R. Erven Day, the first registered pharmacist in Millard County, started in business in 1910 in the north corner room of the Huntsman Hotel, then owned by G. R. Huntsman. This was the same room which Gabriel Huntsman had used for his mercantile business for so many years.

In 1915 Mr. Day purchased some land from Christian Anderson and built the first business building on the west side of Main street, between Center and First North Streets. Hans Rasmussen and his sons, Harrison, William, and Lewis, had the general contract. Henry, Lorenzo and Grandley Hanson helped with the carpenter work. Harris Rasmussen and Lorenzo laid the tile floor which was the first one of its kind in Millard County. The pavement in front of the drug store was the first ever laid in Fillmore. John and Park Smith did the plumbing for the store and installed the furnace. Belva Day, a daughter, also a registered pharmacist, assists her father in operating the store.

THE FILLMORE MOTEL

Carl H. Day first built a tourist court on the east side of Main Street near the corner of Main and Second South Streets. These buildings were later sold and moved to a different location. In 1935 he and his wife, Hazel Beauregard Day bought the Warren Black property on the west side of Main Street. This home had been remodeled by Warren and his wife Birdie Robison Black, and operated as a hotel for a number of years. Mr. Day built a Shell Service Station and Motel on part of his property. In 1950 the motel was remodeled and enlarged. The former gas station was remodeled into two places of business; one part was rented by Duane Bartholomew for a grocery store and the other

part by Carl Wilcken as a display room for his plumbing fixtures, electrical and gas appliances. The motel has been operated for the last number of years by June Day, and Donna D. Claire, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Day.



City Electrician Clayton Beauregard, installing new lighting system. Fillmore, Center and Main Streets.

THE GEORGE HOTEL — by Stella H. Day

The George Hotel on the northwest corner of Main and Center Streets, formerly known as the Day Hotel, was built by Miah and Mary Huntsman Day in 1916. Hans Rasmussen was the contractor; William and Lewis Critchley laid the brick; the carpenter work was done by Hans, Harris, William, and Lewis Rasmussen, Henry, Lorenzo and Grandley Hanson. The hotel contains a large lobby and dining room with tile floors, a ladies lounge, living on the second floor, and eight rooms in the basement. In 1929 an annex was built on the west, adding eight more bedrooms and baths. Mr. and Mrs. Day operated this hotel with the dining room, until it was taken over in 1933 by their son Gorman and his wife, LaVieve. They continued in the hotel business until 1942 when they sold their interests to Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Robison. Culbert Robison and his wife Clara Barney Robison managed the hotel for their brother, Eldred, until 1945 when Weldo George became the owner. Weldo sold his interest to his son, Neldon, who changed the name to the George Hotel. The dining room is now rented as office space by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

The Fillmore Hotel on west Main Street was built by Esther Huntsman. Her daughter, Vera, had one of the first beauty shops in Fillmore in the

lobby of this hotel. This was before the days of the permanent wave when women's hair was marcelled. Vera, and her husband Brian Laver, bought the hotel from Esther and later added a tourist court to the west and north end of the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Cloy B. Wilde, now own and operate the hotel. and tourist court.

NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORES — by Stella H. Day

Fillmore Cash Store

In 1909 Edward and Hattie Starley Day built a lumber building on their property on the west side of First West between First and Second South streets. Here they operated a dry goods, millinery, and grocery store. In 1923 they replaced the lumber building with a brick building. In 1936 Noble Day bought the store and formed a partnership with his sister, Zina, and her husband, Orrin F. Petersen. In 1943 Noble bought the interest owned by the Petersens and two years later he remodeled the building, doubling the floor space. Mr. Day did away with the dry goods and millinery departments, and deals exclusively with groceries and notions. The store is managed by Nolan (Mae) West and his wife, Adele Sorenson West.

Ruben and Rhoda Melville built a small bakery and grocery store in 1944 on the northwest corner of Second South and First East Streets. It is now owned by Gene and Verl Kesler Ashby who operate it as a grocery store. It is known as the Ashby Grocery.

Orrin and Addie Robison Palmer built a cement brick grocery store on the east side of Second West between First and Second North Streets. They also have a fountain and serve short order meals.

FILLMORE FROZEN FOODS PLANT

In 1943 arrangements were made by Lawrence W. Johnson for the purchase of the G. R. Huntsman building to be used as frozen foods locker plant. In 1944 the plant was taken over by Paul H. Hupp who owned the equipment. He sold his interests to Milton Melville and D. R. Hobbs in June of 1944. After operating the plant for several years, they sold the plant to Weston Blake, Dan, Alma, and Don Iverson, who have operated it since that time. This plant has been a boon to the community not only for the service rendered in preparing and freezing meat for the lockers, but in butchering and curing meat for home storage. They are building an addition to the plant at the present time.

PETERSON MACHINERY COMPANY

In 1941 Lowell Peterson started in business for himself, owning a sawmill in southern Utah. For some time he ran a welding shop and trucked lumber and metals between Fillmore, Salt Lake and California. In 1948 he expanded his business, adding a lumber warehouse and a stock of building supplies to his welding business.

MERRILL DAME SAWMILL

Merrill Dame has helped supply Millard County's building needs with native lumber from his sawmill at Hatch, Utah.

MILLARD COUNTY IMPLEMENT COMPANY

The Millard County Implement Company at 455 South Main Street is owned by Rodney E. Stott and Jack Averet. They have the agency for John Deere Machinery, and had their grand opening in their new building in Fillmore in 1948.

UTAH POULTRY AND FARMERS COOPERATIVE — by Stella H. Day

The poultry business in this part of the state was in great need of a pickup service when the twenty-sixth branch plant of the Utah Poultry and Farmers Cooperative opened up in Fillmore on September 18, 1944, with Neldon Adams as manager. It was located in the G. R. Huntsman building until 1950 when the business moved to the Arnold Lesin building between First North and Main Sreets on Center Street. The Fillmore branch started with a $35.00 per week business, which has increased to $6500.00 per week, thereby adding much to the prosperity of the community. Poultrymen who participate in the Utah Poultry's cooperative program elect a board of directors by secret ballot each year. The officers for 1950 are Roy Day, chairman; Brooks Anderson, Tom Reeves, Nolan Jackson, Newell Howlett, Charles A. Whitaker, board of directors. They are buying the Arnold Lesin building.

BROOKLAWN CREAMERY COMPANY

In 1936 the Brooklawn Creamery Company purchased the Shepherd Creamery of Beaver and erected a powdered milk plant at that point. Shortly after the plant opened, a route was established to service the milk producers in Kanosh and Meadow. Later, this route was extended to provide a milk market for producers in Flowell, Fillmore, Holden and Scipio.

Due to the high cost of hauling from these points into Beaver, and a growing public sentiment for a plant in Millard County, the company acquired a plot of ground in Fillmore and started the construction of a modern American cheddar cheese factory. This factory was completed and opened for business on June 1, 1946.

Aside from the cheese factory in Fillmore, the Brooklawn Creamery Company operates a combined cheese and butter plant at Delta. This plant was acquired from the Shepherd Creamery in1937.

At that time the output was confined to butter only. After making a thorough survey of the milk production possibilities in west Millard County, the company installed American cheddar cheese equipment in the factory and opened up milk routes into Oak City, Hinckley, Deseret, and Sutherland.

The confidence of the people in Millard County is reflected in the steady progress made by the Brooklawn Creamery Company and in the ever increasing volume of milk produced in each and every community of this county.

Fillmore is experiencing an unprecedented building boom. Every one seems to sense that building materials will be off the market for many years, if world conditions do not improve, and the motto seems to be "Build Now." There are three new buildings being built on the old Huntsman Hotel corner, alone.

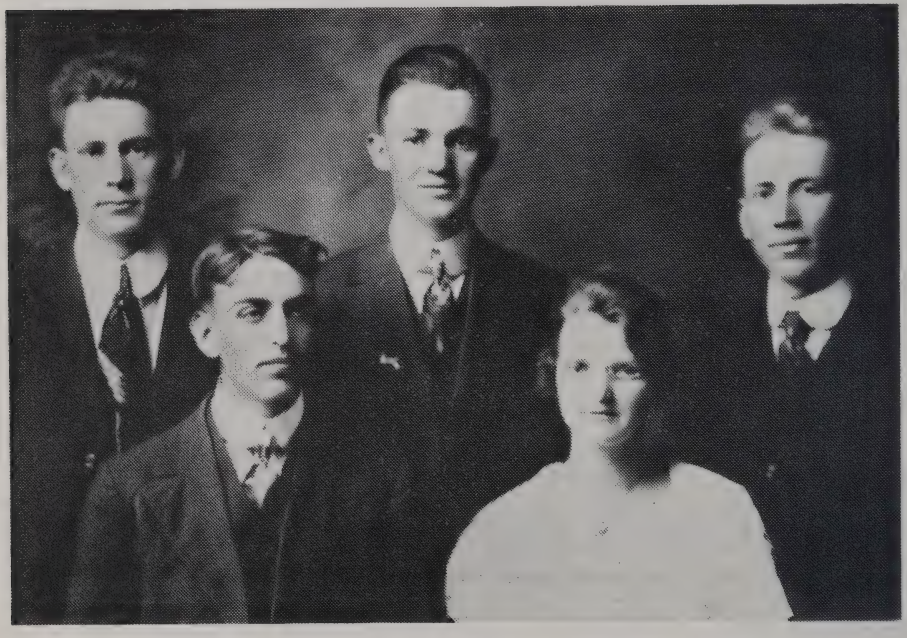
Tom Reeve, Fawn Bennett and Arnold Lesin are building a modern brick motel, consisting of eleven units, with tile bathrooms and a special apartment for the caretakers. It is on Center Street, just east of Main, and is called the El Capitol Motel.

On the corner just west of the El Capotil Motel, the Uah Oil Company is building their new service station.

South of the Utah Oil Company service station Westen Blake, Dan, Alma, and Don Iverson are building an addition to their locker plant.

Arnold Lesin is building a large show room, located on the east side of Main Street, between First and Second South Streets, for displaying Chrysler and Plymouth cars. The entrance to his used car lot, back of his show room, is on second south street.

Many new homes have either just been completed or are in the course of erection, all of which helps to make Fillmore one of the most attractive little cities in Utah.



First graduates from new high school building. First row: Clifton Beckstrand, Lula Carling Clay. Back row:—Bryan Jackson, Otis Walch, and Clyde Brunson.

PART VI

INDIANS IN MILLARD COUNTY

THE STORY OF THE INDIANS IN MILLARD COUNTY, from prehistoric times down to the present, has been both varied and interesting. Before the pioneers came into the territory, the red men roamed wherever there was food to be found. Presumably, from written accounts of that time, there was an abundance of rabbits, ducks, sage hens, deer, and fish. Many tiny, fresh-water lakes spotted the area over the bed of ancient Lake Bonneville, and thus provided natural habitat for all small game and water fowl. The cold winters probably caused the Indians to move southward each year, but there is some evidence, in a report from an expedition from the Smithsonian Institute, and more recently by a student expedition from the University of Utah, to show that a small, scattered village of Pueblo Indians once existed near the town of Kanosh. Ruins have been excavated revealing skeletons of both male and female Indians. A mound, containing remains of eleven rooms with a top entrance that was covered with thick, flat rocks, (as no doors or windows were used by that ancient tribe) and impressions of ears of corn in the clay, were all excavated and taken to various places and schools, to be studied. The corn impressions would indicate possible agricultural activity, which was carried on in a small way from that time until the Pioneers came into Millard valley and found corn growing on the flat land at the mouth of



Piute Indians, Kanosh. 5. Hunkup the chief; 6. Jack Indian; 7. squaw; 8. Joe Levi; 9. Soboquin, 10. Old Blind Jim; 11. son of Blind Jim.

Kanosh Canyon. They named the canyon Corn Creek, and called the Indian village there, Corncreek Town.

Men skilled in the art of interpreting Indian picture writing, or petroglyphs, say that certainly as far back as 700 years ago, Indians lived in Millard County. The picture writings are chisled into rocky ledges near Fillmore, Scipio, Deseret and west of Delta. They depict stories of life, love, adventure, and tragedy, which happened to the primitive peoples, living a primitive life.

Father Escalante in his expedition of 1776, mentioned the Indians in the vicinity of what is now Millard County. He kept a diary, carefully recording features, distances, and descriptions of various landmarks. According to his notes, (from a translation by H. S. Auerbach, published by the Utah State Historical Society) in late September of 1776, his party camped at a place described thus: "We made camp beside a hillock, standing alone on a level plain and close to a lake of clear water. The water is fresh, but the soil is excessively saline." They called the place "Valle Salado." Escalante's map shows a large isolated mountain close to a lake. Today, we call the mountain Pahvant Butte, or Sugarloaf. His notes continue, "Near this place, we encountered some Indians, unusual because they had beards. Not just tufts of hair on their chins, but long, thick hair, falling well down onto their chests." A hand-drawn picture accompanied the map of Valle Salado. It showed two Indian men and two women. They were rudely dressed. The men wore short rabbit skin aprons, one in front of their body and one behind, attached to a string around their waists. The women wore skirts of the skins, but were bare from the waist up. They all wore caps, either for protection or ornament. Their footwear covered their feet to the ankle. Their weapons, as shown in the picture, were bows, arrows, and spears. They were holding up a rabbit net. and a dead rabbit, indicating at least one source of food.

In the year 1873, a photograph was taken of some Indians near Las Vegas, Nevada by the Smithsonian Institute, which resembles very closely the rough sketch Father Escalante had attached to the map of his camp at Sugarloaf. The Pahvant Utes, although not bearded, seem quite closely related to those early Indians seen by the good Spanish priest. Their physical appearance showed them to be strong, straight and of medium height and weight, with abundant straight, black hair and brown skin.

Living conditions were fair, but forced them to wander from one hunting ground to another, consequently, their dwellings were very crude. A few lightweight poles were bound together at the top and spread at the base, to make a frame for animal skins, which were stretched over them to make a shelter from the elements. The open fire was built outside, weather permitting, on in the Wickiup, when it was stormy. There were no cooking utensils, although heated rocks sometimes served in that capacity. In the Indian village at the mouth of Corn Creek, a rude type of shed made of poles and laced with willows around the walls and covered with branches for a roof, served as a summer home for these Indians. There were about six hundred Pahvants, a tribe of the Utes, located there. They used deer skins for robes and coverings, wove baskets from willows, and through a process of "tanning" or curing the deer skins, made a soft, pliable leather which they used for moccasins. They

made bows, arrows, arrowheads, and a few other weapons. It is also believed the Pahvant Indians made a very superior "water basket." Many specimens have been found in excellent condition. To make them, a closely woven basket was filled with knots of pine, rich in pitch. Then red-hot rocks were flung in, and the basket was shaken vigorously. The heated stones melted the pitch and effectively sealed all crevices, making the plain willow basket a water-proof jug.

Although the culture of the Utes was meager, a few of the relics that have been found had real beauty. On a farm at Hinckley an Indian-made pot was found, made of fire-baked, buff-colored clay, and ornately decorated with a pattern, put on expertly with the blunt end of a cane, while the clay was still damp, and giving the impression of innumerable raised dots. The maker of that pot had been a master-craftsman.

At the time the Pioneers came to Utah, the religion of the Indians was very simple. They believed in a great and good Spirit, whom they called Shenobe. Everything that was good came from Shenobe, and evil things were punishments for their own misdealings or weakness. Thus, when drouth came, or other tribes drove them from good hunting grounds, they blamed themselves for having offended Shenobe, in some manner.

Their government was equally simple. They had a chief, a war-captain, and a Council of Braves who dediced any serious question that involved the tribe. Sometimes the Chief was chosen, sometimes the title was passed on from the father to son, or if a brave were strong enough and had the power to attract a group to follow him, he just assumed the title and took his followers to a new camp.

Fortunately for the people who came to Millard County, the Pahvant Indians had a good Chief. His name was Kanosh. He was young, strong, and peace-loving. His philosophy was similar to that of Brigham Young; it was better to live in harmony with the whites than to try to drive them away. Not all of his tribe believed as he did, but he saved the Pioneers many years of trouble by his wise and peaceful leadership. The story is told that he got his name from the Indian word meaning "willow basket." The Indian word Kan, for willow, and Ousha, for basket, results in the word Kanousha, or Kanosh.

There was sometimes needless trouble with the Indians. The Gunnison Massacre is an example of that kind of tragedy. Briefly told, the incident had its beginning at Kanosh. The Hudspeth Emmigrant train, on its way to California, had stopped at the Corncreek Camp site. They had been warned at Fillmore that there were Indians here, but the Bishop had said, "They are friendly, if you do not molest them."

While they were resting there, Hudspeth, the leader, had shouldered his rifle and gone out hunting Sagehens. During his absence some of the Indian braves came to the wagon train. They had bows and arrows with them, but they were holding out buckskin mocassins and gloves. They said, "Swap. Me swap, lead, powder, 'baccy! Swap?"

One of the whites, thinking the bows and arrows were a menace, rudely snatched them from the hands of an old Indian. The old fellow met the insult by drawing an arrow from his quivver. He used it to prod the white man

in the chest. A general struggle followed, two other Indians were hurt, and the old Indian was shot twice. He died the next night. Unfortunately the aged Indian was the father of the war-chief, Moshoquope, who had a hot and fiery temper. He wanted vengeance, immediately, but Chief Kanosh advised peace, explaining that the odds were against the Indians, and violence meant everyone would suffer. Moshoquope gathered some of the braves with him and dwelt upon the Indian philosophy of "a death for a death, and revenge for a father by his son." When Hudspeth returned to his camp and heard of the trouble he gave orders to proceed immediaely to Beaver. He feared reprisals. Moshoquope demanded the right to follow and get revenge, but Kanosh said, "No," and he had the power to enforce his decision. The irate war-captain took his braves and went on the warpath to the west, on the Sevier River, near Deseret.

About two weeks after the Hudspeth Train had gone on its way, an Engineer named Gunnison arrived at Fillmore. He was seeking a route for a railroad that was to be built to the coast. The Bishop of Fillmore told him of the recent Indian trouble, and warned him to keep a close watch for Moshoquope, who was believed to be in the vicinity of Sevier Lake. When Gunnison arrived at the river without having seen any signs of the unfriendly Indians, he sent half of his men northward, while he and the remainder of the party, armed with only four rifles, mounted horses, put their baggage and food on the front gears of a wagon, to speed their travel, and started southward. His party was seen by the Indians. They watched it until night, then held a council of war. Moshoquope planned an attack. Shortly after midnight, all the Indians were assigned positions, waiting for the dawn.

In Gunnison's camp, daybreak came, the cook made his fire under a tripod, and he and another of the party stood warming themselves. It was a crisp October morning. A shot rang out, and the cook fell dead. Captain Gunnison was washing his hands at the stream about twenty yards away. At the sound of the shot he leaped up. Arrows began to fly from all directions. Gunnison tried to get to the rifles, that were neatly stacked against the tent, but a shower of arrows hit him and he fell. Eight men were killed in twenty minutes. Of that little party of twelve men, only four escaped death. A bow and arrow, rudely snatched from an Indian's withered hand, had cost eight white men their lives.

It took many years of living together in the same valley for either the whites or Indians to trust the other sufficiently to feel any sense of security. The Indians watched the white men cultivate the land over which he had freely roamed, watched him fence it so others could not trespass, and saw the crops of corn, wheat, and hay that were gathered in at autumn. Some few felt, and showed resentment. Two or three leaders at times incited their followers to make trouble for the white people. Walker, a chieftain who was a bitter enemy of the whites, watched the encroaching pioneers with hatred and malice. The Ute name for the Indian was Wa-ka-ra, meaning Yellow. Chielf Walker was bold and hot-tempered. He made long trips to California with his braves, who, like him, were adventurous and resentful of the white man. They would return to Utah with strings of fine horses which they had stolen all along the way. Horses were wealth in those days, and Walker became very powerful throughout the state of Utah, and with some of the tribes in Idaho and Nevada.

He tried to persuade Chief Kanosh and some others to help him make war. It was well for the people of Millard County that Kanosh was their friend. Kanosh did his best to talk Walker into being friendly with the whites, but Chielf Walker went on the Warpath, and the Walker War was fought. There were some treaties made with the Ute tribes. The first one concluded December 30, 1849, with certain tribes, stating simply that the Indians and whites would try to be friendly, and live in peace. Four reserves were defined and Indian agents were appointed to act as mediators between the two races. Corn Creek reservation near Kanosh town was one of these first four.

Ocober 3, 1861—President Abraham Lincoln set apart, by executive order, "The entire valley of the Uintah River, for various bands of Ute Indians, including Pahvants."

A treaty in 1865, concluded by Superintendent Irish, with various tribes of Ute Indians, ceded all claims to lands in Utah to the state, except the Uintah Reserve, Corncreek Reserve, Koosharem Reserve and one Washington County Reserve.

It was a great help to have an Indian Agent. The Indians, being simple people, brought their problems to him, and he tried to solve them well and wisely. Many misunderstandings were avoided in this way. During harvest time, the male Indians helped in the fields and Indians, squaws, and papooses all helped with jobs such as husking corn. Some of the early settlers made an attempt to teach the Indian children to read and write. By the year 1910. Indians were allowed to attend village schools. They had built themselves crude houses of logs, covered with animal skins or canvas, some sheds, and a few lumber houses. Sanitation was very poor, and filth contributed to much sickness at the "Indian Camp." The whites avoided going up to their village. The Indians, however, came to Kanosh, Meadow, and Fillmore almost daily. They came on horses, in one-horse carts, and some in buggies. The squaws went from house to house, begging for meat, bread, sugar, and old clothes. They would go to various homes and assist with the "washing," or laundry. They scrubbed dirty clothes on the washboard, for five or six hours, for fifty cents, their noonday meal, and any little gift of food the white woman chose to give her. Almost as familiar as the squaw herself was her pony. It was nearly four miles to the Indian village, so a pony was a necessity. The squaw quite frequently put her baby in the basket she carried on her back, and while she scrubbed clothes, hung the papoose basket on a nearby tree or peg on the wall. Sometimes the white children would tease the squaws, but they found it did not pay, for the squaws always found a way to get even, with good measure.

In the winter of 1918-1919, tragedy came to the Kanosh Indian Reservation. The Spanish Influenza Epidemic struck Utah, and the redmen had very little resistance to any of the white's diseases. Pneumonia, death, fear, and finally stark panic raged in the village of about three hundred Indians. When Spring came, and the people of Kanosh town went up to give help, there were fewer than a hundred living Indians. Some of the more impoverished, and consequently less sanitary families had been completely wiped out. All had suffered, with from one to three deaths in a family.

It took many years for the Indians to make adjustment to the disaster of that winter. Many of them left Kanosh, and went to other reservations where they had friends or relatives. For a period of nearly thirty years, the

population has decreased. The confinement to one place, and the slow process of becoming civilized slowed down the birth rate until at the present time there are considerably less than a hundred Indians on the Kanosh reserve. However, most of these have been to school, have comfortable houses, and their farms are well-run. Even beauty is beginning to spring up. Lawns, trees, flowers, window curtains and paint are seen around their homes. Most of them have an automobile, and have money to buy the necessary provisions they require for comfortable living.

In October, 1950, a small, modern L. D. S. chapel was completed and dedicated to their use. It has a shower-room, fully equipped kitchen, and a large room to be used as chapel and recreation room. There is an oiled highway extending to the State Highway No. 91, and every effort is being made to keep the Indians healthy and happy.

The everyday life of Millard County has been colored with many stories of the Indians' encounters with the white settlers. Some of the stories show courage, some humor, some tragedy. Most of them portray traits in the character of both Indians and whites which will enable future generations to get a glimpse of life as it was lived in the early years of our communities. The stories selected here are vivid sidelights on pioneer life.



Indians in Centennial Pageant. Fillmore.

FROM THE MEMOIRES OF ANN E. BISHOP

"When one recalls the past, there are certain things which stand out because of the excitement they caused me and my associates. Once I saw Chief Black Hawk. He was on the "warpath" and everyone was filled with anxiety. Men would talk gravely with each other, and keep their guns ready for instant use, if the Indians got too hostile. Chief Black Hawk had come to a meeting (it was held in the old meteing house, back of the Roy Dame property on Main Street, in Fillmore) to try to talk "peace" with us. Reuben McBride, who could talk some Indian, was the interpreter. I remember how tall and straight Black Hawk was that day. He seemed a very powerful Indian and one who made me feel afraid.

Another thing I remember about Indians was that our little dog was killed one night in our own back yard by a mountain lion. He had been such

a good little dog to warn us about thieving Indians. Mother had saved clothes and blankets hung out to dry many times because the little dog barked so viciously whenever an Indian came near. With our little dog gone, we had to be on the look-out all the time. The Indians used to come in groups doing begging dances. They would chant a song, without very much tune, but with a steady beat, and dance up and down and around the yard until the family put out something for them to eat. Then they would go to the next place."

NOAH ROGERS AND THE INDIANS

When Fillmore was first settled the Indians used to come up and camp on Chalk Creek above the town, also below town where they could find water. They used to come in and beg from the whites and go from house to house. In later years after the land was all taken up along the watering places, they would come into town and camp on the public square or on vacant lots. Fifty years ago or more, they used to come and camp, sometimes for a week, on the Noah Roger's lot. Two to three tepes could always be seen there. In the fall they would bring pinenuts and trade for deer hides. They made gloves and mocassins and in exchange got flour, wheat and pig-meat. They used to go in the orchards and pick up apples. The Rogers were always very good to them. "Aunt Amelia" could talk their language. She could act as an interpreter, as could her father and brothers. They were real friends of the Indians.

STORY BY LILLIE BARNEY

"When I was a little girl, the Indians came very often to our house. One day, mother went to a ditch a few hundred yards away, for a bucket of water. She told me to stay home, that nothing would hurt me, and that she would be right back. I was afraid, though, because I had seen Indians around that day. Some of them had watched Mother go, and they sneaked close to our house. I saw them through the brush, and ran into the house and grabbed a pan of biscuits Mother had just baked and hid under the bed with them. The bed had a dust curtain all around it so I thought I was well hidden, but a squaw raised the curtain to look under the bed, and spied me. "Me bisquit! Me biscuit!" she whined, trying o coax me out. "Biscuit, heap wino!" I was so scared, I gave them all to her, and they hurried away, pleased. When Mother came back she was very angry. "Those dirty thieves," she said. "That was the very last bit of flour we had in the house."

In the book, "Millard and Nearby," written for the Boy Scouts and published by Frank Beckwith, Sr., of Delta, there are two little stories on the humorous side. They follow:

An Indian from the Kanosh Reservation named Hunkupp enjoyed wis-si-kee very much, and often got tipsy. His failing was well-known to the whites.

One Sunday morning, Bishop Thomas Clark Callister was walking to church. The day before it had rained heavily, leaving mud puddles in the road. As he advanced, he saw an Indian riding in the street toward him. The good Bishop had the habit of always saluting formally his brown-skinned brethren whenever he chanced to meet them, so he raised his hand to his hat, in friendly courteous gesture and said. "Good morning, Hunkupp!"

That worthy was not to be outdone in the show of good manners. He lurched on the horse's bare back, reached up to his hat, and with a mightly sweep was going to doof it gracefully from crown of head to knee in a big flourish. But as the hat was flung downward, the horse shied out from under him, and left him sitting in a mud puddle.

The good Bishop said, "too bad, too bad, Hunkupp. Too much wis-si-kee?" Hunkupp shook his head sadly. "No, no, not too much wis-si-kee, too much how-dee-do-Bishuup!"

This same Indian, Hunkupp, in his later years was a very good friend to a stock buyer in Richfield. The stock buyer conceived that idea that Hunkupp would be taken out to see the world, and the congestion of the white population in the big cities. So, when a shipment of stock was due east, he went to Hunkuup and proposed that the old fellow accompany him on his trip. Hunkuup accepted the proposition. They were many days making the trip by train to the eastern part of our country. Everywhere Hunkupp saw great numbers of white people. He was greatly impressed by everything he saw, and accepted his experiences with great zest, but in complete silence.

In Omaha, he saw houses built up on top of other houses, in tiers, like bee hives. And noise! Noise, everywhere. Noise and congestion. The old fellow was bewildered by it all. He marvelled at everything, asked a few questions, and pondered for hours. He must have reached some conclusions of his own, because after the long trip, when he was safely home again, he quickly disappeared. He had taken a hammer and a piece of iron, and had gone to the cliffs, within a short distance of the road going from Richfield to Cove Fort. Here, his predecessors had made their petroglyphs or picture stories, and here he had gone to carve his own message to his people. There on the cliff is carved a picture of a train with smoke coming out of the engine, a two-story house, and many figures of men—he was telling his people, so the Indians say, that the white men lived like bees in their hives.

"AN INDIAN INCIDENT IN MY LIFE" — WILLIAM STAPLES

"One day five of us boys had been up to Upper-Town (Kanosh). It was a new town closer to the mouth of the canyon, with more water, better soil, and a warmer climate than Petersburg. Our own town of Petersburg was a lively place, though. There was a stagecoach station, run by William George, a general merchandise store, and a saloon. We were on the overland route to California, and many travelers came through our town. The road home from Kanosh passed quite close to the Indian Camp. We hurried past it, and thought we'd be all right when we met some Indians and it looked like trouble. The other boys started their horses off on a run, but I was on a lazy old mule. My brother shouted at me to hit the mule between the ears. In my anxiety, I hit too hard and the mule fell down, the Indians piled on top of me. The other boys whirled their horse and rode over the top of us. They started to ride back over us again and the Indians jumped up and got away. The horse's shoes had struck some of them and they were badly cut. So was I. The boys hurried and took me home, where my folks had to work a long time to keep me alive. In a day or two Chief Kanosh came to our house. He was very angry and told Father his boys had badly cut and bruised some of his braves. Father told him our side of the story, that the

Indians had made the first unfriendly move, when my mule fell down. Chief Kanosh believed my father, and had six of his braves tied up and whipped. He punished them further by forbidding them to leave the Indian village for one moon. He was a good chief who tried to be fair."

"Another day, two of my brothers, some neighbor boys and I were sitting by a cold spring of water, west of town, when we suddenly heard Indians yelling. We were frightened, for we were completely unarmed, and we knew there was no way to escape. When the Indians came up, they said they were "Heap tobuck!" meaning very angry. They wanted to fight us. We tried to talk peace, but they kept insisting, "No!! Fight!" One of them started for my older brother. He was strong, and soon knocked the Indian down. Then the others rushed in and we all piled up. I was just nine years old at the time, but I grabbed one of the Indians by a braid of his hair and pulled with all my might. One of my brothers had a sharp spur. He kicked right and left and finally cut a big gash in the thigh of one of the Indians. The blood streamed out. The fighting stopped then, and one of my brothers tore off a piece of his own shirt to bind the gash. The Indians muttered among themselves and quickly got on their horses and left. We lost no time in getting home, either.

My father had always been kind to the Indians, and there were nearly always some of them hanging around our place. When we moved to Petersburg from Rockville, Washington County, where my father had been called in 1858, we found that the Indians were much the same as they had been down there. They responded to kindness and liked to be fed. My father always said to never cheat an Indian, because they never forgot it. Because some of the Indians were friendly with father, they used to want to pick some of us younger children up in their arms and often set us on their laps, which were almost bare. This displeased my sweet, gentle mother very much, because she said they were not clean. They had lice on them, she feared, and they might make us lousy. She kept us away from them pretty good, but sometimes the Indians brought us gifts. One Indians, who liked me, gave me a real sinew-backed bow, and twelve of the finest arrows, highly painted, well feathered, and spiked. The arrows were supposed to represent tribes of Indians in southern Utah.



Top of the mountain. Clyde Levitt on horse. Roy Dame's pack horses.

PART VII

HISTORY OF THE MILLARD COUNTY PROGRESS

BY JANE MCBRIDE WILSON

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS ARE ESSENTIALLY family affairs, and such has been the case with the Millard County Progress, now owned by E. Vance Wilson and his wife, Jane, with her son William taking an active part in the business up until August 19, 1950 when he left with the Utah National Guard for Fort Lewis, Washington. He expects to return to "printers ink" when his service with Uncle Sam is terminated. The other two Wilson children, Vera Dean and Sam, have worked at the shop at various times. This local newspaper was first edited by J. P. Jacobsen. The owners of the press at this time were Geo. C. Viele, Alma Greenwood, Joseph S. Giles, T. C. Callister, Christian Anderson, James A. Melville, D. R. Stevens, George W. Nixon, and Anthony Paxton,



Parade and East Main Street, Progress Office, Variety Store and Frozen Foods, 1947.

who each contributed $50.00 toward buying a printing press. George C. Viele went to a small town twenty miles from Ogden and bought the equipment, which consisted of a hand press, job press, and sufficient amount of type. The total cost was five hundred dollars. He crated the press, then shipped it by rail to Juab, then from Juab to Millard by freight wagon. The Millard County Progress set up for business in the southeast room of the State House, and the first issue came off the press Thursday, January 5, 1894. The motto was Unity, Progress, and Prosperity. Then followed a list of the officers, governor of the Territory of Utah, Caleb West, counsel Orange Seeley, house W. H. Clark, George C. Viele probate and county judge, J. S. Giles, county clerk, Alma Greenwood, assessor and collector; Daniel Stevens, treasurer; J. S. Giles, recorder; Henry W. Holly, sheriff; James A. Melville, county attorney; T. C. Callister, superintendent of schools; Allen Russell, quarantine officer; Sidney Teeples, coroner and bee inspector; W. H. Pratt, W. I. Hatch, and Niels H. Stewart, selectmen; and city official of Fillmore. T. C. Callister, mayor; John Kelly, recorder; Albert N. Hanson, treasurer; John W. Callister, collec-

tor; Amasa Alexander, marshal; John M. Hanson, city attorney; John T. Ashman, road supervisor; R. A. McBride, justice of the peace city council, Orson C. Holbrook, John C. Kelly, N. S. Bishop, Nelson Beauregard, and Peter Beauregard.

Ads in the first issue of the Millard County Progress were: J. S. Giles, Abstractor; Ashman and Giles Stage Line; Mrs. Julia Merrill Dressmaking and Millinery Store; The Robison House, Headquarters for Commercial Men; The Fillmore Dairy Company, Nelson S. Bishop, superintendent; John Kelly, General Merchandise; Good Lumber, John Jackson, proprietor; The Cosmopolitan Saloon, George Greenway, proprietor; The Hanson Brothers (Martin and Joseph) Lumber Company, J. T. Ashman, agent; The People's Store, General Merchandise, J. D. Smith, superintendent; The Ladies' Coop, Mrs. Mamie Henry, manager; Gabriel Hunsman, General Merchandise; A. Q. Robison, Watches and Jewelry; Gabriel Huntsman Hotel,, Large Barn for Care of Horses and Carriages; Liberty Hall, Lars and Rass Rasmussen; Post Office Directory, I. N. Hinckley, postmaster; there is also mentioned three sawmills, and the County Courthouse which was finished in 1892 at a cost of $9,000.

Ads from other towns were: Hotel Millard, H. W. Holley, Oasis; Nadauld and Paxton, Kanosh, Utah; Deseret Coop, Henry Dewsnup, proprietor; Hinckley Coop, Alonzo Hinckley, proprietor, at Hinckley, Utah; W. A. Ray, General Merchandise, Main Street, Deseret.

This was the second paper in Millard County, *The Blade,* edited by Josiah Gibbs, had been established in Deseret in 1891.

The Gaisford family, with L. W. Gaisford as editor, were the next owners of the paper, calling it *The Progress Review,* as they had purchased the Clear Lake Review, edited and printed in Clear Lake by John M. Hanson. They sold the paper later to Christian Anderson, who moved from the State House to a small building near where Dame's Ladies' Store is now located. At that time the entire paper was set up by hand by three of the Anderson children, Ephraim, Geneva, and Zina, who also printed the sheets on a foot press. Others who worked with the Anderson family in setting type were Laura Hanson, Inez Rasmussen and Bert Ashman.

The next owner, Joseph Smith, husband of Eliza Mitchell, moved the plant into the basement of the bank building, and installed the first linotype which he operated himself. After a few years he sold the paper to James Mountford, husband of May Rasmussen. About this time the name was changed to The Millard County Progress, and Mr. Mountford purchased a later model linotype and a new press.

Noble Anderson was working for Mr. Mountford when the Wilsons purchased the paper in 1925 and he taught the present owners most of what they know of the trade, and is still an indispensable employee.

The paper has grown with the community and in 1939 it was moved across the street to the building it now occupies at 41 South Main. Much new equipment has been added, including an automatic press, electric saws, drills, casting equipment and numerous cases of type. Ruth Scottern is also an employee of the Progress.

The management of the Millard County Progress is proud of the part this small town newspaper has played in the growth of this fertile valley, and they look forward to a happy and prosperous period for the readers of their *Progress.*

HISTORY OF THE STATE HOUSE AND THE D. U. P. AS CUSTODIANS

BY NELLIE HUNTSMAN

Construction on the historic old State House was begun in 1851. In a copy of the journal of executive proceedings of the territory from 1850 to 1858 from the archives of the capitol, Salt Lake City, is a copy of the message of Governor Brigham Young to the territorial assembly under the date of January 5, 1852, which says in part: In accordance with a resolution of the legislature locating the government at Pauvan (sic) Valley and authorizing me to appoint commissioners to select a site for the capitol, I complied with that requirement by appointing Professors Orson Pratt and Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, Esq., Wm. W. Stains, and Joseph L. Robison, said commissioners. They immediately proceeded to the performance of their duties and have made their report which I take great pleasure in presenting to you. It appears from their observations that the location chosen on October 29, 1851, is far more central than this city (meaning Salt Lake City, Utah)" — "At Fillmore City one wing of the State House will probably be finished for the accomodation of the ensuing legislature. This will be built with funds furnished by the general government for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government."

Truman O. Angel was named architect and William Felshaw was made superintendent of construction. However, because of the newness of the country, construction was slow and only the beginning of the digging of the basemet was done in the fall, but with the opening of the spring of 1852, work was resumed. Red sandstone, from which the walls were built, was hand quarried in the mountains east of Fillmore and the native timber, also hand-hewn, was brought from Parowan, Utah, both by ox teams. An appropriation had been promised by Congress of the United States to complete the building, but after the first appropriation of $20,000, misunderstanding arose and no further money was available from the government. However, by 1855 the structure was so nearly completed that the legislature convened and dedicated it on December 11th of that year.

Perusal of the old legislative journals shows that the council and house convened December 8, 1856, for the sixth annual session, but adjourned that afternoon to the Social Hall in "Great Salt Lake City." The session in the winter of 1857-58 was held in Salt Lake City because of the coming of Johnston's army. On December 22, 1858, the eighth annual session convened in Fillmore and a resolution to adjourn to Salt Lake City was passed. The fifth annual session was the only one held entirely in the State House. The building was turned over to Fillmore City and Millard County, and it was used for offices, schools, social and religious gatherings, printing office, jail, or for any public need. Then when a court house, churches and schools were built and became available, the building gradually went into a state of dis-use.

As the years passed, the people became concerned about the condition of decay this grand old building was gradually falling into. Maude C. Melville, a native daughter of Millard County, who was making her home in Salt Lake City, had joined the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and was much

interested in the work. In the late summer of 1921 she visited her home-town, Fillmore, and while here she noted, after going through the building, that the State House needed a great deal of attention if it were to be saved. On her return to Salt Lake City, she talked with President Flora B. Horne of the Central Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers about the condition of the old State House. Mrs. Melville suggested that it would be an ideal project for the Daughters of the Pioneers to take up, and expressed the belief that it would make an excellent pioneer relic hall. President Horne took action at once and came to Fillmore in September, 1921. With the assistance of Bishop Joseph F. Anderson, she organized a camp of Daughters of Utah Pioneers in Fillmore with Hannah Huntsman as president. Mrs. Horne saw the possibilities of the old State House to be restored and used as a museum, and under the supervision of President Hannah Huntsman, the first floor of the building was cleaned in view of having a committee inspect it, pending further action. Mrs. Horne promised to do all she could to see the proper authorities in Salt Lake City whose cooperation was vital to the Fillmore Daughters. However, nothing more was done at this time in regard to future use of the building.

In August, 1924, the D. U. P. was reorganized with May Stevens as president. The organization made the State House a matter of continual consideration and finally, through their tireless efforts with civic and city officials, in 1927, the Fillmore City Council, with Edward Nelson as mayor, carried a motion to ask the State of Utah to take back and restore the building as a monument to the State of Utah.

Daniel Stevens, at that time state senator, used his influence to have this action taken. Governor George H. Dern made several trips to Fillmore in connection with the project, and sponsored the idea whole-heartedly. On October 25, 1927, a deed conveying the title of the site to the State was executed. In 1928 the State House Museum became a definite project and the State let contracts for having the building restored; and at once work was begun by contractors Young and Hansen under the guiding direction of the Board of State Parks Commissioners. A new copper roof was put on. The outside walls were painted; new windows and doors were put in where needed and others were repaired; the same was true of the floors. The inside walls were plastered and painted. In fact the building was put back into its original condition as nearly as possible. One of the especially interesting things about the restoration was the indirect lighting which was installed in the large legislative hall. Only now were electric lights to be used, where there formerly were only oil lamps!

After its completion, Governor Dern came personally to inspect the building. This happened to be on his birthday and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, with Marinda Bennet as president, gave him a birthday party. Louie Day made a birthday cake and Lizzie Carling decorated it.

The building stood for nearly a year before organized action was taken to clean the rooms and arrange and fill them with relics. In April, 1930, Kate C. Snow, president of Central Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers, with Maude C. Melville, came to Fillmore and organized East Millard County Company D. U. P. with Nellie M. Huntsman as president. President Snow appealed to the organization to lose no time in gathering and filling the rooms

with relics, histories and documents. The Daughters accepted the challenge and in two months the job was done and the building and grounds were ready for dedication.

On the morning of July 24, 1930, the citizens of Fillmore awoke to find their city the number one attraction of the state. Nearly ten thousand people in a city where normally fifteen hundred resided, were awaiting the dedication.

Mayor Wells Starley turned over the keys of the city to Governor George H. Dern who gave the dedicatory prayer at the opening meeting, making the old State House a pioneer museum and Utah's First State Park. He



Mary Day Turner, Miss Pioneer, Beverly Davies and Evelyn Kesler, Attendants.



Primary Float: left to right:—Joshua Robinson, Truman Ashby, Dwayne Greenwood, Noble Ashman, Bertha Warner, Geniel Dame, Della Dame, Back row: —Golda Seguine, Enid Ashby, & June Greenwood.

directed that the State House be in charge of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers with East Millard Company as custodians. (It is particularly significant that the first State Park should be this historic old structure, which for a brief span housed the directing heads of the people of Utah's sovereign power; and that its future use would be to house relics of pioneer life and romance in a setting of their own.) The Governor had brought with him his secretary, Milton H. Welling, and a sufficient staff of officers to carry on the affairs of state from the old capitol building for the two days he was in Fillmore. A telephone had been installed in the State House and other necessary equipment,

including chairs for seating the building, which were purchased by Fillmore City. Forty members of the Utah legislature, with Hamilton Gardner, president of the Senate, were in attendance, and an interesting feature of the days' events was a mock session of the legislature.

The two days, during which the celebraion was carried on, were full and varied. George R. Huntsman was general chairman. In the evening of the first day, July 24, 1930, a governor's banquet was given in the high school auditorium with Carl H. Day as master of ceremonies. Many state dignitaries, together with hosts of former residents of Millard County, were in attendance. After the banquet, Governor and Mrs. Dern led the grand march at the Governor's Ball held in the hall formerly used by the legislature.

The West Millard Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers, with Ella Bishop Bassett as president, aided in putting over the celebration by furnishing floats, as well as in other ways, as did other County Daughters of Utah Pioneers organizations of the state.

Parades and pageants were features of both days. On the second day a barbecue of elk meat was served in the park, free to everyone, through the arrangements of Alma Littledyke, president of the Fillmore Rod and Gun Club and Fillmore branch of the State Fish and Game Department. The meat of three elk, each weighing roughly four hundred pounds, was served.

Thousands of visitors signed the registrar at the Old State House Museum during the two-day celebration, the first to do so being Governor Dern, who also wrote: "On this date the old capitol at Fillmore, Utah, was formally opened as a state museum for the display of pioneer relics and documents, to give succeeding generations a knowledge of the pioneer life of Utah, and to install into their minds and hearts an appreciation of the heroic men and women who laid the foundation of our beloved state. George H. Dern Governor."



Prudence Carling Robinson, instrumental in having State House restored and grounds landscaped.

Not a small part of the restoration was the work done on the grounds with Roy A. Dame as supervisor. The state had appropriated $500 for this and the governor reported that the state received $1200 worth of work for this amount, so much free labor was contributed by the men and boys of Fillmore! Red Sandstone, like that used in the walls of the building eighty years earlier, was brought from the same hills east of Fillmore and made into walks around the building. Native shrubs and flowers were planted, together with a lawn surrounding the entire building. This was done under the direction of Mary A. Dame and Prudence Carling Robinson of the East

Millard Company DUP and was supervised by the State Parks Commission, which had the landscaping in charge.

The need for an addition to the State House in the form of an annex for rest rooms and heating facilities arose at once. President Nellie Huntsman, along with Millard County state representative T. Clark Callister and Mayor Wells Starley were instrumental in getting the issue definitely before the legislature.

Later, after Mary A. Dame had succeeded Mrs. Huntsman to the County presidency, the bill was successfully carried in the legislature, and in December, 1931, an apporpriation of $10,000 was made—$5,000 to be used for building the annex, and $5,000 for the heating plant which was built and installed the following year.

The following custodians of the building and grounds have played a big part in keeping things always clean and presentable to the public: Don C. Wixom, Frank Cooper, Roy A. Dame, Mary Cooper, Lillie Rogers, Marinda Bennett, Geneva Speakman, Nellie Huntsman, Rhoda Melville, Ora Hanson, Loa Hanson, Jennie Ashby, Uriel Paxton, Lynne Peterson, Laura Black, Lillian Sorenson.

Up to the time of the publishing of this book, twenty years have passed since the dedicating of the State House as a museum, and each year has seen more relics, histories and documents added, and many improvements made; and thousands of tourists who visit it are increasing every year. All this has been under the supervision of the East Millard Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers, who have seen one of their fondest dreams come true.

HISTORY OF EAST MILLARD COUNTY D. U. P.

BY STELLA H. DAY

On September 9, 1921, Flora Bean Horne came to Fillmore to organize the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Through the help of Bishop Joseph F. Anderson an organization was effected with Hannah Huntsman president, Clara Phelps first vice-president, Emily Ray second vice-president, Eva Holbrook secretary, Gertrude Robison treasurer, Stella Day Chorister, Eliza Bartholomew organist, and May Wixom chaplain. The meetings were held in the old rock school house, one of Fillmore's first buildings. There were no regular programs outlined, so the officers planned each meeting. The Relief Society song books were used for the singing. The meetings consisted of pioneer history, songs, stories. The officers of this first organization entertained all the pioneers at a banquet, some 250 at that time. The State House, Utah's first capitol building, was in dis-use, and Mrs. Horne saw its possibilities as a museum to house the relics of the pioneers, promising the new organization that she would see the proper authorities in Salt Lake City if the Daughters in Fillmore would work toward this goal.

Under the supervision of Hannah Huntsman, the Daughters scrubbed and cleaned all the rooms on the first floor, in view of having a committee inspect the building and pass judgement on its possibilities as a state museum. The city used the basement as a city jail, while the third floor was used as an amusement hall. This was the beginning of the restoration of the State

House, which later was turned back to the state and became a museum with the D. U. P. as custodians.

The second president was May Stevens who served from 1924 to 1926 and was followed by Hannah Huntsman for the second time. Mrs. Huntsman served another year and was followed by Miranda Bennett in May, 1927. Although this organization was on a county basis, little was done by these first three presidents to organize the other towns in Millard County. Fillmore, Holden and Delta had organizations. Transportation was difficult and the county too large for one organization. Interest in the work was lagging. The Daughters had passed resolutions favoring the state taking back ownership of the State House, restoring its beauty, and making it a State museum. Mayor Edward Nelson, the City Council, civic groups, and state leaders joined in supporting this move, until Governor George H. Dern became interested. He made a special trip to Fillmore to inspect the building and was entertained by the D. U. P.

On his return to Salt Lake City, Governor Dern induced the Legislature to appropriate $10,000 for the restoration of the State House.

Upon the completion of the work, the Governor requested the D. U. P. to immediately collect relics to fill the rooms of the building. Mrs. Marinda Bennett, who was president at that time, asked to be released. President Kate C. Snow and Maude Melville of the central camp came to Fillmore to reorganize the county. The county was divided and Mrs. Alonzo Huntsman became the first president of the East Millard D. U. P. on April 3, 1930, with Mary A. Dame first vice-president, and Mary Cooper second vice-president.

President Kate B. Snow inspired the new organization with enthusiasm, and plead with them to gather relics, plant the grounds around the museum and get the walks laid. The work all had to be completed by July 24 in readiness for the dedication of the State House. This meant that each member of the organization had to work as never before to accomplish the goal that had been the dream of every member of the D. U. P. On July 24, 1930, everything was in readiness for one of the biggest home-coming celebrations ever held in Fillmore, in charge of the D. U. P. Governor Dern gave the dedicatory address, and President Kate B. Snow of the Central Company was an honored guest. Visitors by the hundreds viewed the relics faithfully gathered by the Daughters, and housed in the now beautifully decorated museum.

March 3, 1931, Nell Huntsman resigned and Mary A. Dame became the second president of the East Millard D. U. P., with Mary Cooper first vice-president, and Lillian Sorenson second vice-president. In September, 1931, the East Millard Camp held their convention in connection with a harvest festival. Under the direction of President Mary A. Dame, the basement of the State House was made into display rooms for the display of fruits, vegetables, and so forth, and glass show cases were installed for displaying the relics. A Plains Dinner under the supervision of Lillian Sorenson was served, using typical pioneer food.

At the county convention in 1934, Mary A. Dame was re-elected county president of East Millard D. U. P. The Kanosh Camp presented a pageant on the life of Chief Kanosh.

An old-fashioned May Day was held in 1935 with the braiding of the May pole in the upstairs of the State House. Eva Holbrook was crowned queen with Geneva Speakman and Jennie Ashby as maids of honor.



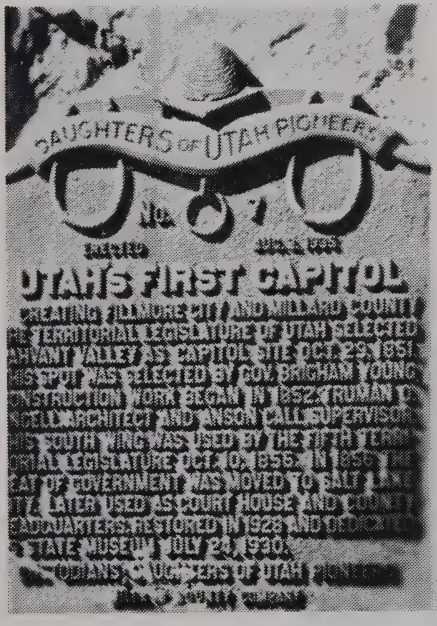
May Day celebration, 1935, Fillmore. Left to right:—Geneva Ashby Speakman, Eva Kelly Holbrook, queen, and Jennie Warner Ashby.

On August 2 and 3, 1935, the East Millard D. U. P. sponsored the triple marker celebration—one marker at Cove Fort in commemoration of the part this fort played as one of the stops for changing horses in carrying the mail to California. Another marker was unveiled at the old State House, and one marker at the Huntsman corner marking the southwest corner of the old fort which housed the first settlers of Fillmore. Governor Henry H. Blood, Lafayette Holbrook, and Bryant S. Hinckley, the latter two natives of Fillmore and many other prominent Utahns were in attendance, together with Mrs. Kate C. Snow, Flora B. Horne, and Mrs. Oscar Kirkham of the Central Company D. U. P. Sadie Rogers unveiled the marker on the corner of the old Fort.

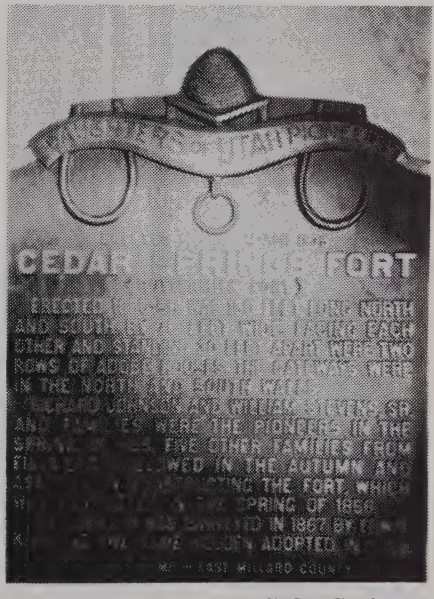
At the May convention, 1936, Lillian Sorenson was elected president, with Rhoda Melville first vice-president, and Nora Davies second vice-president. These very competent officers served for two terms, and accomplished some very remarkable achievements. They gave pioneer dances, dinners, and so forth to raise money to pay toward the Memorial Building. They cut and sewed rags which were woven into carpets for some of the rooms of the State House. A new state flag was purchased for the State House. At this time the plaster had cracked and some of it had fallen from the ceiling,making it necessary to have the whole interior of the building renovated. This was a big job, as all of the relics had to be carefully packed and stored during the period of plastering and painting. During the spring of 1940 more landscaping was done on the grounds; a black walnut tree was planted in honor of Governor Dern who had done so much to preserve the State House, and a lovely rose garden was planted on the west side of the grounds. The work was all completed and everything in readiness for the convention held in connection with West Millard May 25, 1940. President Ida M. Kirkham, of the Central Company, conducted the meetings, complimenting President Sorenson on the excellent job done by her officers in the arrangement and care of the museum, stating that the State House was now considered one of



Marker on Fillmore's Old Fort. Left to right:—Daughter of Anson Call, Jennie Ashby, Melissa Olson, Sadie Bartholomew, Mary A. Dame.



Marker on Old Capitol Building, Fillmore.



Marker on Fort at Cedar Springs, Holden.

the State's leading repositories of pioneer relics. A white rose garden was dedicated to past president Kate B. Snow, who was also in attendance with Maude Melville and Eva J. Olsen of the Central Company. The red rose garden was dedicated to Mary A. Dame for the inspiration and help given by her. Ora B. Hanson was elected president, with Rhoda Melville first vice-president, and Dora Robison second vice-president. These leaders had all held offices in the D. U. P. before, and went to work at once getting more registered members, histories written, and relics collected. During the two terms of these splendid officers, two hundred more relics were collected, eighteen pioneer stories were written by the Millard high school students and given to the D. U. P., twenty-two histories were written by West Millard to be placed in the museum, more rag carpets were woven to carpet other rooms, a road was opened up through the park by the State Road Commission to make the State House more accessible. In order to raise money for the Memorial Building, teas and pioneer luncheons were given, plays enacted, and bake sales were held. All women were asked to conserve food and clothing during the war, and to raise as much food as possible and preserve it. In 1941 a typewriter was purchased by the D. U. P. to be used and kept in the museum.

At a convention held June 8, 1944, Rhoda Melville was elected president, with Josie Swallow first vice-president, and Lynn Peterson second vice-president. President Melville took over the work during the war while traveling was curtailed and every Daughter had first to think of the conservation of needed materials. As work on markers was at a standstill, these officers made every effort to collect more pioneer histories and relics. They worked unceasingly to keep interest in the D. U. P. high. They also made a project of getting copies of *Heart Throbs of the West* into every home possible. In the fall of 1945 they sold refreshments at the fairgrounds to obtain money for the Memorial Building fund.

At the June, 1946, convention Rose Rogers was elected president, with Stella Day first vice-president and Christa Carling, second vice-president. As 1947 was to be Utah's centennial year, these new officers began making plans for the part the D. U. P. would play in this memorable year. A contest for queen of East Millard was held, and Evadeane Johns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johns, was chosen queen, with Madeleine Matthews, daughter



Patricia Rogers, Evadean John, Queen, Madaline Mathews.

of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell Matthews of Scipio and Patsy Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rogers of Kanosh, as attendants.

In March, 1947, the state legislature convened in the State House, commemorating the time when Fillmore was the first state capitol. The officers of the East Millard D. U. P. under the supervision of President Rose Rogers, prepared the State House for this event, and served a banquet to the legislators. In June, 1947, the D. U. P. in connection with other organizations, held a rose festival and crowned Evadeane Johns queen, with Madeleine Matthews and Patsy Rogers attendants, amid an irridiscent setting of roses. Queens from every camp in East Millard were also presented with crowns made from hundreds of rose buds, the work of Lawrence Peterson and his mother, Rose Peterson. In



East Millard Float. Three Flower Girls:—Janet McBride, Karen Ashman, Linda Callister, Marie Burnett, Calleen Robinson, Patricia Rogers, Madelyn Mathews Starley, Mary Louise Gardner, Evadean Johns Grey, queen of East Millard.

July the DUP held its biggest celebration with a parade of artistic floats—each camp had two floats, one depicting some phase of pioneer life, and one modern day float. Mary A. Dame was the 1947 queen. The centennial queen Calleen Robinson and her attendants, Marie Burnett and Mary Louise Gardner rode on the float with Evadeane Johns, Madeleine Matthews, and Patsy Rogers. Stella Day was chairman of the floats committee, with Nell Huntsman and Rose Peterson as her assistants. Bert Cluff painted the backdrop of roses in oils as a background for the queen's throne.

Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah, Governor C. L. Olsen of California and Governor Arnold Williams of Idaho, Attorney-General of Utah Grover A. Giles, the last three, native Fillmore men, and hundreds of other men and women of prominence were in attendance. A pageant depicting the settlement of Fillmore, sponsored by the D. U. P., written and produced by Frank Rasmussen, was given at the high school stadium. The Daughters spent a busy and happy time all during the centennial year.

Early in 1948 committee meetings were held with the officers of the West Millard D. U. P. to decide on a method of getting the history of Millard County written and printed. First vice-president Stella Day of East Millard was chosen to edit and compile the history with Sabrina Ekins to represent West Millard. Mary A. Dame was chosen as chairman of a committee to raise money for the printing of the book.

Our June, 1948, convention was honored by the presence of President Kate B. Carter and Leona Holbrook of the Central Company. President Carter emphasized the fact that we are a history-gathering body, and urged each Daughter to write histories of all her pioneer ancestors. Rose Rogers was re-elected as president, with Stella Day first vice-president, and Bernice Melville second vice-president. Many copies of *Hearts Throbs of the West* have been sold in East Millard to raise money for the Memorial Building.

June 29, 1950, Mary A. Dame was elected president, with Divine McIntosh first vice-president, and Loa Hanson second vice-president, Sylvia Jensen recording secretary, Clara Frampton corresponding secretary and treasurer, Dean Davies chorister, Josie Swallow organist, Stella Day historian, Josie A. Sorenson assistant historian, Glenda Cooper registrar, Artemisia George chaplain, Margaret Jackson parliamentarian, Claree Jensen librarian, and Ora Hanson custodian of relics. At the close of this convention a bed of "Peace" roses was dedicated to Nellie M. Huntsman for the important part she has played in the work of the D. U. P.

As 1951 is Millard County's centennial year, these officers are busy making plans for a celebration, paramount among which is the publishing of a history of Millard County. Many events are being planned to raise money to defray expenses of this publication.

From early records of the D. U. P. we obtain the following list of members:

Hannah H. Huntsman, Clara B. Phelps, Emily W. Ray, May Stevens, Isabel Speakman, Alta M. Brunson, Stella H. Day, Eliza Bartholomew, Marinda Bennett, Vilate Frampton, Eliza Starley, May Wixom, Adelia Robison, Clara Swallow, Lizzie Carling, Edith Robison Anderson, Christa Brunson, Mary M. Melville, Mary P. Edwards, Catherine C. Hatton, Isabel K. Rogers, Hazel Trimble, Augusta Davies, Elizabeth Robinson, Beatrice Owens, Viola Trimble, Josephine Hatton, Geneva Black, Lizzie B. Payne, Nellie M. Huntsman, Rhoda Melville, Myrtle Huntsman, Fern Robison, Bertha Warner, Susie Theobald,

Lynn Peterson, Louie B. Day, Margie K. Holbrook, Eva Holbrook, Isabel Peterson, Dean Melville, Edna Trimble, May Rasmussen, Ellen R. Davies, Mary Allen, Grace D. Mitchell, Pearl Seguine, Polly W. Beauregard, Hattie Day, Mary A. Dame, Josie Swallow, Sadie Bartholomew, Jennie Ashby, Alvaretta M. Warner, Dora C. Robison, Dean Davies, Christa B. Carling.

Minie Ashby, Mary K. Cooper, Margaret M. Cox, Melissa Trimble, Gertrude P. Robison, Vine Speakman, Emma B. Swallow, Rosetta Bridges, Laura Black, Annie Hanson, Eva Littledike Fontella D. Robison, Jane Wilson, Ora B. Hanson, Lily Day, Geneva Speakman, Vilate Carling, Lillian Sorenson, Lola Ashman, Isabelle Brunson, Lily Rogers, Sadie Rogers, and Alice Mace.

HISTORY OF THE OLD MILL CAMP DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

BY LOA HANSEN

A business meeting was called April 5, 1931 at the First ward chapel to organize a camp of the D. U. P. All Daughters living south of Center Street were eligible for membership and were invited to attend. Lillian H. Sorenson Bridges was elected captain and Ora B. Hanson was chosen secretary-treasurer at that meeting. The name decided upon was the Old Mill Camp because of the flour mill still standing in that part of town. It was at this early date that the daughters of each camp cut and sewed the rags for the carpets in the two front rooms of the State House. Meetings were held monthly in the homes of the different members.

In October, 1932, it was decided to make a patch work quilt to be used on the bed in the State House Museum. The following Daughters have succeeded Lillian Sorenson Bridges as captains: Loa B. Hanson, 1936 to 1939; Viola S. Trimble, 1939 to 1941; Josie O. Swallow, 1941 to 1943; Esther P. Chesley, 1943 to 1945; Edna M. Trimble, 1945 to 1947; Addie R. Palmer, 1947 to 1949; Ora B. Hansen, 1949 and still serving as captain.

EMILY RAY CAMP

On May 1, 1930 members of D. U. P. met at the First ward chapel for the purpose of organizing a local camp. Prudence Carling was made president and the camp was given the name of The Emily Ray Camp—named in honor of Emily Ray second white child born in Fillmore, and who lived and spent her life here. This camp included all the daughters in Fillmore until March 19, 1931 when a division of the camp was made. It was decided there should be three camps. A south camp, a central camp and a north camp. The name of the Emily Ray Camp was still retained by the North camp. Jennie Ashby was chosen the new president. She was followed by the following presidents: Christie Carling, Marjie Cox, Christie Carling (1938-41); Dean Davies (1941-1945); Bernice Melville (1945-1947); Sylvia Jensen (1947-1949); Mary A. Dame (1949-1950); Jennie Ashby 1950 and still serving.



Officers and members of the Old Mill D. U. P. Camp at Fillmore. Left to right, First Row:— Second vice-captain Christa Brunson, Captain Ora B. Hanson, First vice-captain Josie Swallow. Second Row:— Addie Palmer, Devine McIntosh, Isabel Carling, Viola Trimble, Loa B. Hanson, Pearl Peterson, Jane W. Ashby, and Adelia Robison. Third Row:—Mae Rasmussen, Erma McBride, Clara Frampton, Grace Mitchell, Rose Rogers, Edna Trimble, Nona Tomkinson, Alice Christensen, Shermie Murray, Olive Wilcken and Laura Black.



Emily Ray Camp D. U. P. Fillmore. Front row, left to right:—Polly Robison, vice captain, Mar Warner, Lola Ashman, Nora Davies, Vilate Carling, second vice captain ; Glenda Cooper, Ethel Warner, Norma Cahoon, and Bernice Melville. Second row:—Mary Cooper, Stella Day, Alice Mace, Augusta Meteer, Esther Chesley, Christa Carling, Mary A. Dame, and Emma Rowley. Back row:—Nell Huntsman, Mame Payne, Alice Melville, Jennie Ashby president; Dean Davies, Nettie Nelson Sylvia Jensen, Jane Crapo, and Mattie Christopherson.

PART VIII

A WEEK IN A PIONEER HOME

BY STELLA H. DAY

MONDAY: WASH DAY. THE WATER had to be carried from the well or ditch, filtered in a barrel containing gravel and charcoal, then heated in a large, brass kettle, which stood on andirons, or hung from an iron rail out in the open. The clothes were scrubbed on home-made wooden washboards. The white clothes were boiled in the same brass kettle, rinsed, blued and hung out to dry. The soap was home-made as well as the lye for softening the water. Rainwater was often caught in barrels for washing, as well as for washing the hair.

Tuesday: Ironing was done with heavy irons heated on stoves, and as the handles were permanently attached to the irons, a heavy pad was used as an iron holder. When the flatiron cooled it was put back on the stove to heat, and was replaced by a hot one.

Wednesday: Soap making. Scraps of fat were boiled together with lye made from hard-wood ashes. Here the big brass kettle came in handy again. The soap had to be watched carefully and just enough water added to make the right consistency, tested, and at the right moment, it was poured into tubs to cool and set. After this it was cut into bars and dried.



Estelle McRae Beauregard, as she left the Day home after telling pioneer tales and history to Stella Day.

Wednesday was also churning day. Soap didn't have to be made every week, but churning came at least once a week. The sour cream was put into an old wooden churn that had a dash in the middle. Different members of the family moved the dash up and down rather rapidly until the butter came in small lumps. The dash was then moved more slowly to gather the butter into large lumps. When the butter was gathered, it was put into a big wooden bowl and worked to remove the buttermilk, salted, worked some more, then molded and put into the well-house to keep cool.

Thursday: Sewing and mending. Rags were torn into small bits and sewed, then wound into balls ready to be woven into rugs and carpets. Wool was carded and washed and spun into thread to be woven into cloth for clothing.

Friday: Candle making. Fat from beef or sheep was melted, poured into molds, wicks placed, and left to harden into candles. In the afternoon neighbors gathered for corn husking bees, or fruit was peeled for drying. These afternoons were made into social affairs. Some kind of refreshments were served, jokes and stories were told, and songs were sung as the women worked.

Saturday: Floors were scrubbed, carpets cleaned (when house cleaning time came, the home-made carpets were taken up, washed and fresh straw put down, over which the carpets were laid and tacked to the rough floors. The straw filled in the low places and protected the carpets from uneven wear). Bed ticks were filled with fresh straw or corn husks every few months. Each Saturday the pots, pans and kettles were scoured with vinegar and salt. The brass kettle was filled with water to be heated for the weekly bath. Shoes were polished with soot in readiness for Sunday. Knives and forks were scoured with sand, ashes, or pulverized brick. Baking was done in brick ovens, getting everything in readiness for Sunday, when the whole family attended church together.

Sunday: The day of worship. Sunday School in the morning, and Sacrament meeting at two o'clock, in the evening reading stories from the Bible. Each day of the week was begun with family prayer. Each morning before breakfast the chairs were placed with their backs to the table and each member of the family knelt as the father, or some other member of the family, led in family prayer. After this the chairs were turned, each person seated, while the blessing was asked on the food. Thus the family began each day by asking the Lord to be with them in the day's work.

From Ann Melville Bishop's writings we quote the following: "The creek furnished the year-around water supply. High spring water was roily and had to be settled. In Fillmore, after we moved out of the fort, nearly everyone had rock cisterns, or wells as they were called. Some covers were flat with trap doors; others were like little houses, with shelves arranged for buckets and crocks where the families' supplies of milk and butter were kept. Six to seven a.m. was well-hour. The cisterns were flushed out each morning with fresh water before they were filled with fresh water from the ditches, and the animals were not allowed to be turned out until after seven a.m. This system was used until about 1910."

Many people had ice houses in pioneer days, for the storing of ice to be used in the summer. A small pond was made and filled with water during the coldest part of the year. After a layer of ice had formed, the pond was flooded and another layer of ice frozen. This process was kept up until the ice was eight or ten inches thick. Crews of men then sawed it into big blocks, hauled it to the ice house and stacked it into layers. The whole was covered with thick layers of sawdust which acted as insulation against the heat. This method of storing ice was used until electric ice plants came into use in about 1912.

TRADES AND TRADESPEOPLE

BY STELLA H. DAY

Ralph and James Rowley came to Fillmore from England in 1852 to make pottery. Ralph built a little brick home just northeast of the bridge over Chalk Creek, and together with his brother James, made pottery on their own lot. Ralph and James prospected around the country for suitable clay for pottery-making, and it is claimed they discovered the sulphur beds at Sulphurdale on one of these trips. Loading sulphur on their wagons, they took it to Salt Lake and sold it to Brigham Young. Annie Melville Bishop remembers when a small girl, of hunting for pieces of glass to take to the Rowleys for glazing pottery. She continues: "I once traded a ring, made by Isaac Carling from a silver spoon, for a little cup and saucer made by the Rowleys."

The tanning of hides of cattle and sheep was a very imporant trade in the early days, as everyone wore shoes and boots which were made by the shoemaker. The first tanners in Fillmore were John Cavannah, Russell Rogers, O. Dudley, John Trescott, and James McMahon. Some of the shoes had uppers made of cloth.

Mrs. Bishop tells us how her mother, Ann Dutson Melville, made the uppers for shoes, while Jonathan Pugmire made the soles. Thomas Henderson, William Lambert and John Cooper all made shoes which were sold in the Co-op Store. Thomas Henderson was an expert shoemaker, and the other shoemakers used to borrow some of his paste for sticking down the inner soles, linings, and so forth, as he knew just how to make it.

Up to 1866 both shoes were made alike. William Crandall made the first pair of right and left shoes ever made in Fillmore. They were for Suzanne Robison, wife of Benjamin Robison. The soles were secured to the uppers with wooden pegs instead of tacks. The second pair of right and left shoes were made for Louise McBride Noyes, and the third pair for Eunice Huntsman, according to Isabel Rogers.

Other shoemakers were Thomas Turner, Christian Anderson, John Walker, and Richard Hatton, Edward Trimble, and others. Later shoes were made by machinery, and only cobblers were needed to repair them. Some of these shoe repairmen have been: William Speakman, Benn Walters, Harry White, Edgar Warner, Vernon Peterson, Mr. Harding, James Shumway, Ward Phelps, and Joshua Robison.

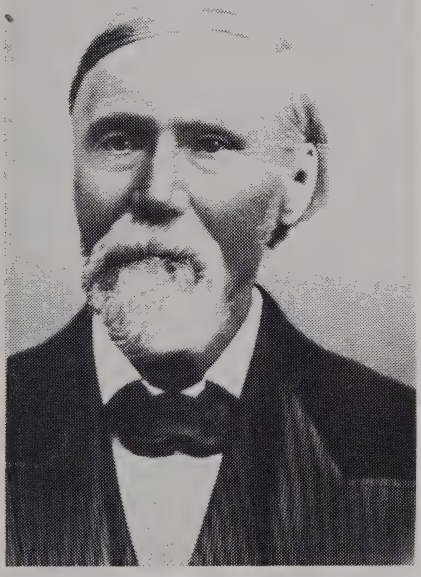
Although Noah W. Bartholomew and his wives, Marinda Catlin and Mary Altana Catlin Bartholomew, kept lodgers in their large brick and rock home which they built in 1865 on the east side of Main Street between First and Second North Streets, the house was built for a home. However, it was later used as a hotel, before it was purchased by Gabriel Huntsman. The Bartholomews also built an adobe mill east of their house, which was used for grinding flour and was one of the means of earning a living for such a large family. (The writer, Stella H. Day, is especially interested in the history of this building, as it is her birthplace).

The first tavern, or hotel, built as such, was built by John Bowen in 1868 on the west side of Main Street between Second and Third North Streets, the present Harold Huntsman home. The Bowens came here in 1857 from Africa and bought the hotel site from Lorenzo D. and Julia Felshaw Rudd (she later married Clarence Merrill).

Henry J. Faust had the first brick kiln in Fillmore in 1854. Henry Noyes, Timothy Scottern, John Felshaw, and James Brooks worked on the kiln with Mr. Faust, making hundreds of adobe which were burned into light red brick. The very first house built of these brick was on the east side of First East Street between Center and First South Streets, and is still part of the Doctor Freeman home.

Dairying was one of the very earliest businesses, as each family made its own cheese and butter. The first creamery was established by Nelson S. Bishop. Later, a creamery company was organized by George C. Viele, John Ashman, Edwin Bartholomew, Charles Lambert and others, and Joseph S. Giles operated it in the old rock building built on the bank of Chalk Creek and used as a tannery. Other creameries have been run by Abe and Mollie Carling, Niels Iverson, his sons Rasmus, Charles, and Hirum, Don Wixom, Ernest Carling, Morris Lambert, George Peterson, Ancil Robison, and Garn Whatcott. The last three men named have been employed by the Brooklawn Creamery Company. This company has a large plant on the south side of First North Street just east of Main Street.

In 1854 Samuel P. Hoyt built a tannery of sandstone on the property now owned by Alonzo Huntsman on the corner of Main and Second North Streets. He employed John Cavannah as tanner, who also had a photography gallery and a shop for assaying minerals. Bark from oak trees was used in tanning the leather. In June of 1868, Benjamin and Joseph E. Robison were instructed by President Thomas Callister to form a company and erect a sandstone tannery on the east bank of Chalk Creek in the Northern part of town. The shareholders hauled the rocks and helped with the building in other ways. William Trescott was sent here by Brigham Young to operate the tannery for the company. Mr. Trescott also operated a shoe and harness shop in connection with the tannery. They made some of the finest leather that was made in the state, and some of it was shipped to Salt Lake City and other parts of the state. Notwithstanding the excellent quality of the articles made, competition with factory made goods became too keen after the railroad came into Utah and the tannery failed. The building was sold and was later used as a cheese factory.



Samuel Pierce Hoyt, Pioneer Builder in Fillmore.

Matthew McEwan, Sr., and his wife, Mary Smith McEwan, together with their eight children, came to Fillmore in 1852, from Ireland. Matthew was a weaver and dyer by trade and he taught the pioneers how to make dyes from the herbs and bark of trees.

TRADES AND TRADESPEOPLE

Many of the early pioneers of Fillmore came from the old country and were mechanics by trade. Their sons and grandsons inherited these trades.

Rock and brickmasons were Lewis Tarbuck, his grandsons, William and Lewis Critchley, who in turn trained their grandsons, William and Ross Starley; Jack Clotheir, his son Delbert, and grandsons, Ira, Ernest, and Leonard Clotheir, and great-grandson Delbert Taylor; John and Isaac Carling; William Speakman, Sr., his son William, Jr.; Horace and James Owens, and son, James, Jr.; Walter Maycock and sons Clifford, Clark and Zeff; Nathan Baldwin and son James Baldwin.

Carpenters were: Christian Hanson, his sons E. Martin, Hans C., and Joseph Hanson, grandsons Henry, Lorenzo and Grandley Hanson, great-grandsons, Millard, Arden and Burton Hanson, Clayton Black, Marcus and Wallace Sorenson, Burton and Zane Giles, Warren, Martin and Merlin Hanson; others trained by the Hanson brothers were Oswald Sorenson, Willis Black, Herbert Giles, Mervin Trimble, and Winfred Jensen.

Other carpenters were: Ova Peterson, his sons, Marvin, Spencer, Dorus and Leon Peterson, grandsons, Lowell, Darrow, Ross, Vall and Lloyd; Knud Rasmussen, his sons Lars, Rass and Hans Rasmussen, grandsons, Harris, William, Lewis and great-grandson Mark; also Wesley Ashman; Joseph Seguine, his sons Robert and Herbert, grandsons Don and Arland; Ural Paxton, his son Ellsworth and Jerry; James Frampton and sons, William, Adrian, Joseph, Faye and Henry, grandsons, Giles, Dell and Burtis; John Powell great-grandson; John and Merrill Dame; John Dame built the first commercial signs for advertising in Fillmore.

Edward Brunson, his sons, Osborne, Lionel, and Freeman, and grandsons Vernon and Clifton Peterson; Oscar Anderson, his sons, Brooks, and Alma, grandsons, Harold, Grant, and Ronald; Dallas Rogers, his sons, Ted and Jake Rogers; Bert, Parley, Glen and Carl Day and their father Albert Day were building contractors and also made brick south of town.

John Ashman and Jessie Milgate were plasterers and painters. Virgil and James Baldwin and John Davies burned lime for building purposes. Plumbers were Parker Smith, Jack Wilcken and his son Carl, John T. Rogers, Adrian and Faye Frampton, and plumbers' apprentices Jay T. Rogers and Howard Mitchell. Building mechanics are Will Frampton, Burtis and Dell Frampton and Brooks Anderson. Electrical workers have been Jesse and Robert Giles, M. S. Smart, William Shaw, Hillman, Adrian and Reuben Davies, Lewis Brunson, Marion and Melvin Rappleye, Don Stewart and Alton Dame, Clayton Beauregard, Ferron Robison, Rolf Robison, Eugene Neilson.

Electrical linemen have been Thomas Jackson and son Thomas, Melvin Rowley, and Boyd Day. Blacksmiths were: N. B. Bartholomew, William Bassett, James and Isaac Huntsman, William Bishop, who was also a locksmith, gunsmith and sharp-edge-tool-maker, Samuel Evans, George Pilling, William Lambson, Christian P. Beauregard, James Owens, Marion Owens, John Jackson, Brigham Melville, Faye Mitchell, Elmer Day, who was also a rock mason, Noah Rogers, Jr., Ted Maycock, Edward Davies, James Starley, Adrian Davies, John and Isaac Carling, and Martin Hanson.

Pioneer carpenters and cabinet-makers were: Dan Olson, John Powell, Hans and Christian Hanson. Some of the very early carpenters were: William Felshaw, Joseph Felshaw, John Thompson, Hirum Mace, George Shails, James Fisher, Andrew, Henry, Jacob and Wiliam Benn, Mr. Newman, Philo Farnsworth, William Stott, Alec Wade, Thomas Wade, Josiah Gibbs, O. H. Speed, Alec Fortie, Isaac Carling, John Carling, Delbert Webb, Hans and Christian Hanson, and William Swallow.

Early painters were William Beeston and John Ashman, present painters are Henry Rollo and LaMar Brunson, Eugene Higgins, Loren Warner, Floyd Warner and sons, Jerold and Jim; Vernon Peterson, Jim Day, Gerald Carling, Victor and Calvin Neilson, Wiley Jensen.

Building contractors were John Powell, Thomas Wade, William Felshaw, Josiah Gibbs, Christian Hanson, Hans Hanson, Martin Hanson, Ova Peterson, Leon and Doris Peterson, Hans and Harris Rasmussen, Henry Hanson, Lorenzo Hanson, Herbert Giles, Marvin Peterson, Herbert Seguine, Winfred Jensen, Royce Nichol, Uriel Paxton, Alma Anderson, Henry Whicker and Edward Finlinson, Conrad Holbrook, Dallas Rogers and sons Ted and Jake, Martin Hanson, Lewis Critchley, William Critchley, Hyrum S. Mitchell and Roy Dame made brick, as well as being carpenters and masons.



Old time horsepower threshing machine, Fillmore.

FUTURE MINING IN MILLARD COUNTY

BY HAL ROBISON

Millard County has not had any large mining industry in the past, especially in the metallic minerals. The Jukes or MM Lead Mine produced some lead and zinc, total sales of metals to the present time being near one hundred thousand dollars.

The important phase of mining in this county in the future will be in the non-metallic minerals. There are vast deposits that have not been worked before, some because there were no uses for the minerals.

The Drum Mountain district, northwest of Delta, has produced manganese, and is producing large amounts of Florspar, which is shipped to Geneva Steel Company at Provo. There is evidence of considerable Uranium in the vicinity, and it will no doubt be mined in the future.

There has just been opened up in the Notch Peak area of the House Range, what promises to be one of the large deposits of Tungsten ore in the United States. Several large companies are starting exploration work, and several are shipping ore. There is a mill for processing the ore in Salt Lake City. There is a possibility that a new mill will be erected in Delta, if the deposits prove large enough.

There are deposits of limestone and dolemite in the Cricket Mountains. Some of it has been used as a flux in the steel industries. Gypsum and calcite are in abundance, below Meadow, and are being used for land plaster. The large beds of cinder ash west of Fillmore, has been worked for a number of years, the material being used for building blocks; several train carloads a week are shipped to Salt Lake City, and trucks are hauling regularly to Provo and Salt Lake City.

There is a vast deposit of Perlite and pumice at Twin Peaks near Black Rock. It is being mined and shipped to Salt Lake City for use in building blocks, plaster, and abrasives.

As new uses are found for the non-metallic minerals, it seems a certainty that Millard County will come into its own as a producer. The future looks bright, and there are a good many people doing their utmost to help bring it to a reality.

MINING IN EAST MILLARD

NEWELL D. DAY (*Excerpt, Deseret News, December* 13, 1950)

A new development in East Millard is the Utah Travertine Mine, about twelve miles southwest of Fillmore, which produces beautiful slabs of polished stone suitable for exterior and interior decorative work. This beautifully colored stone is very durable and can be cut to any size to be used for walls, floors, fire-places, steps, platforms, base, headstones, store fronts, etc.

It has more color than imported travertine. One color is yellow or golden, with a pink flush and the other a dark yellow, containing spots of amber-colored onyx. It is ninety-nine percent calcium.

This travertine was discovered to be valuable in 1941, by Hal Robison, but as he had to go into the army at that time, he did not form a corporation until 1947, composed of Utah people, and known as the "Wide West, Inc." Work has been carried on at the quarry since the corporation was formed and many carloads of stone have been shipped east.



Front Row seated on ground:—Hannah Hanson Huntsman, Mary Huntsman Day, Mae McBride Carling, Josie King. Second row:—Maude Payne Hanson, Birdie Robison Black, Addie Henry Hinckley, Eva Olsen Greenwood, Nellie McBride Jones. Third row:—Marie Russell Crandall, Minerva McBride,, Carrie Henry Payne, Lily King Hinckley. These dresses are all homemade.

DRESSMAKING

BY JOSIE OWENS SWALLOW

The first dressmakers were Amelia Webb, Mrs. Martha Henderson, and Julia Merrill. These women were also expert tailors, as well as being dressmakers, since all men's, as well as women's clothing was home-made. Estelle Beauregard told us how her mother, Amelia Webb McRae, used to sew by a light made from a string placed in a can of grease for a wick—this was called a



Styles of 1880. Three in front on ground:—Della Payne Quinn, Daisy Holbrook Hanson, Edith Huntsman Duckworth. At left:—Rose Robison Hinckley. At right:—Bertha Olson Hanson. Next three: Lois Reed, Norrine Riley, Ruby Ray Davis. Two at back:—Helen Dame Ashman and Ruby Callister Ray.



Caroline Amelia Webb McRae.



Elizabeth Ashman Lambert, pioneer weaver.

"bitch," and night after night she sewed to support her family. Her husband, Milo Webb, died while crossing the plains, leaving her with a family of small children; in fact, one small son, Delly, was born after she arrived in Utah. She was an artist as well as a seamstress, and often expressed her art through her needlework, as well as by painting. Mrs. Henderson and Julia Carling Critchley, one of Edith's pupils, later taught classes in dressmaking.

Edith Huntsman Duckworth and her sister, Mary Huntsman Day, had a dressmaking shop in the Miah Day Hall on the public square. Edith Huntsman taught classes in dressmaking, teaching her pupils how to make their own patterns. This shop burned when the Miah Day Dance Hall burned. Harriet Carling Critchley, one of Edith's pupils later taught classes in dressmaking.

Mary Henry (Mame) had a dressmaking and millinery shop for years on the public square about where the Stevens Hotel is now located. She also managed the Ladies Co-op Store, as well as giving music lessons on the organ. She was organist for William Beeston's Choir for thirty years.

Other dressmakers were Molly Carling, Ruby Callister, Lizzie McMahon Payne, Hannah Huntsman, Ester Tarbuck Critchley, Anina Greenwood, Carrie Carling, Dora Anderson, and later Lizzie Carling, Sarah Anderson Higgins, Geneva, Zina and Mabel Anderson, Prudence Carling Robinson, Josie Melville Peterson, Mrs. Joshua Rowley, Sarah Wilcock, Ruby Brunson, Zina Hunter, Venita S. Brunson, Agnes Wilson, Daisy W. Rogers and Esther Critchley Killian.



Main Street in Fillmore 1908.—James King Store, later Dames Ladies Store.

DAMES' LADIES STORE

BY JOSIE OWENS SWALLOW

Sadie Payne Bartholomew was also left a widow. Her husband, Jack Payne, was killed in the canyon when he was run over by a load of lumber. Sadie did dressmaking in her home, to support herself and her two small daughters, Mary and Henrietta. After a time, she went to Salt Lake City, and studied sewing and dressmaking. Upon her return, she taught classes in the Williams Chart, and had one of the first dressmaking shops. Some of her

pupils were Anina Sorenson Greenwood, Sena Rasmussen, Maggie Wade Sorenson, and others, who in turn taught classes in sewing. Mrs. Bartholomew had her first shop on the public square, about where the bank building now stands. She later built a shop just south of the George Greenway store.

In 1913, her daughter Mary A. Dame, and her husband Roy, bought the old James King store, which had been used as a mercantile establishment by George Greenway, William Beeston, John Kelly, E. Wallace Kelly, and others. They purchased Mrs. Bartholomew's business interests, and established a millinery shop. The Dames remodeled the building, adding living quarters for the family, and modernizing the establishment, generally. Since that time, Mrs. Dame has gradually added other merchandise to the millinery business, so that for over a quarter of a century, she has carried a stock of wearing apparel complete for both women and children. The three daughters, Della, Geniel and Bonnie have helped their mother with the operation of the store.

WEAVERS

BY JOSIE OWENS SWALLOW

Elizabeth (Libbie) Bishop, wife of William Bishop, brought her loom with her across the plains. She wove cloth for making clothing, blankets, and rugs, for many years. Eunice Dunning Holbrook, who came to Utah in 1848, and to Fillmore with the first settlers, was another woman who spun and wove cloth for shawls, clothing, blankets and rugs. Her descendents have a bedspread made from the wool which she carded, dyed, and spun, before making it into the bedspread. Matilda King, Mary Johnson Huntsman, Botilda Carlson, were all excellent weavers, and wove not only for their own families, but many others as well. Catherine Cotterman Hayes was among the very early weavers who came to Fillmore. She was the widow of Ezra Hayes and mother of Lovina and Lucinda Dame, wives of Janvrin Dame. She is said to have woven the first cloth ever woven in Millard County.

Elizabeth Ashman Lambert was one of the later weavers in Fillmore. She was left a widow when her husband lost his leg in an accident, and the loss resulted in his death. She taught her daughters, Annie and Emma, to weave, and they did the weaving for many years after their mother's death. Mrs. Jessie Milgate and Emily Ralph also wove rag carpets and rugs. Later, Mrs. Jane Brunson and Eva Hanson wove rugs. Mrs. Brunson's daughter, Zella Allen does weaving at the present time.

BARBERS

BY STELLA H. DAY

The early pioneers had little need for barbers. They let their beards grow and took turns cutting each others hair. One of the first barbers to set up shop in Fillmore was John Conk in 1880. His shop was near the east corner of Main and First North Streets. In 1885 Francis Cannon Melville started barbering in one corner of a shoe repairing shop operated by Lafe Christopherson and John Cooper. For the next fifty-two years, Can was in business in many different places in Fillmore and was loved by all for his wit and good nature.

Other barbers were: Ruben and Lincoln Melville; Glen, Platt and Davies

Trimble; John Taylor, a negro; Seymour Brunson; Vernon Colgrove; Allen Draper, Merris and George Rowley, Farrell Kesler, Vivian Wade and George Christensen.



Old John Kelly Store. First shoemaker shop and butcher shop.

BEAUTY OPERATORS

People who have been beauty operators in Fillmore are: Vera Huntsman Laver, Jane McBride Wilson, Geneva Kelly, Alice Ashby Robison, Ann Carling, May and Della Labrum, Arlene Olpin, Ethel Fessenden, Leola Stott George, Eva Dearden Allred, Eulala Mace and Dawn Jorgenson, Cal Clothier, Lucille Black, and Josephine Carling.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE MEN

At first people sold their property without the aid of an agent, but as more property came on the market, the need for agents, skilled in selling, developed. Some of the men who have dealt in real estate and insurance have been: James A. Melville, Samuel Greenwood, Raymond, Clinton, and Alonzo Ray, Parley Day, Carl H. Day, Frank Stewart, Orrin F. Peterson, Noble Day, Robert McIntosh, Archie Robison, Max Martin, Vance Wilson.

BEEKEEPING IN FILLMORE

The first residents of Fillmore supplemented their sweetening materials with home-produced honey. Each pioneer family kept at least one or two hives of bees to add honey to the famliy larder. Later some men such as John and Simeon Nichols, John Brunson, John Burt, increased the number of their stands of bees and sold honey as a business. Gradually people gave up the practice of keeping individual hives of bees when honey became so easily available. Some of the people whose income is comprised mainly of the profits of bee keeping are Alma Brunson and Charles Keele. Bill Mace, son of Burr and Alice Peterson Mace, raise bees on a large scale, having over two thousand stands of bees. During the summer months, the bees are set out in the alfalfa fields around Fillmore to gather honey, and in winter are taken to California to gather a second crop.



Honey in the can and comb. William Mace and the Bee Industry. Fillmore.

MILLS

BY MAUDE C. MELVILLE

The first flour mill in Fillmore was owned by Noah Bartholomew. It was situated just east of Main Street near the center of town.

Jake Croft built a carding mill where the second flour mill of Fillmore stood, the machinery was removed, and the building was occupied as "The Fillmore Flour Mill Company." It was situated just east of the old Croft home and two blocks east of Main Street. A part of the old foundation still appears. Some of the officers of this company were Jacob Croft, John Powell, Thomas Callister, Sr., James Rowley, Ralph Rowley. Jonathan Smith was the first miller of this lower mill. Jim Rowley ran this mill for years, also Heber Jackson, and Heber Mitchell. This mill supplied Fillmore and the surrounding towns with flour for many years.

UPPPER MILL

Upper Mill was organized in 1871. It was located at the mouth of Chalk Creek, and was called the Upper Flour Mills Co. It was first owned by Amasa Lyman, father of Apostle Francis M. Lyman. Some of the officers and stock holders were Almon Robison, George Crane, Anthony Paxton, Thomas Greener. The erection of the building was supervised by Wm. Gibbs who also was the first miller for about two years. This pioneer miller would never



Pioneer flour mill, Fillmore. Richard T. Ashby and James Day standing on flume.

take toll from the Indians; he always gave the same weight in flour as the Indians brought in wheat. His family persuaded him to give up the business as he seemed to be giving most of the profits to the natives. Some of the first millers were James Day, Heber Mitchell, Almon D. Robison, Charles Frampton, Heber Jackson, Edward Nelson, Lorenzo Brunson, Arnell Jackson, William Bottomfield, Lane Bottomfield. All three of these mills were located on the Chalk Creek stream.

Fillmore City had many molasses mills. John Starley ground cane in this town for over 30 years. Much depended upon the quality of the cane juice to be boiled. It took as much as 20 gallons of juice to make one gallon of molasses if the juice was of poor quality. The pioneer men hauled hundreds of gallons of molasses into Sevier and Sanpete Counties, and traded it for grain. If these men were asked where they were going often they would reply, "We are going to Egypt to get grain."

In 1886 James A. Melville, William H. King, and Joshua Greenwood bought a sawmill from Tom Deardon and Dodd Davies in Dodd Canyon in Sevier County. These men moved it into Three Forks Canyon east of Fillmore. This sawmill was run here for several years, then they moved it into White Pine Canyon where the timber was more plentiful. Some of those hired to run the mill and who lived nearby in log cabins were Cannon Melville and wife Mary, who at his time had a son, one and a half years old, also Brig and Nellie Melville Tompkinson, Thomas and Mary Davies, and Bill Dutson. They were just getting ready for the summer run of lumber when on the 13th day of July, 1886, while Brig and Can were milking their cows in a corral



Seated left to right: Henry Davies holding daughter Fannie, Sarah Bolton Davies holding Joseph Davies, George Henry Davies. Back row: Edward Davies, Thomas, Dearden Charlotte Davies Dearden, holding Sarah Dearden, Isabel Davies.

surrounded by big pine trees, a storm came up, lightning struck five of the trees surrounding the corral and fell in such a way that they had to get a cross-cut saw and cut some of the fallen trees away in order to make a trail to get the cows out of the corral. Soon Can Melville heard a terrific roar, a big flood was coming. He stood on the bank of the creek and called to the people in the little log house to run for their lives up on the side hill or they would be drowned. They were soon running up the side hill as fast as they could go. Mary Melville and Bill Dutson on lead, Bill carrying baby Charles Melville. Some horses were tied to a wagon near the stream. Can ran and cut the rope that tied them so they could get out of the onrushing water which looked forty feet high, and thick with mud and timber, one of the wheels on a wagon was torn off and the sawmill was completely carried away, only the boiler was found.

When the water subsided the men made their way to the log cabin and got some quilts with which to make a bed, high up on the mountain. Thirteen people slept that night high on the mountain side. Just before going to bed John Carling said, "If I ever felt like making peace with my Saviour, it's right now." The next morning they gathered their horses. All mounted them. Some of the horses had to be ridden double. While coming down the mountains

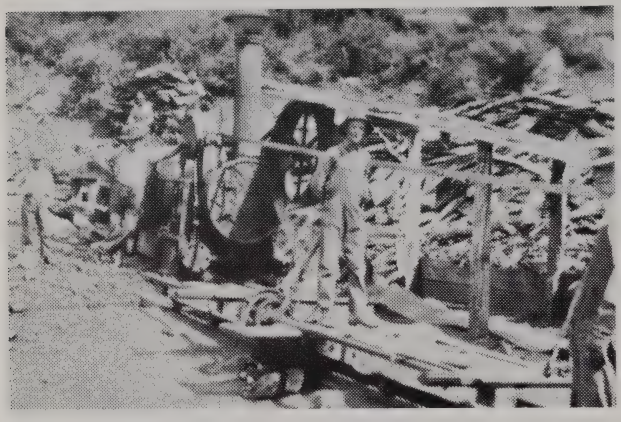


Martin Hanson Sawmill, Laura Hanson Black holding Clayton; Douglas Black by her side.

they had to get off and rest once in awhile, but not by sitting down. Can tied a note to old Doll mare's neck, telling what had happened to the mill, for he knew she would go straight for town. She soon reached home. His brother Dan read the note, but the other brother Jim said, "Oh! that is just one of Can's yarns,"—but when they reached town the people were soon convinced of the flood. Mary Ann Davies was forever afterward frightened nearly to death when seeing lightning or hearing thunder.

Two weeks afterwards when Can Melville went into the canyon to find the wagon wheel, the flood had taken away, he said it was up in a tree twenty feet high. His good wife, Mary said, "Can, don't you think you better take that wheel down about ten feet?" Can replied, "No, not one darned inch, it was that high." Mary said, "Allright, it's your story."

The mill was a total loss to William H. King, James A. Melville and Joshua Greenwood.



Martin Hanson sawmill, Workmen: Arden Hanson, Will Jackson, Burton Hanson and Martin Hanson.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MAUDE C. MELVILLE

BY JOHN STARLEY, JR.

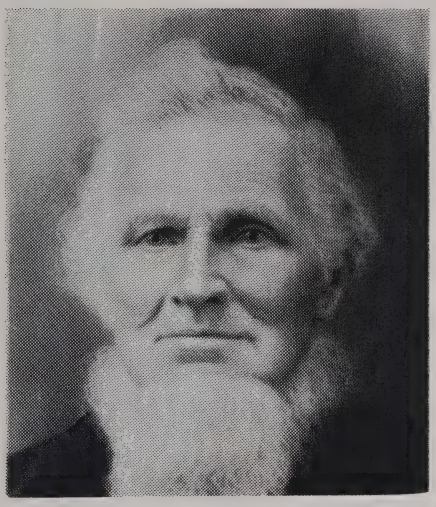
November 4, 1936

"My father, James Starley, had a wooden molasses mill he made himself. He and William Stokes carried this mill to the homes and crushed the cane, the rollers were turned by hand. Brigham Young had the first cane seed sent to Fillmore by pony express. Father first tried to make molasses by cutting up the cane, and by boiling and straining the juice. Albert Shales made the first horse-powered molasses mill. One could hear it squeak a mile away. Christian Peter Beauregard made the first iron molasses mill. William Stott brought lathes with him to Fillmore and made the first true rollers in Fillmore. Chandler Holbrook had a molasses mill just east of his home on Main Street, and Myron Prisbee had a mill just south of the rock school house. Tom Turner was cook for the molasses workers.

"Daniel Thompson had an iron mill on the court house corner. The machinery was shipped to Fillmore. Mahonri Bishop's mill was just over the bridge west of Chalk Creek. Bill Speakman was feeder for this mill."

INFORMATION GIVEN BY EMILY RAY FILED WITH THE D. U. P. IN THE OLD STATE HOUSE MUSEUM

Emily Ray's father, Orange Warner, a lumberman from Syracuse, New York, brought his machinery for a sawmill with him to Utah. Brigham Young, knowing this, asked him to come to Fillmore to assist in the building of the State House. Orange and his sons, Byron, Dorus, Hostein, Orlando, Mortimer,



Orange Warner, Pioneer Lumberman, Fillmore.



Emily Ray, Fillmore Pioneer. Daughter of Orange Warner.

Orange Junior, Cyrus, and a step-son, DeWitt Reid, formed an excellent crew for erecting the first sawmill in Fillmore. The site was on the west bank of Chalk Creek at the intersection of First South and Second East Streets. We quote from Emily Ray:

"It was necessary to go about a mile east of the millsite, build a dam in Chalk Creek, and divert the water in a high line ditch to furnish power. This ditch was constructed with the use of ox teams, and through the cooperation of all the pioneers."

The sawed timbers were brought from Copley's Grove by ox team. The mill was the center of interest, especially for the young people, as it was the first industrial plant in Fillmore, and it was guarded night and day against the Indians.

The old mill was remodeled after a number of years and made into a carding mill for carding wool by Jacob Croft. Before this the wool had been sent to Provo for treatment at extra cost to the pioneers.

Still later the mill was converted into a flour mill known as the Lower Mill.

PART IX

HISTORY OF RANCHING IN MILLARD COUNTY

(Snake Valley Country)

AS TOLD BY MRS. E. W. CLAY, BURBANK, UTAH

IN PASSING THROUGH THE COUNTRY on his way to California in April of 1869, Samuel Hockman and family, driving a herd of Durham cattle, came to Snake Valley where they found luxuriant and untouched feed for cattle, black soil, and a good climate, at an altitude of five thousand feet. Stopping to rest the herd a few days, he decided to remain here. This family had wintered in Round Valley after coming from Iowa. They had two small children. The third child, Brick, was born here and was the first white child born in Snake Valley. The valley acquired its name from the Snake tribe of Indians who were numerous here at that time.

In the same year Ab Lehman came from the west and settled twenty-five miles from the Hochman ranch, later selling to Dave Weaver, and moving to Lehman Creek in Nevada. Rich silver ore was found near Hamilton, which soon made it a thriving district with thirty-five thousand people, and our early settlers traded there for groceries and other necessities, but oftener went to Fillmore for their needs. Fillmore was and is our county seat. Numberless people from Fillmore and adjacent towns took cheese, butter, fresh and dried fruits, eggs and grain to this new mining town and received reasonable prices for their produce.

Bob and Nick Donling settled on Snake Creek and commenced farming, but in 1871 they sold to Gonder and Gregory, whose descendants now still live in this place. In June of 1870, Freeman and Foreman settled on Lake Creek and raised a crop of barley which they sold in the fall in Pioche. No sacks were available, so the grain was carried loose in their wagon bed.

In the fall of 1870 William Burbank settled on Burbank Spring and brought his mother and sister here to live. Other early settlers were: Charley Rowland, William Atkinson, Hirum Miller, J. Smothson, William Cobb, H. Gonder, and Firbush, Pete Sheir.

In the valley were several hundred Indians who were inclined to be friendly. Grievances came up that the Indians resented and they planned and prepared to raid and destroy the whites; they gathered in the Silver Creek Mountains to form their plans. In the meantime a couple of prospectors came to Mount Moraiah, and accidentally met Toby, who was a renegade Indian. Toby showed them samples of valuable ore. The white men promised him a horse if he would show them the valuable rock, which the Indian agreed to do, but on the way to the place, Toby shot and killed one of these men, Al Leathers by name. His partner got away, and finally reached the Cleveland Ranch where he reported that the Indians were on the warpath. Mr. Cleveland immediately sent a messenger to every ranch, advising everyone to meet at Ben Lehman's Ranch at sundown, which they did. The Indians were not quite ready to attack, but the killing of the prospector really precipitated

things. By wise planning and the presence of a company of calvary from Camp Halleck, the trouble was averted. The soldiers were the only ones for whom the Indians had proper respect. Chief Connister sent his men to bring Toby to Baker where he was hanged, and peace followed. There were only eight white women in the valley at that time, and perhaps three times that many men. The people returned to their ranches, happy that there had been no more serious trouble. A sod house had been built at Baker as a safeguard against the Indians. A six-foot wide moat around it can today be defined in the meadow.

The Burbank post office was the first one established in 1880. The postmistress was Mrs. L. S. Schumacher for eighteen years. Mrs. Garrison was post mistress for the town of Garrison. The first store in this valley was owned and operated by Thomas Dearden of Fillmore.

General Fremont passed through this valley on his way to California with a small number of men, and discovered a small body of water which he named Preuss Lake after Major Preuss of his Party.

Families lived miles apart, but occasionally were able to meet for a little party, and with the help of a fiddle and an Este organ, danced sometimes.

Rich rock had been discovered near here and was hauled in the early seventies to Panaca, Nevada, to be milled, a distance of over a hundred miles.

Our only means of communication with the outside world was the postal service. Our post office was ninety miles distant. Our mail was sent out and brought in to us by ox teams as they carried salt to the valley from Panaca and Pioche, Nevada. The first school established was run by Mrs. Sam Ketcham in 1874 for her own and some of the neighbor children.

In 1880 Lehman's Cave was discovered by Ab Lehman and some other men who were riding after cattle.

The following is an interview given by Elwin Clay to Mrs. Maude Crane Melville:

"I went through Snake Valley in August, 1873. My step-father and I had been to California where we bought horses, paying from $2.50 to $7.00 per head. We first went to Monroe, Sevier County, for there was no money those days, just trade. We had four hundred forty-four horses, and traded them all but seventy-four head, between Monroe and Ephraim. We never took a note or anything to show for our transaction. The men wanting the horses would come in a band, pick their horses and lead them home, and we would select our grain, wheat or what ever we were trading for; sometimes it was stock. Grain was then six or seven cents a pound, and we got from $100.00 to $125.00 a head. Every man paid but one—we lost just one account. We took some cattle for horses, as cattle at that time were used for working. Some of the men would turn whole fields of grain over to us."

"We took our seventy-four head of horses over to Snake Valley in 1873, and there we found Sam Hochman to whom we traded our seventy-four horses, and he had two children living with his wife, a boy and a girl."

"I never owned a tooth brush until I was sixty-two years old (he was sixty-seven when interviewed in 1932). I would get on my horse with two or three yards of jerkie (dried beef) and would be gone perhaps a week, hunting cattle or horses. If we ran out of jerkie, we had our six shooters, and we

could easily depend upon our resources at that time. Our cattle would wander all the way from Warm Creek to Deseret Springs."

"We used to go to Fillmore for our flour. We usually went every six months and got a supply."

"During President Cleveland's administration, I sold cows with fine calves for eleven dollars, and wool was six cents a pound."

"The first mail contract in this part of the country was let to Gilmore and Salisbury. It ran from Oceola to 'Frico."

"There is another cave at Smith Creek and one at Snake Creek. The latter has some very beautiful specimens. Some people say that these two caves connect with each other."

"Other early families at Snake Valley were the Rowland family, Alec and William Gregory, both married daughters of Peter Robison, father of the first white boy born in Millard County, Thomas Deardon, his sons Joseph and Thomas Dearden, George and Ann Day Swallow and family.

BLACK ROCK

BY BENITI JAMES BURKE

A brief history of Black Rock, Utah and the people who came here as Pioneers.

One of the few early, historical items that is known about Black Rock is that the Father Escalante party stopped here for a few days about two hundred years ago. Indian writings along the lava rimrock, indicate that they roamed and lived in this vicinity.

First ownership of the springs and nearby pasture land was in 1876. Soon after that, residents of Fillmore and Beaver had dairy cows here through the summer months and utilized the cold spring water to preserve the milk until it could be converted into butter and cheese. The products were hauled away and sold. At that time, there was lush pasture land adjacent to the Beaver River, as well as near the springs. The next owner of the ranch was James Hedges, father of Allen Hedges, now retired, but a well-known detective for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In 1881, the property was sold by Mr. Hedges to William Raht, chemist and assayer for the Horn Silver Mine, Frisco, Utah. During the time of his ownership the ranch was operated by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Travers. Later his youngest daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Burbank managed the place. In 1910 Mr. Raht sold out to his son-in-law, Walter James.

In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Walter James started a mercantile business about a mile west of the ranch, as they foresaw the possibilities of a remunerative livelihood. Many thousands of sheep were wintered on the desert, surrounding Black Rock, and the camps had to have food, supplies and oats for the horses. Although the men in charge of the flocks had to drive many miles for supplies and mail, they looked forward to their brief stay with the James family, as it meant well, cooked food and above all chatting with folks and hearing news from other places. As time went by, the mercantile business grew into a thriving business though it was a typical rural store. Among the willing and efficient helpers who were employed by Mr. James, was the late Willard Burbank, brother-in-law of Mrs. James E. Clay, grand old man of

Snake Valley, who is now 94. Alfred and Albin Bellander and the late Axel Bellander, residents of Baker, Nevada. The late William Travers, and his brother Jack, nephews of Mrs. James. The late Ernest Winkler, who in later life served as Regional Forrester of the Ogden office. The late John James and Arthur James, brothers of Mr. James were able helpers from time to time. Along with the store business, Mr. James operated flocks of sheep and a small herd of cattle. Through his efforts the railroad company (then O. S. L.) was induced to construct large shearing sheds, which were the largest in the state, and one spring a million pounds of wool was shipped from this station. At that time the depot was a discarded box car. In the 1920's, a modern, beautiful depot was built. In 1912, the store was sold to A. G. James and the Walter James family. They made the ranch their permanent home.

Despite privations, which only a pioneer can picture, Mrs. James was always hospitable and friendly to all who crossed her path. Often as a sheepman approached Black Rock after dark it was the lights of the James home that gave his assurance of real hospitality and care for his tired team. At various times, minor injuries and frost-bitten toes were given relief by whatever care Mrs. James could give. Even "tummy aches" were eased by home remedies. The only men who still range their flocks in this vicinity, who were patrons of the James store are Wilford Wintch of Manti and Carl Nielsen, of Fairview. The latter spent fifty consecutive winters on this desert. The two men often speak of the friendliness and hospitality that was extended to them by Mr. and Mrs. James over a period of years.

Mrs. James received her early education at St. Marys Academy in Salt Lake City, as did her three sisters. Despite an unbelieveable amount of hard work, and of course no modern conveniences, Mrs. James did much instructive reading, which enabled her to discuss almost any subject. Businessmen from the east often expressed their surprise at her alert mind and ability o discuss various subjects. One of her ambitions was to view the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Germany which she did, when she was seventy years of age. She was unaccompanied and during her stay in Europe made trips to Switzerland, France and England.

Mr. and Mrs. James were staunch supporters of the small school that was maintained for more than forty years, and closed during the first year of World War II. Miss Nellie Holbrook and Katherine Melville Day of Fillmore, were some of the first teachers employed here. Other young women of Millard County and Mrs. James also her sister Mrs. Willard Burbank were teachers at various times. The daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, some of the Travers children and the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James attended the little grammar school.

Mr. James died in 1944 and Mrs. James died on February 3, 1951 in Denver, where she was living with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Helen McMillen.

Antelope Springs is situated about six miles east of Black Rock and undoubtedly many interesting happenings took place there during the stage coach days as it served as the next stopping place after the coaches and freight wagons made their routine stop at Hatton, Utah. Reports are that a large barn, hotel, and saloon once stood at the Springs. A present it is owned by Leland Wilson of Richfield and is used for a watering place for sheep.

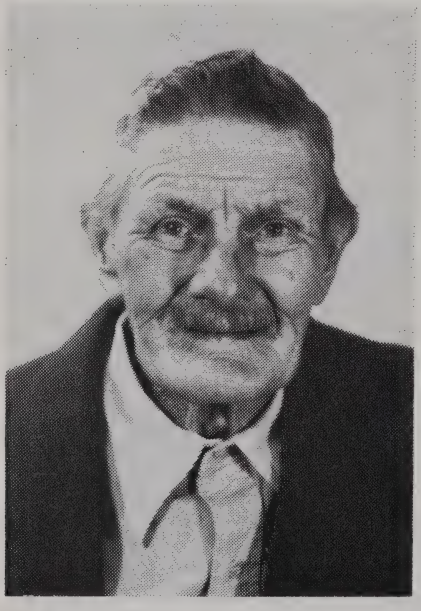
North of Black Rock are the well-known Pumice mines and from which many carloads of pumice are now being shipped to various points and is used for making building blocks and a certain type of roofing.

HISTORY OF RANCHING IN MILLARD COUNTY

The Almon Ranch, The Sink, and Adjacent Ranches

Before the waters of Chalk Creek were utilized for irrigation, the waste water ran on down north and west for about six or seven miles from the present site of Fillmore, and sank into the ground. Thus the pioneers called that part of the country the Sink.

Some of the first men to homestead that land were Hans and Rasmus Marquardson, Chandler Holbrook, Lewis Brunson, William Gibbs, Allen Russell, William Bishop, Hans Rasmussen. Later the Chandler Holbrook land was owned by his sons, Joseph and Orson C. Holbrook. Joseph's land was left to Frank Grantley and Conrad Holbrook; Orson C.'s land was left to Frank and Orson Holbrook. As the farms were broken up and sold into smaller farms, they were bought by: Almon Robison, Emery, Andy, and George Rogers, John Kelly, John C. and Will Kelly, Will Wade, Milo Warner, Alonzo F. Robison, Heber Mitchell, Albert Robison, Marcellus Warner, James A., Daniel, and Cannon Melville, Abe Carling, Hans C. Hanson, Edward Nelson, Melvin Robison, Vuron Dimmick, Clarence Owens, Bert Swallow, Roy and Howard Tomkinson. Emery, Andy, and George Rogers drilled the first well; Almon Robison drilled the second one on the farm later owned by the Tawa family.



Emery Rogers, born in 1859. Cattleman and rancher. Still works his own farm. (1951)

Some interesting stories are told of the early days at the Sink. Alfred Robison related this one about his father. The U. S. Marshal was after all men who practiced polygamy. The marshal arrived in Fillmore unexpectedly, and the word flashed through the town. When Alonzo Robison heard it, he jumped on his fastest horse, Old Pacer, and rode at break-neck speed for his home on the Sink farm, closely followed by the marshal. His son, Alfred, and James Anderson saw him coming and, having been forewarned what to do under the circumstances, let down the bars just in time to let old Pacer dash through, then up went the bars, stoping the marshal with a jerk. The delay gave old Pacer time to get Mr. Robison through the tall brush to his hideout in the cinders. Result: one disappointed U. S. Marshal.

Other farm owners in this district (The Reservoir Country) were Charles Lambert, Peter Beauregard, Richard Ashby; later, Maurice Lambert, Orvil Starley, and sons, Dale and Dell, George Rowley, James Rowley, Vance Wilson, Roy Bebout, Hirum, Newell and Lloyd Mitchell, Henry, Andrew and Evan Anderson, Eugene Higgins, Clarence Ericson, and Herman Feight, Mark Bebout, Leonard Mason, Dahl Huntsman, Ervin Willden.

The Almon Ranch

The Almon Robison Ranch was originally owned by Ira N. Hinckley, but later, Almon purchased the Hinckley interests, greatly increasing the acreage. Almon was an industrious man who saw many opportunities and took advantage of them. He had large herds of horses, cattle and sheep on the range, as well as cattle, sheep, and hogs on his ranch. He employed many men to care for his lands and animals. Among his employees were, Seymour, Ephraim, Lewis, and Arthur Brunson, Jacob Davies, Joseph Beckwith, Bert Pewtress, Thomas Phelps, and James Mitchell. Later owners of this original Almon Robison Ranch were Jacob Davies, and his sons, Adrian, Roy, Blake, Clarence, and Reuben Davies, Roy Sweeting, Will Reay, Von and Delmar Reay, John Tope, Hazen Stevens, Celia Dahlquist, Dee Robison, Jane Reay, Lois Elliason, Josie Pack, Ella Jacobsen, Alverna Davies, Mrs. Doud, Winnifred and Mark Paxton, Wilford Watts, Felt Robison, and Homer Robison, Noah Rogers, Jr., Ivan Christensen, Leo Stott, Vernon Hunter, Don Reay, Delia Robison, Ephraim Stewart, Harold Stewart, Lindon Robison.



James Swallow, 90 years old, taken on his birthday with his family. Seated left to right:—Isabelle Swallow, sister-in-law; Nola S. Turner, Eva S. Warner, Nell S. Lambert, James Swallow, Ella S. Whicker, Florence S. Beeston, and June S. Smith. Back row:—Edward, brother-in-law; and Laura Dearden, John Whicker, Maurice Lambert, Maurel Warner, Claudia Turner, Florence and Bert Swallow, Charles Swallow, a brother, LaPreal and Frank Swallow, James Smith.

The Old Field

The Old Field land was originally taken up by the church and then divided into farms. Some of the early owners were Alexander Melville, his sons, David, George and Dan; Hans Hanson, Gabriel Hunsman, Heber Mitchell, George D. Olsen, Arthur Brunson, John Carling, Nelson Beauregard, Frank Partridge, Porter Hatton, Henry Hatton, William and Frank Rasmussen, Ernest Carling, Rex and Milton Melville.

THE EAST DITCH FARMS

The fertile farms along the hills east of Fillmore are irrigated with water from the City Ditch which is run through a steel culvert over Chalk Creek and through the East Ditch. The original owners of these farms were Jacob Croft, Jonathan Smith, Richard Day, Thomas Callister, Gabriel Huntsman, Elias Beckstrand, Ralph Rowley, Albert Shails, Wesley Dame and Amasa Lyman. Later owners were George Swallow, Alma Greenwood, Walter Jewkes, John Peterson, Wesley Will Dame, G. Riley Huntsman, Roy Dame, Lorenzo Gaisford, Lewis Critchley, Charles Christopherson, and George Viele. The present owners are James and Frank Swallow, John and Ray Rowley, Alonzo Huntsman, John Shails, LaVar Peterson, Dwain Bartholomew, William, Lawrence and Victor Peterson, Harriet Critchley, Stanley and Afton Stevens and Earl Viele.

The North Canyon Fields

The North Canyon farms were originally owned by James, Albert and George Day. Later owners were: Frank and Chloe Huntsman Day; LaVar Peterson and his wife, Hortensen Harmon Peterson; John and Ella Swallow Whicker; Philander and Alta Lambert Day.

In the late 80's Newton McBride made a ditch to the south of Dry Creek, diverting the water to his homestead which was just south of the road from the dugway leading down to Doris' Field. The later sold it for a "song" to the Nichols family. It is now a prosperous farm owned and operated by Leon Martindale of Fillmore.

AS I REMEMBER THEM

BY DR. ALBERT N. HANSON

Memory pictures crowd with increasing intensity as my mind reverts to the later part of the nineteenth century and the friendly community of my old hometown, Fillmore, which I left more than fifty years ago. The opening line of the old song, "The Old Oaken Bucket," "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood," suggest the impressions of the earlier years of my life, which impressions linger longest.

The splendid citizenry of the community, whose friendliness, honesty, and integrity of purpose, making common cause for the welfare of their friends and neighbors.

I have roamed over the greater part of North America, north, east, south and west, but have found nowhere a spirit of greater local pride in making a

success of any local enterprise wherein the pleasure, betterment, or welfare of the town was involved.

The number of outstanding citizens from this rather small community has been rather remarkable, as each of these had some characteristic of being substantial and acceptable as one in whom confidence could be placed. Some of these stalwarts that come to my mind are: Ira N. Hinckley, for many years president of Millard Stake; William King, the father of Senator William H. King; Thomas Callister, and his son, Thomas C. Callister; each of these being presidents of the stake and bishops for many years; Chandler Holbrook, builder, surveyor, and leader in many other ways; F. M. Lyman; Robert Henry; Daniel Thompson; Lewis Brunson; Lafayette Holbrook; Orson Holbrook; Alexander Melville; John A. Ray, pioneer judge of Fillmore; John Kelly, educator; James A. Melville; William A. Ray; Joe Ray; Alma Greenwood; Joseph V. Robinson; Josiah Gibbs; George C. Viele; Ruben McBride; Joseph D. Smith; Joshua Greenwood; Gabriel Huntsman; James Day; Heber Mitchell; and with these were many others—honest, capable progressive citizens, businessmen, farmers, cattlemen, educators, professional men. The influence of these men, with others, kept Fillmore the educational center of southern Utah for many years.

Entertainment was largely of public interest. The Mayride was looked forward to by both young and old alike. Partridge's Field, situated a few miles east of Fillmore, with its wide meadowland near the mountain, was a favorite spot. Dorus Warner's field, a few miles "up the creek," was frequently selected and graciously granted by the owner. One of the parties comes to my mind as one of the outstanding entertainments, with its singing and dancing, and the younger women all in their very best "bib and tuckers" weaving the Maypole. Miss Lois Hinckley, who later married James Frampton, was Queen of the May, and Alfred Thompson was King. The King gave a very interesting talk on the origin of the Mayride and its significance. The choosing of a queen was always keenly contested by the young ladies and proud indeed was the successful candidate.

Social parties in the home were the greatest means of entertainment. Singing, games and charades—clean, good fun, with laughter and pleasant talk! Never do I remember at these parties when liquor was served.

Dancing was another favorite pastime. Dances were usually held in the old State House, now used as a museum. It was lighted with old coal oil lamps and heated with wood stoves. These parties were marvelously well-handled. All were welcome so long as courtesy and decent propriety were maintained. It was a rare occasion when one had to be ejected. One scalawag would come in occasionally, more or less intoxicated; however, as soon as Dan Olsen, the violinist, as well as leader of the orchestra, observed his presence, he would stop playing and call W. P. (Bill) Payne, who usually managed the dancers, and say, "Oh, Bill! Get Nels and Marinus Beauregard, Orson Huntsman, and two or three other big, strong fellows and put him out!" Dan's English was rather broken, as was true of most Scandinavian immigrants, so when he would issue the order for ejection of the offending person by so many big men, he was always rewarded with prolonged applause.

Fillmore had its share of interesting characters. One, especially, who talked English with a broken accent and was justice of the peace. This day a

swain from the west side of town came with his lady-love to the county clerk's office to be married. We were holding a teachers' examination in the room at the time. The examination halted in order that we might watch the ceremony. Everything being all set, George V. called the couple before him, and the following took place: "Stand up." The couple complied.

Judge V., "Take hold of hands."

This was done.

Judge V., Mr. W., do you take dis voman to be your lawfully vedded vife."

Reply, "I do."

Judge V., "Miss R., do you take dis man to be your lawfully vedded husband?"

Reply, "I do."

Judge V., "I pronounce you man and huspan."

Deep silence for a few seconds. Nobody dared laugh—only a splendid courtesy of smiles, followed by applause.

One might go on endlessly, but I think a couple of stanzas from America's favorite poet can best describe the emotions when one recalls the scenes and memories from life's winding trail: ("My Lost Youth," by H. W. Longfellow).

"Strange to me now are the forms that I meet
When I visit the dear old town,
But the native air is pure and sweet
And the trees which o'er shadow each well-known street,
As they balance up and down,
Are singing the beautiful song,
Are sighing and whispering still,
'A boy's will is wind's will
'And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' "
The quaking asp grove is fresh and fair,
And with joy that is almost pain,
My heart goes back to wander there,
And among the dreams of the days that were
I find my lost youth again,
And the strange and beautiful song
The groves are repeating it still
'A boy's will is the wind's will
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' "

REMINISCENCES OF OUR COUNTY

BY JOSIAH GIBBS

"During the early pioneer years, it was not unusual to adopt orphan Indian boys and girls. Dave had been early adopted by President Heber C. Kimball, first counselor to Brigham Young. Dave attended school, learned to read and write, and was justifiably proud of his accomplishments. Very likely because of the snobbishness of the white "trash" boys and girls who frequently declined to play with the native Americans, practically all of them when grown returned to tribal life and married those of their own people."

"Moroni Woodruff, adopted by Apostle Woodruff, was an Indian boy of

unusual intelligence, and barring a white chum named Jim Hardy, Moroni was my warmest friend. Mrs. Chandler Holbrook of Fillmore adopted an Indian girl, taught her the art of New Egland cooking and housekeeping. When grown, Ruth became the spouse of Moshoquop, war chief, who at the time was a widower. Manassa Matheny was raised by Simms and Martha Matheny. He lived and worked with the whites all his life, never returning to his tribe. The Mathenys had no children of their own. After Martha became a widow, she took two of her sister Ella Reese's children (Gordon and Evelyn Reese) and raised them as her own."

Emily Smith Hoyt adopted two motherless children, Hyrum and Cynthia Ann Eldridge. Her husband, Samuel P. Hoyt was Indian agent and in order to keep two captive Indian children from being tortured further, Mr. Hoyt brought the children from their captors and gave them to his first wife, Emily Smith Hoyt, who had no children of her own, just the two adopted ones. The Indian boy, Lucas, had been partly scalped, and the girl, Sarah, had her hands burned. Mrs. Hoyt cared for the children and healed their wounds, and raised them in her own household as members of the family.

CARE OF THE DEAD

BY STELLA H. DAY

There were no morticians in the early days, and care of the dead was performed by friends and neighbors. The corpse was washed, dressed in some sort of garments (sometimes just underwear), and laid out. The body was usually tilted enough so that the head was higher than the feet, so that the blood drained from the face. If snow or ice was available, the body was packed These packs were renewed as often as necessary. Sometimes cloths were wrung out of salt petre and placed over the face, hand, and body. Weights were often placed over the eyes, to keep the eyelids closed. The body was never left alone —one or two persons watched over the body at all times to keep away cats, dogs, mice or other animals that might disturb it. Ann Green Dutson Carling, Sybil Scottern, Jane Dutson Melville, Helen Callister, Edward Davies and his wife Augusta and Allen Russell, were some of the first who laid out the dead. Others who helped with the dead, sitting up nights and caring for the corpse,



First Row left to right: — Eliza Starley, Mary Jane Kelly, Minnie Ashby. Standing:— Sadie Bartholomew, Eva Holbrook — Fillmore Relief Society Officers for many years.

were. Heber Mitchell, Sr., Brigham and Joseph Melville, Charles Day, Allen Huntsman, Elmer Carling, Mary Jane Kelly, Eliza Payne Starley, Minnie Ashby, Alta Brunson, Christa Brunson, May Wixom, Marinda Bennett, Estelle Beauregard, and others.

Sewing for the dead has always been a labor of love in the Mormon communities. At first, everything, even their shoes, were made by hand. Amelie Webb McCrae, Sadie Bartholomew, Mollie Carling, Marinda Bennett, Elizabeth Henry, Annena S. Greenwood, Mary Henry, Lizzie F. Henry, Carrie Carling, Sarah Ellen Brunson, Annie Williams, Minnie Nichols, Mary Smith, Viola Trimble, Elizabeth Giles, Mar Warner, Bertha Warner, Hannah Huntsman, Lizzie Carling, Hattie Critchley, Jane Crapo, and many others sewed everything that was worn in burial, even the underwear and shoes.

At first the caskets were just crude boxes. William Gibbs, John Powell and James King were some of the first casket makers. According to Isabel Rogers, the first shaped casket was suggested by Harriet Payne. She had the carpenters groove the side pieces, sawing just part way through the lumber. Then she dampened the sawed parts and heated them with a hot iron, so that the pieces curved around the braces. She helped with the staining of the wood, as well as making the trimmings for these first caskets. Later Alec Fortie was the casket maker. His wife, Annie Laurie Tomkinson Fortie, and his daughter, Margaret Fortie Trimble, helped trim the caskets for him. Joseph Seqguine bought the Fortie Casket making business. He was assisted by Lizzie McMahon Payne, who became expert in the trimming and lining of caskets. She was also an excellent seamstress and did dressmaking.

George Finlinson, who came from England with the John Ashman family, was the first sexton. Others who helped dig graves were: George Greenway, John Bowen, John (Stonewall) Jackson. The next sexton was Jesse Milgate, who had this job for many years. He was often assisted by his son, Simeon Nichols. At first there was no regular conveyance for carrying the dead to the church and cemetery. The use of a buggy or wagon was more-or-less a volunteer service. John Bowen was the first to offer his buggy out for this service as a regular thing. Edward Davies, senior, who had a well-matched team, well-cared for harness, and wagon, gradually took over this service. After a number of years, the city bought a white-topped buggy which was used as a hearse and left in the care of Mr. Davies. He always dressed up for the funeral, wearing a black swallow-tail suit, white shirt, black tie, and black hat. His old hearse is in the Old State House Museum now, as a tribute to this faithful man who spent over forty years performing this service for his fellowman.

Jesse Millgate was followed by John Davies, Murray Davies, and Arlo Bartholomew as sextons in succeeding years.

A. J. T. Sorenson was the first professional undertaker to make his home in Fillmore. For the first time the dead were cared for other than by volunteer workers. Mr. Sorenson ordered his caskets though the James A. Kelly Depatment Store.

In 1935 Roy D. Olpin and his wife Arleen Olpin established the first mortuary in Fillmore in the old Anderson home on Center Street. After a number of years they bought the P. L. Brunson home 55 West Second South, and later added a large funeral parlor to the home. Mr. and Mrs. Olpin,

together with their sons, offered complete funeral and ambulance service to this section of Utah.



Roy D. Olpin Mortuary, Fillmore. Roy Olpin, Arlene and Owen Olpin.

The cemetery which used to be a desolate spot, is now becoming a thing of beauty, due to the efforts of Mayor Howard John and the city council. Evergreen trees have been planted all around the enclosure forming a beautiful background. An addition has been made to the cemetery, the whole of which has been enclosed in a new, attractive, weather-proofed iron fence. Ornamental shade trees and lawns have been planted, adding greatly to its beauty. Water has been piped from a spring and a settling tank built, which now supplies adequate water for maintaining growing things in the cemetery. The Fillmore Rose Club have a project of planting hybrid iris all around the enclosure. Up to date, they have planted over four hundred iris.

CARE OF THE SICK

BY STELLA H. DAY

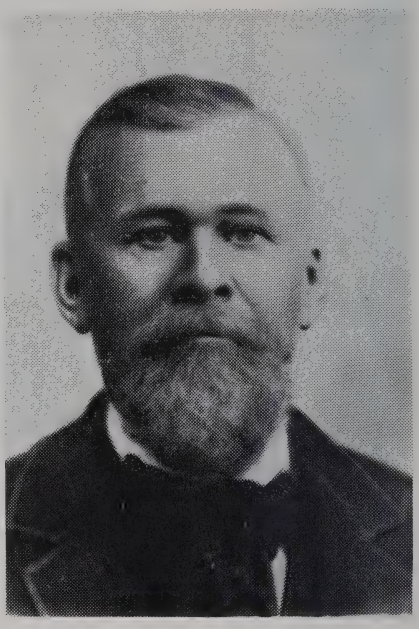
O. H. Speed was the first so-called doctor in Fillmore, although he had no medical degree, the pioneers considered him an excellent doctor. He made a liniment for rheumatism which was used in many families for years. Mr. Speed also taught school in a dugout between Center and First South Streets.

John A. Ray and Noah W. Bartholomew went among the settlers and attended the sick, setting broken bones and so forth.

Dr. North, as he was called, was a fat, good-natured man who loved to visit his neighbors and friends and swap yarns. Whenever the children of the neighborhood saw him coming, they knew they would have to lace his shoes, as he was too fat to stoop that low. He was called to attend Chief Kanosh when he was sick.



Ann Green Dutson Carling, Pioneer Nurse.



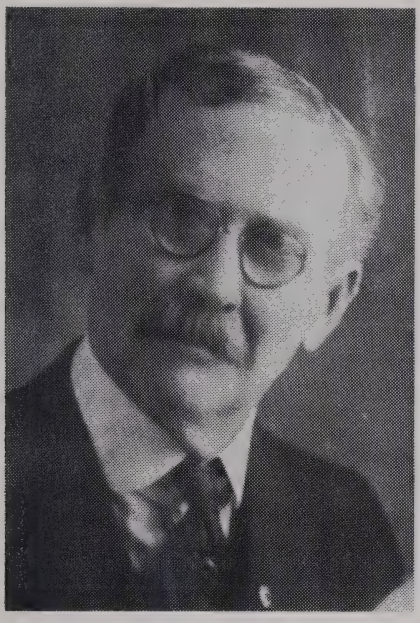
Joseph S. Giles, Pioneer Attorney and County Official, and "Country Doctor."

Ann Green Dutson Carling, better known as Grandma Carling, was trained in obstetrics, and attended hundreds of women in Millard County in confinements. Her fee of three dollars was paid in potatoes, squash, fruit, or any commodity the patients happened to have. She seemed to have a magic touch, many a sick child has been soothed to sleep by the tender rubbing of her efficient hands. She brewed herbs and compounded her own medicines.

Joseph S. Giles and Joseph E. Ray both set hundreds of broken bones and extracted teeth. Their only reward being the good will of those whom they served.

The following people, who had native ability in the care of the sick, will long be remembered for their hours of unselfish service, with no remuneration except the heart-felt thanks of their many patients, Emily Ray, Sarah Speakman Clothier, Mary A. McBride, who delivered babies in Fillmore and surrounding towns, Allen Russell, Lucinda Dame. Edward Davies, and many others.

In the eighties Elizabeth Shipp located here and taught a class in obstetrics. A number of women in the county took the course. Among them



Joseph A. Ray, Fillmore Pioneer "Doctor."



Jesse Huntsman Gasquin. Pioneer nurse.



Cordelia Webb Warner, Pioneer Nurse, Fillmore.



Beatrice Teeples Owens, Pioneer Nurse of Fillmore.

were Jesse Huntsman and Cordellia Warner of Fillmore. They each later delivered uncounted numbers of babies, as well as nursing the sick.

Dr. Manery came to Fillmore in the early nineties, and later Dr. Neil came as his partner, but women thought it a disgrace to have a man deliver them in their confinement, and the doctors were unable to break down this prejudice.

Dr. Edwin R. Keen was the next doctor to try his luck, but he was no more successful than his predecessors.

Dr. T. O. Duckworth came here to practice as a young man, and married a Fillmore girl, Edith Huntsman, daughter of Gabriel and Eunice Huntsman. He hoped to build up a paying practice, but after two years, he moved to more lucrative fields. Abe Carling accompanied Dr. Duckworth on many trips around the county, and assisted him in his work. After Dr. Duckworth left Abe still did much to relieve the suffering of the people.

Dr. Collier Robison, son of Benjamin and Susan Robison, was the first registered doctor to return to his native city to practice. However, he, too, soon left for a better location.

In 1907, Dr. Dwight brought his family to Fillmore in the hopes of making it a permanent residence, but he only stayed three years; for although he had a drug store in connection with his practice, he said he didn't make enough to properly support his family.

Dr. Elmer Hinckley, another native son, who had married Angie Callister, daughter of Thomas C. and Alice Callister, practiced in Fillmore for a short time, but later moved to a larger center.

In 1910, Dr. R. B. Stevens and his father came here from New York. After a year here, he married Anna Huntsman, daughter of Orson and Frances Huntsman, and made his home here. He was friendly with the people, and had a very successful practice. He stayed here until 1922, when he sold his practice to Dr. Earl Maxon, who had the first hospital in Fillmore. Dr. Nelson, Dr. Cherry, Dr. Price and Dr. Frueher each came here for a few months during the summer while Dr. Stevens took his vacation. Beatrice Owens was the nurse who worked with Dr. Stevens for many years. Mrs. Grover A. Giles was the first registered nurse to come to Fillmore. Dr. Clark also made his home here for a little over a year at the same time that Dr. Maxon was here.

In 1923, Dr. William Baker came to Fillmore with his family and bought a home. He later had an office in the Avalon Theatre building, and built up a very successful practice. He stayed here until 1935, when he moved to California.

Dr. Earl Maxon sold his practice to Dr. Dean C. Evans in 1925. Dr. Evans kept his hospital at the same location for awhile, then moved the equipment to the Carl Day building farther north on Main Street. When Dr. Evans bought the Thomas Ivory home, which had been originally built by Peter Brunson, he converted the top story into a hospital, which he continued to use until 1949, when the L. D. S. church constructed a modern, thirty-bed hospital on the corner of First West and Center Streets. Elwood Lambert was appointed superintendent of the hospital, which has a staff of ten people with Mrs. Don Reay as head nurse.

Mrs. Alice Christensen had a maternity home from 1942 to 1948, at her residence on the corner of Main and First South Street. This was the only maternity home in East Millard for most of that period of time, and Mrs. Christensen took excellent care of her scores of mothers and babies. Mary Mitchell Smith also had a maternity home at her residence from 1946 to 1948.



Fillmore L. D. S. Hospital

Dr. Ralph W. Freeman, with his wife, Lena, came to Fillmore in 1936, practiced until World War II, when he joined the Medical Corps, and became a Major. He returned at the close of the war, and helped promote the idea of building a modern, well-equipped hospital in Fillmore. He and Dr. Evans both support the hospital in every way.

Ora Loy Nielson Robison has been county nurse for East Millard County for the last three years, and Wilna Wixom for West Millard; however, Ora Loy has the whole county until Wilna finishes some special schooling in March, 1951.

DENTAL SURGERY

The people of East Millard depended upon traveling dentists for care of teeth until 1913, when Dr. F. S. Robison came here from Kansas to practice dentistry. Dr. Robinson married Prudence, daughter of Joseph and Arvilla Walch Carling of Fillmore, and continued his practice in Millard County until September, 1931, when he sold his equipment to Dr. Clyde F. Brunson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brunson of Fillmore. Dr. Brunson graduated from Northwestern University with his B. S. and D. D. S. degrees. He practiced his profession in Millard County for thirteen years, when he moved with his family to Salt Lake City.

Dr. Evan A. Beckstrand, son of Nephi D. and Mary Adams Beckstrand of Meadow, began the practice of dental surgery in the Avalon Theatre building in April, 1946. Doctor Beckstrand is building a home in Fillmore.

CARE OF SICK ANIMALS

The care of animals has been left, for the most part, to men who had a

natural liking and aptitude for the care of sick animals. Vern Bartholomew had some training and through actual practice, gained a considerable knowledge. He practiced that profession for some thirty or thirty-five years. Dr. Ernest L. Hinkle was the first registered veterinary surgeon to practice in Fillmore. Dr. Claude Starley is the only graduate veterinary-surgeon who is a native of Fillmore. He moved from Fillmore to Tempe, Arizona, to practice, but still spends most of his summers in his hometown. Men who at the present time have given freely of their efforts in helping sick animals are Elmer and Norval Carling. Dr. J. M. Allen, who, together with his daughter, Helen Overton, operates El Rancho Autel, is a registered veterinary-surgeon, and is a government inspector at Fillmore's Utah Packing Company, originally owned and operated by James A. Kelly.

HORTICULTURE

BY STELLA H. DAY

It was very important that each small pioneer settlement be supplied with well trained nurserymen and horticulturists, as their very existence depended on such men and the growth of crops. Each pioneer brought as many seeds, cuttings and small plants as it was possible to carry with him.

In October of 1853, Ann Dutson Carling arrived in Fillmore with a teapot full of black walnuts. She planted some of them on her property on the corner of Second North and First West Streets. One of those huge walnut trees is still living. Its trunk measures sixty inches in circumference.

In 1857 Gabriel Huntsman, returning from a Canadian mission, brought apple and Concord grape seeds, pits of different fruits, locust seeds, and black walnuts, which he planted on his property in Fillmore. He also brought a cutting of a flowering plum tree in a can and planted it on his home lot. It is still living on the lot now owned by John and Ilene Cooper. One of those black walnut trees is still alive. He planted apples all along Chalk Creek and two of the old apple trees just north of Center and First East Streets are still alive. Of the several hundred green gage plum trees that he planted from seed in 1874 along the hill on the property east of Chalk Creek, at least twenty still bear fruit. In 1880 he raised the first nectarines ever grown in Fillmore.

William Stott had one of the first small nurseries, in Fillmore.

James Starley was sent by Brigham Young to Fillmore in the spring of 1858 to establish a nursery. Johnston's army was marching towards Utah, and Brigham had carefully selected apple, peach, plum and pear trees, currant bushes from his own orchard so that the saints could get cuttings from them if Salt Lake City had to be destroyed. Mr. Starley brought all these precious nursery stock items and began in the nursery business. He trimmed his currant bushes until they grew currants as large as cherries.

In 1861 Joseph V. Robison and his brother, Benjamin, on a cattle-buying trip to Illinois, bought apple seed at $1.00 per pound to bring home to Fillmore. They also bought peach and plum pits and cuttings of both shade and fruit trees. Arriving home, Joseph V. Robison established a nursery, supplying trees for many of the towns in southern Utah and Nevada. There are several walnut trees still growing which were planted in 1861.



A Fillmore Fair, 1904. Venice Hanson and Dorus Warner.

In the *Deseret News* October 12, 1862, Thomas Callister writes in part: "We have beautiful weather this fall, crops of all kinds are abundant, especially potatoes. They exceed any I have ever witnessed for size and quality. I saw one this morning weighing three pounds seven ounces, raised by Gabriel Huntsman; I cannot forbear mentioning an apple raised by James Stokes, eleven and five-sixteenth inches in circumferences; and another raised by Andrew Henry eleven and one-half inches; one by William Stott twelve inches in circumference. We saw some fine looking pears in Allen Russell's orchard. The finest black and white mountain currants I have ever before seen, two and eleven-sixteenth inches in circumference were in James Starley's garden; also a year-old plum tree bearing fruit."

Hans and Hannah Hanson left their home in Denmark in April of 1862. Hannah determined to bring as many seeds as possible, filled the fingers of three pairs of gloves with flower and vegetable seeds, then tied them securely so they wouldn't become mixed. She planted a grape arbor on the south side of her home, and in summer she and her friends sat in the arbor to visit as they husked corn, sewed carpet rags, knitted, crocheted or peeled fruit to dry. She raised the first peonies and dahlias ever to grow in Millard County, carrying water from the well to water her flowers. Many homes in Millard have been beautified by starts from her garden. Her husband made a flower stand in the shape of a pyramid with graduated shelves. The author has seen as many as forty different kinds of house plants, such as geraniums and fuschias on this stand. She placed this stand in front of a large glass window that reached nearly to the floor in the south wall of her living room. She made little bags of dried geranium and rose petals to go in her dresser drawers.

Mary Jane Melville Kelly, a native pioneer of Fillmore, was my ideal as a gardner. She had flowers of every variety from early spring until winter, but best of all, she shared them with everyone. Whenever a new couple moved into a home, she paid them a visit, bringing with her roots, bulbs, cuttings, and starts from her garden. Could there possibly be a more wonderful hobby?

Interest in horticulture has steadily increased with the years. As living became less difficult, people began to beautify their surroundings and build

better and more comfortable homes, surrounding them with lawns, gardens and orchards. Especially since the installation of the pipe-water system in 1910 has the landscaping of home grounds become paramount.



Fillmore Rose Club left to right:—Jessie Melville, Geneva Speakman, Laura Anderson, Stella Day, Ila Stevens, Grace Mitchel, Fern Robison, Nell Huntsman.

In the early thirties the first floraculture club to be organized was the Fillmore Rose Club, composed of eight members as follows: Geneva Speakman, Fern Robison, Ila Stevens, Jessie Melville, Grace Mitchell, Laura Anderson, Nell Huntsman and Stella Day. This group has been instrumental in the beautifying of homes and public grounds. They planted the rose garden at the Fillmore Hospital and the one at the County Court House and received the Tribune-Telegram award for the most outstanding achievement in 1948.

The Fillmore Garden Club was organized in 1947 with Emily Wade as president, followed by Lawrence Peterson, Catherine Nielson and Dolores Brunson. This group has worked in harmony with Mayor Howard John and the city council in keeping the city's walks clean. They helped finish the planting of the hospital rose garden, as well as preparing the ground and planting the grass on the hospital grounds. Meetings are held once a month and are open to the public, subjects of floraculture and horticulture are discussed by competent authorities. A course in home beautification was conducted in 1949 and again in 1950 by Harold Lindsay for the club members and those interested. Both of these clubs are affiliated with the Utah Association of Garden Clubs, and Stella Day is regional director for Millard County; Beth Anderson, district advisor. Many flower shows have been sponsored by these clubs, and the members furnish flowers for all public occasions, church

gatherings and so forth. Tours of the most beautiful gardens in this vicinity were conducted during the summer by Lillian Nelson, vice-president of the Garden club. If all organizations kept as busy as do the Garden Club members bringing beauty and happiness into the world, there would be an end to ill-feeling and peace would again reign on the earth.

In March, 1948, Rulon A. Brunson opened a flower shop, known as Millard Florist, on Main Street between Center and First South Streets. After his marriage to RuJean Rogers, the shop was moved to larger quarters in the Louis Smith building on the west side of Main Street between Center and First North Streets. Here cut flowers, bulbs, nursery stock and pottery are sold. Rulon makes up funeral pieces, wedding flowers and floral arrangements according to the specifications and desires of his customers.

TRANSPORTATION

BY NELL M. HUNTSMAN

Transportation was the lifeblood of every phase of the colonizaion of the west. For nearly twenty years after the pioneers came to Utah, there was no railroad west of the Missouri River and the only mode of travel was by ox, mule, or horse-drawn vehicles. One of the first things the people were instructed to do was to build roads and make bridges so that material could be brought from the mountains for building purposes and fuel. The first road into Fillmore, Millard County, was broken in 1849 when Parley P. Pratt was commissioned to lead a party into central and southern Utah to



Officers of the Fillmore Garden Club. Front row:—Lawrence Peterson, Glenda Cooper, Catherine Nielson, Dolores Brunson, William Mitchell. Back row:—Emily Wade, Stella Day, Helen Warner, Lillian McBride, Joyce Bushnell.

investigate the possibilities of suitable places for settlements in the wilderness. Heavy wagons were used, and in summer the roads were dusty and full of chuck holes, and in winter practically impassible because of the mud. The teams would often double up to help each other up steep slopes or out of mudholes. All the groceries, drygoods, furniture, and machinery used by the people were hauled in by the freighters, who were on the road many days, and sometimes weeks, according to the distance traveled on these freight trips. Freighters from Fillmore and surrounding towns hauled freight into distant mining towns in Nevada. The wagons were usually loaded with grain, salt, or fruit for Nevada, and with ore on the return trips.

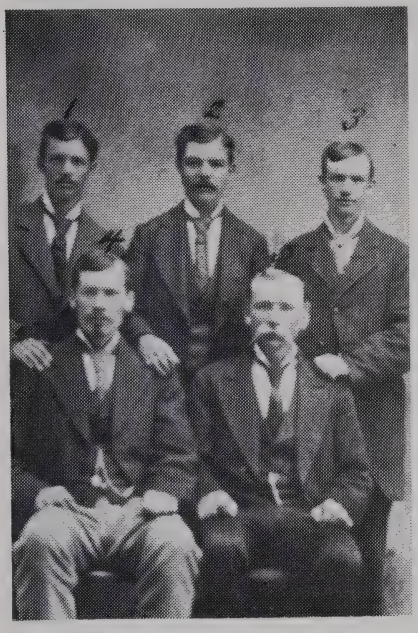
In the memoirs of Dan Melville, an early day freighter, he says: "When I was eighteen years old, I rigged up my first freighting outfit of one team and one wagon and made the trip with Brigham Tomkinson and Marinus Beauregard. We loaded at Fillmore with oats, and in ten days reached our destination of Bristol, a mining town near Pioche, Nevada. Here we sold our oats at four cents per pound and went on to another mining town about one hundred miles from Pioche, where we bought and loaded again with oats to take back to Bristol. This part of Nevada was a thriving mining country, and my companions, Tomkinson and Beauregard, decided to remain and haul ore as they had two good teams and two wagons each. I would not be able to make good wages with my one team and wagon; I therefore loaded with bullion, a heavy ore, and made the trip alone. On the second day out, while pulling up a hill, one of my horses balked, and I had to unload the bullion, pull the empty wagon up the hill, then carry the ore by hand about fifty yards and reload. That night I pulled into Desert Springs. This place was known as the hideout of Ben Tasker, a noted outlaw of those days. I had been previously advised by my friend Beauregard to stop and buy something, and all would be well. I bought some meat and food for my grub-box, and passed through in safety. A few days later, I met Ole Madsen of Scipio and we camped together that night. It seemed nice to meet a friend and have company after traveling alone. The next day I pulled into the Milford mining camp grounds and unloaded my ore, returning to Fillmore with an empty wagon. I made many trips over this same ground, but sixty years later I made



Freight Caravan, camped at Cedar Springs, Holden, 1890, left to right, Brother of photographer, Arthur Brunson, John Carling, Albert Day and son, Bert Day, Edward Davies, Sr., Daniel Melville.

the trip in an automobile with the following old freighting companions. Tom Dearden, Joe Smith, Jim Swallow, Howard Bushnell, Will Payne and Lyle Barkdull. Other freighters of early days were John Carling, Arthur Brunson, Abe, Joseph and George Carling, John Ashman, Jr., Jack Payne, Nelson Beauregard, Parley Payne, Peter Beauregard, G. Warren Black."

As soon as settlements were made, arrangements were made for sending mail. Private parties secured the contracts for delivering the mail. In 1855 Volny King tells us: "Leonard I. Smith ran a tri-weekly mail from Salt Lake to Fillmore, and it was said of him that he went out one week and tried to get back the next. M. Bollwinkle and Thomas Brockbank of Salt Lake City were the next mail contractors. Their drivers made their headquarters with John Bushnell and his wife Elizabeth Brockbank Bushnell and brought merchandise for his store to help pay for their board. Jack Gilmore was the next mail contractor in the early sixties."



Back row:—Orson Huntsman, G. Riley Huntsman, and Joseph Wade. Seated:—Nelson Beauregard, Marinus Beauregard, pioneers and native pioneers of Fillmore.

In 1862 L. I. Smith announced through the press, that the **mail would** leave Salt Lake City and Fillmore every Thursday and Monday at seven o'clock a.m. Rates were announced for packages, letters, and passengers. The trips were made by wagon or buggy if the weather permitted; if not, the trips were made by horseback. Dan Melville tells us: "At the age of fourteen years, with my brother, Cannon, who was sixteen, I helped carry the mail from Fillmore to Deseret on horseback."

The following extract is taken from Sadie Rogers' "History of Millard County," entitled "Experiences of Orson Whitaker:"

"I took the stage coach in 1875 being hired by E. H. (Baldy) Sackett, manager of the stage line from York (a little town near Nephi, which was the end of the railroad at that time) out of Pioche, Nevada. The coach of 1875 was a vehicle of fine art, with its curved dashboard and seats highly elevated. The body of the coach on each side was quite low, with steel steps. The side doors were paneled with French plate glass. Under the driver's seat, the mailbags were stored and laced in with a leather apron. Three passengers could sit on the highbacked seat, four in the body of the coach, and two men by the driver; one being a messenger who carried firearms to protect the passengers and mail from robbers and Indians. Gold and silver bullion were often caried by the northbound coach from the mining camps of Nevada. The horses were well-groomed, being prized then as a Cadillac is today. The average



Freight wagons. Left to right:—Mr. Stringham, John T. Ashman and Abe Carling.

speed was about five miles an hour. The driver would drive continuously for twenty-four hours, changing horses enroute, then he would rest twenty-four hours. In some regions, where roads were good, better time could be made. William George was head man at the Corn Creek (Kanosh) station. Beginning with 1885, the mail came from Juab through the towns as far south as Kanosh. The contract was handled by Thomas Memmott of Scipio. The next conractor was Heber Mitchell, who was followed by Ashman and Giles, Andrew Jessen of Richfield. In 1890 the mail route was changed from Juab to Clear Lake Station through the efforts of C. W. Alldredge, who had been sent there by some interests in Kansas. The next terminal was Oasis, through Fillmore to Kanosh, and the terminal later was changed to Delta. In 1885 Alexander Melville had a contract for two deliveries a week from Deseret to Fillmore. Other mail contractors were Jack McBride and Gene Colgrove, Joseph D. Smith, Sims W. Holley, Miah Day, E. Wallace Kelly, Frank



Carriages and horses, for mail service. Fillmore. Owned by Miah Day. Left to right:—Allen Huntsman and Gorman Day (white top buggy), Erven and Jesse Day (cart), Tom Neilson, Jacob Davies, Melissa Davies, Ralph Watson.

Holbrook, Earl Viele, and Owen George. Drivers of the mail were J. B. Davies, Tom Nielson, Elmer Day, R. Erven Day, Earl Viele, Frank Rogers, Parley Payne, Margaret P. Manhard, Charles Payne, Joe Frampton, Jesse Day, Rodney Ashby, Alonzo Beauregard, David Nichols, Jesse Powell, Martell Smith, Abraham Carling, his sons, John, Joseph, Abe, George, Ernest, Elmer, and Frank, and Will Kelly.

STAGE LINE

Joseph Carling was granted the first franchise to operate an automobile stage line to transport passengers and express from Salt Lake City to Fillmore. At first he used a Reo truck and it took a whole day to go from Fillmore to Salt Lake City, picking up passengers at every town on the way, and there was only one trip a week; later there were daily buses to and from Salt Lake City to Fillmore. The fare was $8.00 one way. Mr. Carling operated this line from 1910 to 1924, when he sold his interests to J. M. and L. M. Gilmer.



East Millard Horse Show, Trained by Elmer Carling, State Road Patrolman (right).

Elmer Carling was state road patrolman, for twenty years. He patrolled the roads of Millard County.

Tom Nielson tells us: "I carried mail in a cart from Scipio to Kanosh for twenty years. The miles I have traveled on the mail route would add up to a trip around the world."

Wood for fuel was brought from the hills and what is known as the Clear Lake Cedars. From the memoirs of Clark McBride: "Many times as a small boy, I accompanied my brother-in-law, Daniel Melville, (with whom I made my home) to Clear Lake Cedars for our winter supply of wood. There would ordinarily be from two to eight teams on these trips, with as many or more men, which would form a regular caravan, and a jolly bunch of men they were. Even though it was hustle, bustle and work, and sometimes cold, everyone was jolly and happy. The cedars were about twenty-five miles from Fillmore, and much of the road was sand, which made it tough going. Just west of the Old Sink farms, and south of the entrance to the flat leading to

the Clear Lake Cedars were the lava beds and caves, which had been used by the Indians for interring their dead. Other curiosities along the way were the ice springs in the midst of the lava hills which made these trips interesting, to say the least. One of the smooth flats was known as the Devil's Kitchen, and when traveling over it when the ground was frozen, one could hear hollow echoes, as though the ground were hollow underneath, which gave one a mysterious feeling. Many spooky remarks and suppositions were made as we traveled through Devil's Kitchen. When we arrived at the Cedars, we immediately prepared the wood for loading. We would hitch a large log chain to the limbs of a large dead cedar tree, and pull it down and apart with the teams. Proper loading of the woodracks was very important, as the wagons had to be well-balanced for the trip home. After drawing enough water from the barrels to water the horses, they were fed and tended, and their blankets put on them for the night to protect them from the chill air. After these chores were done, we would build a big bonfire, make camp for the night, and prepare the evening meal. When we finished eating, we would sit around the campfire telling tales of dead Indians, the Mountain Meadows Massacre, of panthers trying to steal William Hatton's baby while crossing Mud Lake. Jokes and jolly stories were mixed with the tales of the weird and uncanny, so all were in good humor to go to sleep."

"I would like to pay a high tribute to my native Fillmore and all its fine citizens. They will always remain dear to my heart," Clark McBride.

SIDEWALKS

For 21 years Edward Peterson has scraped the snow from the sidewalks in Fillmore, after each snow storm. He first used a scraper drawn by two horses; later the city had a snow plow made, designed by Edward and made by Will and Adrian Frampton. For years Mr. Peterson did this job for 2½ cents a block. The deepest snow and longest to remain on the ground that can be remembered was during the winter of 1948-1949.



Edward Peterson and team ready to clean sidewalks of snow.

Children loved to coax a ride and often tourists passing through found it an adventure to ride the snow plow driven by Edward.

Pictures were taken of Mr. Peterson in front of his home just as he is starting out on one of his trips.

Others who have helped clean paths were Nels Beauregard, Heber Mitchell, George and Dave Melville, Will Peterson, and Dahl Huntsman.

COMMUNICATION

BY STELLA H. DAY

No sooner had the pioneers reached the valleys than President Brigham Young began to send out exploring parties to find suitable places to establish settlements. In the course of a few years settlements were established along the western foot of the mountains extending from Richmond, on the north, to St. George, on the south.

Among the many problems met up with in this colonization program were the Indians. They resented the encroachment of the whiteman into their territory and began to commit many depredations against them. As a result these courageous colonizers soon found themselves in open warfare with the Indians. It became apparent to President Young and the leaders that if this colonization program was to be successful it would be necessary for them to establish better communication facilities to these outposts in order that they at headquarters might be more fully informed of the movements of the Indians and their depredations, and thus be able to rush reinforcements to the settlers in time of need.

On April 10, 1865, at a special meeting held in Salt Lake City, it was unanimously voted to construct a telegraph line through the southern settlements. In true "Mormon" fashion innumerable construction crews were organized to construct the line through their respective territories. The Deseret Telegraph Company was organized. Under the leadership of that master colonizer, Brigham Young, the men in all walks of life, from Salt Lake to St. George, were transformed as if by magic into builders of telegraph lines. Thomas Callister, District Bishop of Millard County, had charge of the work through his county, constructing as many as 20 miles of pole line in one week. By Jan. 15, 1867, the line was completed and in operation to St. George.

With the termination of the Indian War, thus eliminating the need of the telegraph line for protection against the Indians, or for military purposes, other problems arose. It was soon discovered that the cost of maintaining and operating the telegraph line was a major financial problem. Each year thereafter it was operated at an increasing loss. The burden became so great it was finally disposed of to the Western Union Telegraph Company. This company operated the line unil 1902 when it, too, found the burden oppressive and in order to relieve itself from this ever-increasing operating loss, decided to dismantle the line and move it to a more profitable field.

In the interest of economy, the telegraph offices in Scipio, Kanosh and Cove Fort had already been discontinued and now to close the office at Fillmore, the only remaining office, and dismantle the line through the county seemed to be a tragedy. And particularly was this true with Thomas C. Callister, who was then Bishop of Fillmore, for it was his father, Thomas Callister, who as Disrict Bishop, had charge of the construction of the original line through the county and Thomas C. as a young man had worked on it. To him, it meant more than so much wire, poles and other material. It represented a sacred principal transmitted to him by an illustrious pioneer father and he did not want to see it fail. Driven on by this compelling urge, he undertook to organize a local company to purchase the line and keep it in operation. In this undertaking he met with many difficulties. On every

hand he was confronted with the objection that if the Church, and in turn the Western Union Telegraph Company, with all of their resources, could not afford to operate the line that it would look to be impossible for a small local company to do it.

But Thomas C. Callister was not the kind of man to give up easily or to admit defeat without an effort. Operating losses, Irish dividends and like difficulties held out no fear to him. They were absorbed and swallowed up by that driving force of what he considered to be, necessity. He then was "Father of the flock" and he felt keenly his responsibility and he wanted to save this very important telegraph service for his people. Encountered difficulties seemed only to increase his determination. He continued on with his efforts but he was able to find but one man in the five communities through which his line ran, who would give financial assistance. James A. Kelly, a young man of courage and energy, who was at that time just starting into the butcher business in Fillmore, gave him encouragement in these words: "Bishop, I can't offer you much money, but I am converted to your program and pledge you my wholehearted support." The Bishop's son, T. Clark Callister, was at that time in his senior year in engineering school. To him, too, had been transmitted this pioneer spirit "to build" so he offered his services and full cooperation and assistance in this very important public enterprise. He recommended, however, that instead of trying to carry on a telegraph business that they convert the line to a telephone system, for this kind of business they could operate themselves and thus avoid the expense of employing especially trained telegraph operators.

Acting upon this suggestion, and undaunted by their failure to get more financial help, these three men, this Mormon Bishop, his engineer son and this dynamic young business man entered into an agreement to purchase the telegraph line from the Western Union Telegraph Company and convert it into a telephone system.

Suitable telephone instruments could not be purchased at that early date making it necessary to rent telephones from the Bell Telephone Company. These instruments were obtained and everything was made ready to install them while Clark was home for the Christmas holidays of 1902. Telephony was in its infancy at that time and there were many doubting Thomases. Even these three intrepid communication pioneers were under an intense mental strain until they could put their ideas to the acid test and find out if they worked. To relieve this tension they installed a telephone in Mr. Kelly's meat market; strung a circut to the Post Office about one half block away, and installed a telephone there, and to their great joy they "talked." People came from far and near to witness this marvelous communication achievement. For several days they kept this little system "hot" experiencing the extreme joy of talking to each other over the telephone.

With this experiment terminating successfully they installed telephone toll stations in Thompson and Peterson's Store in Scipio, George's Store in Kanosh, Mr. Kelly's residence, in the old Olsen home and in Bishop Callister's residence in Fillmore, and thus in the wanning hours of 1902 the first commercial telephone system in Millard County was put into operation.

They soon began to realize that their service was just within the county and that they lacked the long distance telegraph service the Western

Union Company had previously given. So accordingly plans were prepared and estimates made for building a line from Fillmore to Oasis and connect with the Western Union which at that time was operating a telegraph office at that place in connection with the railroad company.

At this point Mr. Kelly discovered that with his limited finances he would be unable to carry on both the butcher business and the new telephone business and inasmuch as his experiences had been with livestock, he withdrew from the telephone business selling his interest to the Callisters. The members of this family from Thomas Calliser through his son, Thomas C. Callister, and continuing on through his son, T. Clark Callister and his family, have been pioneers of the communication industry from the date of its advent into the county until the present time. They have a combined service record of more than 300 man years in this important industry.

Under extreme pioneer conditions the program of expansion was carried forward. The line was constructed to Oasis and connection made with the Western Union, thus re-establishing telegraph service. Toll stations were established in Holden, Meadow, Oasis, Deseret and Hinckley, and in connection with the people of Oak City an extension was constructed and a toll station established in that town. Arrangements were made with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company for the extension of its lines and connections were made with this system through its Nephi exchange.

In 1904, the company was incorporated under the name of Millard County Telegraph and Telephone Company. The first officers were: Thomas C. Callister, President and Director; Alice M. Callister, Vice-President and Director; T. Clark Callister, Secretary and Treasurer and Director; George Y. Wallace, Director; D. S. Murray, Director.

The company continued its work of expansion and improvements. A second long distance connection was made with the Bell system near Cove Fort and the old wire purchased from the telegraph company was found to be not fully suitable for telephone service so it was replaced with new and better wire. In December 1907 a line was constructed to the new town of Burtner (now Delta), and in January, 1908, a toll station was established in the new combined office, hotel and residence building of N. S. Bishop, one of the original settlers in this community.

With the connection established with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the two connections with the Bell system, the company was furnished at this early date not only telegraph service but also local and long distance telephone service to all of the populace area of Millard County.

In January, 1909, the West Side Telephone Company, made up of people from Deseret, Hinckley and Oasis, who had recently installed telephones for local use, was organized and physical connections were made between it and the Millard County Telegraph and Telephone Company. The principle organizers of this company were: P. T. Black, Thomas H. Pratt, Dr. W. B. Hamilton, Joseph W. Damron, Jr., John Dewsnup, William Huff and Joseph W. Blake.

In November, 1910, the Peoples Telephone Company was incorporated. This company was made up of stockholders from Leamington and Oak City. They constructed a line from Oak City through Leamington to Silver City where they connected with the Bell Company, and another line to serve part of the farming district known as the Delta North Tract.

The first officers of this compnay were: A. M. Roper, President and Director; Leo Lyman, Vice-President and Director; John Greathouse, Secretary and Director; J. H. Strange, Treasurer and Director; George Finlinson, Manager and Director.

In 1917, in order to give more and better service on the west side of the county, it was decided to consolidate the West Side Telephone Company, the Peoples Telephone Company, and that part of the Millard County Telegraph and Telephone Company's property located in this territory into one operating company. Pursuant to this decision the People Telephone Company on December 24, 1917, increased its capital stock and the other two companies took stock in it for the value of their respective properties.

The officers of the consolidated company were: Joseph T. Finlinson, President and Director; P. T. Black, Vice-President; T. Clark Callister, Manager and Director; T. H. Pratt, Director; Benjamin Kenney, Director; Millie Callister, Secretary and Treasurer.

Continuing this policy of consolidation in order to eliminate duplication and to improve service, in 1930 the Peoples Telephone Company was consolidated with and became a part of the Millard County Telegraph and Telephone Company. Since that date this latter company has continuously served Millard County and parts of Juab County. It now has about 1200 subscribers, or slightly more than one for each eight people residing within the county. It is now operating more than 500 miles of telephone and telegraph toll circuits and, in connection with its connecting companies, is giving communication service to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. It has made extensive application of the latest developments in electronic techniques in the establishment of these long disance toll facilities. This pioneer communication company has a well-trained corps of communication engineers and technicians and is well equipped to keep abreast with all developments in this rapidly improving communication age.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES

BY INEZ B. ALLRED

"She's been poisoned all right," the old cow doctor said, getting to his feet. He poked the dead sides of the swollen cow with his foot. "Tight as a drum! She's been poisoned all right," he repeated.

"I told you so!" yelled an old man, emphasizing his words with a forefinger. "My cow and....."

"Look here," Thomas Cropper gasped and sputtered.

"You killed my cow with your poison weed!" the owner of the cow shouted.

"That's not a weed, it's cow feed!" Thomas snapped.

"It's no need telling us that, Tom. That new-fangled hay of your'n must be a poison weed.

Thomas replied, "Why tha seed came recommended to—"

"To kill cows!" laughed another onlooker. "If she was mine, you'd sure pay fer 'er."

"Oh, he'll pay, all right!" the owner of the cow said, and encouraged by the others, he jumped up and down and shouted, "You'll pay! You'll pay!"

"I'll see you starve first! You turned her in on purpose and it's not the first time."

"You'd better plow the stuff under, Tom," advised another. But Tom insisted, "I'll do nothing of the sort!"

"We'll see that you do! Any man who brings a poison weed into this country will get what's coming to him," they threatened.

Tom's blue eyes snapped as he faced the crowd of men defiantly. They had come to see a cow that was found dead in his yard. News travels fast in a little town, and a dead cow was news in Fillmore in the late sixties. They were all trying to tell him that the cow had been poisoned on a new kind of hay he was trying to grow, and even the quack doctor agreed with them.

Thomas shook his fist at he crowd. "That hay's not poison and this is my lot. You can all get out of here!"

"Boys, you'd better calm down. Let's talk this thing over peaceably," said one of the wiser members of the crowd. This stopped the quarrel, and Thomas led them down the lot to see the patch of lucerne, the first grown in Millard County. He had a passion for gardening and all out-door activity. Ever since reading about a wonderful feed and forage crop for cattle that was being grown with success in California, Thomas had saved to send for some seed, and this little patch of lucerne had been a secret joy for him all summer. Lately he had become so enthusiastic about his success, that he had boasted about this new hay that would make cattle raising profitable for the settler. Now they were trying to tell him that it killed cows.

After the meeting was over, with his ardor for growing lucerne still undampened, he told his wife they mere moving to Deseret. When she asked him why, he told her, "Because if we are going to raise cattle, we must go where we can raise feed for them."

The morning they left, Marianne had a big lump in her throat. She hated leaving the only home she had ever had. After traveling for two days, they reached a place from which they could see a number of adobe houses. This flat, lonely desert, Marianne's heart sank. She turned to Thomas and uttered her first word of complaint, "Oh, if you were ever contented! Why did you ever plant that lucerne!"

"Lucerne!" Thomas snapped. "Some day there'll be lucerne all over this country."

Thomas Cropper lived to harvest many a crop of hay on his farm, and to see the farmers of Millard County become prosperous from selling the lucerne seed that they finally saw the advisability of raising.

PART X

NATIVES OF FILLMORE WHO HAVE LEFT FILLMORE TO FOLLOW THEIR VOCATIONS

Business: Floyd Ashman, Noble Ashman, Neiphi Anderson, Geneva Anderson Rudger Ashby. Rale Ashby, Helen and Fanny Allen, Mabel Anderson, the James Anderson family, Sadie D. Anderson, Stella Speakman Allen, Elva Carling Abraham, Jennie Mac Ashby, Stanley, Erma and Ethel Anderson, Rita Wise Anderson, Charles and Marinus Beauregard, Hyrum Brunson, Nathaniel Baldwin.

Virgil and Clark Baldwin, Osborne and Lionel Brunson, Lewis, Myrtle, Max and Ellsworth and Brandon Brunson, Lucille G. Brough, Laura and Florence Giles Brough, Donald, Eliza, and Lyman Bartholomew, Merodean Huntsman Bunker, William and Keith Bunker, Echo Iverson Blake, Jane Nichols Bradshaw, Jeanne Trimble Beutler, Leo Beckwith, Ernest and Ervin Brunson, Eugene Black, Lillian Sorenson Bridges, Herman Bridges, Isaac Carling, George, Carrie, and Clara Carling.

Nelson, Fred and Ben Cooper, Arthur and Flora Cooper, Ann Carling, Junius Carling, Chlora and Rena Carling, Remola Carling, Erva Carling Childs, Vera Carling, Ira, Ernest, and Cal Clotheir, Faye, May, Madge and Dawn Cluff, Ramon Day Chick, Mack Carling, Leland and Ralph Carling, Kelly Cooper, Virginia Scottern Carter, Verda Dearden Crites.

Walter A. Day, Daniel Day, Helen Greenwood Derrick, Williard and Jesse Day, Erwin, Alexander and Dolly Day, John, Merrill, Della and Geniel Dame, Parley Day, Carl H. Day, June Day, Elmer, Annie, James, Douglas, Lyman, Faye, Cleo, and Elaine Day, Naomi Day, Evan Day, Fern Warner Dorrity, Marvin and Kenneth Davies, Alice and Bertha Davies, Venita Ray Day.

Eda Rogers Eldredge, Nina Mitchell Eastman.

Charles, Zilla and LaVear Frampton, Patsy Farnsworth, Margaret Farnsworth, Ira Frampton, Giles Frampton, Milton Frampton, Adelaide and Nell Frampton, Vernon, Giles, and Camille Frampton, Grant Fisher, Dean and Margie Stevens Fisher, Lois and Kathleen Frampton, Helen Stevens Fitzpatrick, Nell Peterson Foote.

Jesse Giles, Sam Greenwood, Marion, Lois Genieve and Phyllis Greenwood, Grover Giles, Forest and Robert Giles, Annie, Veleta, and Maggie Giles, Edwin Greenway, Steven Greenway family, Ephraim Gull, Jesse Giles, Francis Rogers Green, Evadeane John Gray, Elaine Melville Goddard.

Norma, LaPreal, Gene, Enid and Leora Hanson, Alma Hanson, Elmer Hatton, Ruth Hatton, William T. Hatton, Genevieve Higgins, Nelda and Afton Huntsman, Pearl, Eva, Edith, Huntsman, Lafayette Holbrook, Faye Holbrook, Dolly Greenwood Horn, LeRoy Huntsman, Florence Speakman Hobson, Clara Holbrook, Bill Hanson, Evan Hanson, Devere Hanson, Venice Hanson, Sarah Hinckley, Vera Day Huntsman, Esther Huntsman, Carl and Roy Huntsman, Ross Huntsman, Roy Holbrook, Lincoln Holbrook, Leland Hanson, Larry Huntsman.

Neils Iverson, Hattie Carling Ivie.

John and Seraph Jackson, Junius Jackson, Gloria Jackson, Eleanor McBride Jones, Alfred Jordan.

Volny King, John King, Elmer King, Dan Kimball, Madeleine and Remola Kelly, Hattie G. Kimball, Dan, Kermit, and Eugene Kelly. Wallace E., Lincoln G. Kelly, Harvey and Katie King, Erma King, Robert, Eloise, and Lilace King, Fern Speakman Kimball, Frank Kelly, Veda Earl and Ray Kenney.

Susan Lyman, Waldo Lyman, Florence Lyman, Vera Huntsman Laver.

Hyrum Mace, Edward Mace, Fred Mace, Hilbert, Don and Fred Melville, Ruben, Rhoda, Lincoln, and Roy Melville, Charles McBride, Dan McBride, Clark McBride, Nellie Croft McBride, Maureen Day Myrick, Frank Merrill, Ervin Merrill, Jerry Millgate, Jane and Katie Millgate, Elsie and Floyd Matsen, Grover Melville, Florence Huntsman Meeks, Zola Trimble McCall, Lucille Ashman Murdock, Clara Bridges Melville, Harvey Melville.

Ernest Nichols, Lesly Nichols, Laura Colgrove Nichols, Carl Nichols, William and Eliza Nichols, Jane and Mary Nichols, Chloe and Floe Nichols, Newton Noyes, Lucian Noyes, Shirlene Davies Nichol, Bonnie Dame Nelson, Lizzie Nichols, Will and Alice Nichols.

Edwin, Frank, Culbert L., Emmett, Bertha, and Ethel Olsen, Leora, Portia, Olive and Dan Olsen, Alton and Clarence Lee Owens, Golda Seguine Owens, Marion Owens, Glennis Carling Oldroyd.

Eldon and Olive Partridge, Ronald Partridge, Carol and Beth Partridge, Etheline Beauregard Parks, Fawn Rowley Poulsen, Newel, Charles, June, Reva, Nina Payne, Leon, and Ruth Peterson, Carl Peterson, Donald Payne, LeGrande, Wendell, and Carol Payne, William and Carrie Payne, Clifton

Peterson, Victor Peterson, Lucille Peterson, LaPreal Hanson Palmer, Mack Payne, Della Payne, Velma Peterson Poulson.

Julian, Kenneth, and John Rasmussen, Gwendolyn, Shirley, Melba, Roween, and Louise Rasmussen, Irene Rasmussen, Dora and Teen Rasmussen, Pratt and Elmeda Robison, Armorel and Helen Giles Reese, Paul Robison, Easton Robison, Irene Rasmussen, Parker Robison, Stanford Robison, Aseneth and Ruby Robison, Van Rowley, Bill Rowley, Charles Ray, Emerson Ray, Carmen Ray, Josie Greenwood Ray, Max Rogers, Albert, Dora, Marion, Max, R. L., and Phil Robison, Francis Rowley, Harris, Lewis and Mark Rasmussen, Delores Warner Rollins, Prudence Carling Robinson, Clarence Robison, Rolf Robison, Laura Peterson, Nolan Robison, Calvin Ray, Kay Robison.

Charles, Lewis, Lorenzo, David, Daniel, John, and Park Smith, Esta Webb Sorenson and boys, Ben Speakman, Lyman Speakman, Farrell and Jay Speakman, Morris Starley, Rulon and Reid Starley, Dean Starley, Tom and Claude Starley, Carolyn Stevens, Frankie Stewart, Edmund and George Swallow, Eugene Swallow, Dean Starley, Carol Rowley Swallow, Reid and Melvin Stott, Vera and Ruth Stott, Ruth Warner Stevens, Anna Wood Snow, Susie Huntsman Strange, Norma Hanson Sonne, Enid Hanson Sonne, Ada Davies Smith, Clara, Mary Jane, Erma Shaw.

Dale Tomkinson, Evelyn Trimble.

LaVern Peterson Vincent.

Joy Black Wood, Kathleen Kelly Watts, Raymond Warner, Marian Warner, Mary Warner, Lute and Ellen Kelly Wade, Ludean, Beth, and Mary Janice Wade, Iris Warner, Coleen Day Warner, Bert Warner, Roland and Ward Warner, Clare Warner, Floyd and Claudia Warner, Bertha Warner, Meldon Warner, Brent Warner, Don and Darlene Robins Warner, Lane Wilcken, Rex and Evan Warner, Norma Greenwood Whitmore, Blonda Wixom, Nell Wixom, Arnold, Elmer, and Reynall William, Annie Williams, Era, Oneta and Verda Williams, Afton Greenwood Young, May Peterson Young, Noreen Ray Winters.

EDUCATION: Albert J. Ashman, Harold and Merlin Ashman, Thera Speakman Ashman, Catherine and Mabel Anderson, Joseph F. Anderson, J. C., Dean, and Zola Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Elson Ashman, Elinor McBride Archer, Lora Carling Anderson, Henry Anderson.

Rubye Bartholomew, Helen Brunson, Nora Brunson, Marilyn Brunson, Dewey Bartholomew, Betty Brunson, Myrtle Brunson, Salome K. Barnes, Eva Melville Brown, Agnes Partridge Black, Florence Warner Beard, Leah Paxton Black, Rodney Brown, Bertha Peterson Bement.

Otis Carling, George and Emily Cooper, Lula Carling Clay, Betty Brunson Conrad.

Bert Day, Thelma Wixom Dutson, Dr. J. Francis Day, Katie M. Day, Christine Davies, Jake Davies, Chloe Day, Hazel Beauregard Day, Kathleen Davies.

Florence Robison Ellison.

Afton Fisher, Grant Fisher.

Elaine Wood Gordon, Beverly Davies Groesbeck, Kate Cooper Gee, Amy Cooper Gee, Elaine Hatton, LaRae Hatton, Reed Higgins, Eugene Higgins, Blaine Huntsman, Carman Huntsman, Mabel Stewart Harry, Bryant S. Hinckley, Edwin Hinckley, Samuel Hinckley, Sarah Hinckley, Lucian Hinckley, Rose Robison Hinckley, Chloe Black Hilton, Daisy V. Hanson, Don Holbrook, Ferris Ashman Hales, Fern Melville Holdaway.

Ella Robison Jacobs.

Viola and Irene Kelly, Arthur King, Zina Robison Kirkham, Hattie Greenwood Kimball.

Reed Lambert, Rulan Melville.

George and Melissa Olsen.

Josie Robison Pack, Agnes Partridge, Delilah, Evelyn, Edna, Thelma, and Alberta Peterson, Daila Day Paxton.

Phil Robison, Clarence Robison, Francis Rasmussen, Linda and Carrie Robison, Armorel Giles Reese, Sadie Rogers, Christine Rogers, Irene Rasmussen, Byron Ray.

Anna Stevens, Bertha Starley Stevenson, Lillia Beauregard Smart, Helene Smart, Beth Stevens, Florice Wixom Sanford, Savalla Partridge Sanford, Marcus Sorenson, Jean Hanson Stephenson, Ada B. Starley.

Culbert Trimble, Junior Trimble, Lila Wixom Terry, Leora Hatton Thornton.

Florence Rasmussen Walten, Geneva Kelly Winters.

PUBLIC SERVICE: Boyd and Mack Beeston, Wells Black, Joseph Carling, Nelson Cooper, Russell Hatton, Wells Hatton, Vera Day Huntsman, LeRoy Holbrook, Bill Iverson, Howard Iverson, Elvon Jackson, Jake and Carol Peterson Rogers, Melville Trimble, Vera Deane Wilson Feight, Athens Day MacGregor, George Huntsman, Dwight Huntsman, Bill Rowley, Alva Swallow, LeGrande Payne, Devere Hanson.

LAW: William H. King, Samuel King, Willard Hanson, John M. Hanson, James Alec Melville, W. W. Ray, Willard R. Huntsman, Grover Giles, Lawrence Huntsman, Nelson Day, Lafayette Huntsman, William Harvey King, Claud King, Robert King.

PUBLISHERS: Alfred Owens, Harold and

Frank Mountford, Frank and Dewey Gaisford.

VETERINARY SURGEONS: Dr. Claude Starley.

ENGINEERS: Richard R. Lyman, Orlando Huntsman, Tommy Ivory, Tom Smart, Sterling Rasmussen, Ted Rogers, Theodore Rogers, Ray Partridge.

ARTISTS: Donald Beauregard, Alice Merrill Horn, Mark Bartholomew, Donna Day Clare, Myrtle Smith, Elaine Stephenson.

OPTICIANS: Dr. Lad Day.

NURSES: Fairy Robison Mitchell, Evelyn Robison, Alda Robison, Vernell Robison, May Day Ogle, Margaret Warner Neilson, Margaret Trimble Jorgenson, Rae Beauregard Schumacher, Bessie Warner, and Alene Warner, Wilna and Eldula Wixom, Ella Rasmussen, Jessie Huntsman Mazzeo, Nellie Peterson, Adeline Smith, Margie Johnson, Rita Stott, Rayma Rowley Cline, Evelyn Brunson, Gladys Anderson.

NATIONAL SCOUT WORK: Grant Mace.

DIETICIAN: Ferris Ashman.

WRITERS: Clinton D. Ray, Bryant S. Hinckley, Ray Hanson Rice, Nona H. Brown.

FORESTRY: E. Vance Day, Vaughn Speakman.

PHARMACISTS: Gene Speakman, Glade R. Day.

DENTISTS. Dr. Clyde F. Brunson, Dr. Joel R. Black, Dr. Milton Hatton, Dr. Rodney Brown.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS: Dr. Geo. Robison, Dr. Collier Robison, Dr. Elmer Hinckley, Dr. Beniamin W. Black, Dr. Newton Jackson, Dr. Albert N. Hanson, Dr. Frank Noyes, Dr. Duane Callister, Dr. Weir Stevens. Dr. R. B. Anderson.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE: George M. Hanson.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL FRATERNITY: Daily Day Paxton is the only native of Fillmore who has been initiated into membership of Phi Beta Kappa. This oldest of Educational fraternities only admits to membership, scholars of highest standing, members of graduating classes who have maintained an average of 2.5 out of a possible 3, all through college. "Its Golden Key badge is a coveted award of American college life.'

MISCELLANEOUS: Eliza Mitchell Smith, Ralph and Leland Carling, Laura and Florence Brough, Robert, James and Ted Davies, Ethel Davies Sorenson, Helen Giles Reese, Ward, May, Dee, and Lee Liddell, Ina Trimble Chase, Glen, Winnie, Wilmer, and Davies Trimble, Florence and Blanche Wade Trimble, Myrtle Wade Stowe, Stella Wade William Wade, Mabel Wade Smith, Merodean Smith, Iris Smith, Leman, Lyman, Highly, Nelda, Grant, Hilton and Ora Viele, Lois Viele, Dan Wade, Josie and Louella Wade, Mame and Carlyle Huntsman, Esther Huntsman, Hazel Wade Holt, Edith Warner Cummings, Beth Warner, Leda Warner Kesler, Nell Huntsman, Ross Huntsman.

Ina Huntsman Nelson, Charles, Harriet, James, George, Marion, and Alice Turner, Frank and Ervin Merrill, Kathleen Kelly Watts, Kathleen Robison Huntsman, Ruth Hatton, Ruth Melville Black, Myrtle Hatton, Elmer Hatton, Blanche, and Rita Carlson, Clint, Carlson, Nell Wixom, Laura Bottomfield Dearden, John, Leland, Wayne, Maxon, and Vern Thornton, Fontella Thornton, Winters, Vada Thornton Davies, Wanda Thornton Ersplamer, Nettie Thornton Blessing, Emelina Thornton Palmer, Nell Beeston Brunson, LaRue Brunson, William and Catherine Beeston Trimble, Robert and Martha Seguine, Coleen Brunson Allbrand, Arris, Janet, Bonnie Brunson, Jennie, Mat and Nelson Melville, Lily Rowley, Nell, Tim and Grace Douglas, Mary, Susan, Sylvia and Luela Baldwin, Charles and Manda Peterson Cummings.



Orange Warner	Mary E. Tyler Warner	Worthy Franklin	Sarah Elizabeth Bridges	Hans Rasmussen
Theodore Rogers	Hannah Jones Rogers	Henry Davies	Sarah Bolton Davies	Albert Robison
Charley (Brick) Robison	Henry Robison	Helen Mar Callister	Emma Burbridge Hoyt	Alonzo F. Robison
Henrietta Powell	James Huntsman	Almon Robison	Elizabeth Buxton Partridge	Hannah Sorenson Hanson



Loren E. Kenney	Amacsa Lyman	Alvin Robison	Mary Carmichael Kelly	Hans Rasmussen
Francis Beauregard Huntsman	Katherine Carling Brunson	Sarah Clayton Partridge	Ellen Kenney Beeston	Willis Eugene Robison
Henry Robison	John T. Ashman	Lucretia Robison Owens	Lillia Andre Robison	Chandler Holbrook
John A. Ray	Allen Russell	Anna K. Sorenson Beauregard	Medora Gibbs Mellville	Adelia Robison Lyman



Christian Peter Beauregard	Thomas Rice King	Matilda Robison King	Joseph Robison	Lucretia Hancock Robison
William Payne	Laura McBride Payne	John and Elizabeth Everett Nichols	James Starley	Mary Jepp Starley
Erasmus Martin Hanson	Carolyn Christensen Hanson	Reuben McBride	Mary Ann McBride	Abraham Carling
Ann Ashman Carling	Henry J. McCullough	Helen Mar Callister McCullough	Edward Davies, Sr.	Augusta Beauregart Davies



Peter Robison

Ann Wild Ashman

Benjamin H. Robison

James Clark Owens

Salina Robison

William Newton McBride

Susan Turner Robison

John Powell

Catherine Felshaw McBride

Lavina Dame

Fannie Chamberlain Powell

James King

John Ashman

Isabelle Neil King

Lucinda Dame

L. D. S. History

BY ISABEL C. BRUNSON

In submitting this L. D. S. Church History of Fillmore and Millard Stake, I desire to express appreciation to Millard Stake Clerk, Reid M. Mitchell, to Brothers Lund and Olson of the Church Historian's Office, for their granting access to the records; also to my husband P. Lorenzo Brunson for his help in securing dates, and to my daughter Marjorie for her assistance in typing the manuscript, and to all those who have rendered assistance.

It is a regrettable fact that due to lack of space, many of the names of those who merit a place in this history fail to appear. It is true that many of the teachers and other assistants in the various organizations may have labored longer and more diligently than many of those whose names appear at the head of the organizations.

This history is incomplete, because of the fact that many of the records are missing. There is a possibility that in the beginning no records were made, or if they were made, they were not preserved. Many of them are missing because of someone's failure to consign them to the proper place for preservation.

ISABEL C. BRUNSON

For weeks I searched in silence
For their records worn and old,
The items that I garnered
Were to me like grains of gold;

They spoke from out the pages
As I read their histories o'er,
'Twas like a happy greeting
From a long forgotten shore;

I saw familiar faces
On the pages that I read,
I sensed immortal music
From the voices of the dead.

FILLMORE WARDS

(Information gleaned from original minute books and from L. D. S. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah and other reliable sources.)

In 1851 when Fillmore was first settled, Anson Call presided as president of the colony during the first three winters, with Thomas R. King and Peter Robison as counselors. Call moved away and was succeeded as president of the colony by John A. Ray, who retained the same counselors.

"Sunday, November 2, 1851 meeting was held in Brother Bartholomew's tent" (Volney King)

At that time Fillmore ward comprised all of the city of Fillmore, with a membership of 304 souls. The town remained as one ward until July 22, 1877, when it was divided into two wards.

All that portion of town lying south of Center Street was known as Fillmore South ward. All that portion lying north of Center Street was called Fillmore North ward. Joseph D. Smith served as bishop of Fillmore South ward and Alexander Melville as bishop of the Fillmore North ward. However, this division was of short duration and according to original minutes the wards were re-united in about 1880. J. D. Smith continued as bishop of Fillmore with Alexander Melville as first counselor.

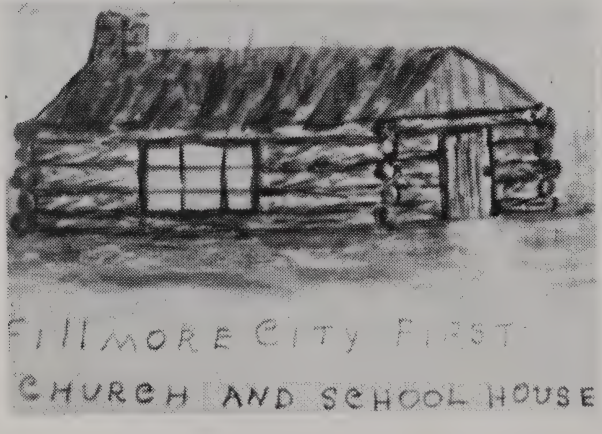
In 1878 at a conference held in Fillmore, the names of the wards were changed and the Fillmore North ward was given the name of Fillmore Second ward; Fillmore South ward was given the name of Fillmore First ward.

On May 26, 1878 the membership of Fillmore First ward numbered 399 souls—85 families. Fillmore Second ward membership numbered 250 souls—53 families.

In the year 1896 there was a scarcity of bread stuff in Fillmore, and much sickness prevailed among the people. The disease was in the form of disentary from which people were dying, and flour was the thing needed to combat the disease. At a fast meeting held on Thursday, April 1, 1869, the people were advised to share their bread stuff with those who were destitute.

According to Volney King's History of Millard County in "Humanities Review" the following incidents occured in Fillmore in 1869: A branch School of the Prophets was organized; bishops were appointed to preside over the different wards of Millard Stake; Pioneer Day was celebrated under a bowery; Joseph F. Smith, Amos Neff and Thomas Taylor visited Fillmore in the interest of Home industry and Domestic Economy; a gala day was sponsored by the Sunday School, when a program was conducted, prizes given, a public dinner was served and a dance concluded the program; July 18, 1869; two distinguished visitors came to Fillmore, David and Alexander Smith, sons of the Prophet Joseph Smith and members of the Josephite Church.

Since the beginning of the settlement the people of Fillmore have built five churches. The first church was the first building built after the arrival of the saints in the fall of 1851, and it served as church and school. It was constructed of cottonwood logs, with a dirt roof and no floor. It was built within the fort and located on the banks of Chalk Creek, about 150



Fillmore's first school house and church.

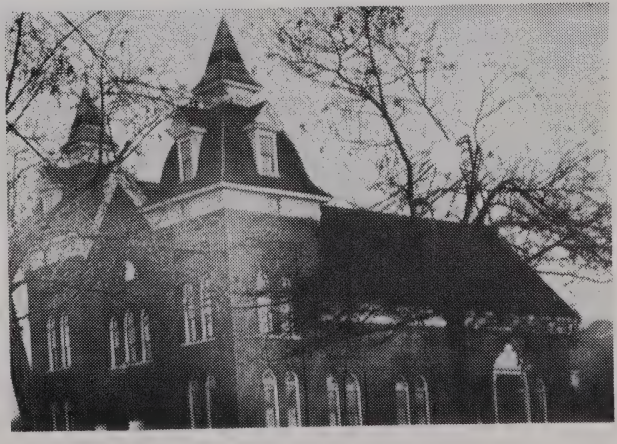


The Old Adobe Meeting house was the second church built in Fillmore. It was in use from 1854-1900 as church and amusement hall combined.

yards east of highway 91 on the north side of First North Street. Anson Call says that they built a school house within fifteen days after their arrival, while Volney King tells us that the school house was ready for occupancy by the 22nd day of December, 1851 and that school began on that day with 22 pupils present.

The second church that was built in Fillmore was locally known as the Old Adobe Meeting House. This house was 30 by 30 feet in dimensions and according to John A. Ray, was in the process of construction December 21, 1854, while in Volney King's Journal, he states that the first public meeting was held in this house March 4, 1854. The building was intended to serve as church, school, amusement hall combined, and for many years served the purpose for which it was intended.

On May 6, 1871 a mass meeting was called at 5:30 p.m. in Fillmore to consider the advisability of building a meeting house. On motion of Edward



The Third L. D. S. Church built in Fillmore. Dedicated. August 2, 1908. It was burned August 14, 1926.

Partridge it was decided to build a house 45 by 75 feet, outside measurements, with a vestry 20 feet square; the building to be two stories high; the main building to be high enough to support a gallery on three sides; the foundation to be built of red sandstone and the walls of red brick; and with a seating capacity of 800. The foundation of this church was completed and left standing for a number of years because the people could not agree on a site on which to build it.

April 5, 1896 Bishop Thomas C. Callister called for a vote of the people to determine whether they favored building a church. The majority of the people voted in the affirmative and work of scraping and plowing began April 17, 1896 and on June 14 of the same year the bishop made announcement that the rock for the meeting house was quarried and expressed a desire for men and teams to work hauling rock during the following week. (This must refer to the building which was started in 1871.)

Finally, the story of the dedication of this church went on record as having taken place August 2, 1908. The dedicatory prayer was offered on Sunday afternoon by Elder Joseph F. Smith. Millard Stake Conference was held in this building with a record crowd in attendance. Those present on the stand at the conference were Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund and F. M. Lyman of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, with Alonzo A. Hinckley, president of Millard Stake and his counselors, Fredrick R. Lyman and Orvil L. Thompson.

Building this church had been a long, hard struggle for the people and they looked upon their accomplishment with a great deal of pride and satisfaction. They had exerted every conceivable effort to complete the building. Men of the town donated cash, teams and labor. Patriarch John Ashman and Theodore Rogers accepted the task of soliciting for financial aid to complete the project and these two sturdy men labored unceasingly for the cause.

The Relief Society sisters labored long and hard to put over dances, bazaars and dinners and in making and selling quilts and doing many other things to get means to apply on the buildings. Men of the town furnished wagons and teams, hauled lumber and did whatever was necessary to promote the cause. Other organizations contributed and by the time the building was ready for occupancy there was scarcely a person in town, Mormon or non-Mormon, who had not contributed.

Lorenzo Smith was the first returned missionary to report in this church. He spoke in 1908.

The people continued to enjoy the church until August 14, 1926 when Vern Bartholomew's hall was burned. A canyon breeze from the east carried the fire to the church building which was situated on the west side of the hall, and in a short time it was a mass of charred ruins and the people were deprived of a suitable place in which to worship God.

In 1864 William Beeston was called to Fillmore by Brigham Young to take over the music of the ward. Upon his arrival he organized a ward choir. Fillmore Ward Choir, with William Beeston as leader and Alexander Fortie as assistant saved their nickles and dimes and with them purchased a new organ for the church. As is characteristic of the saints, although



Fillmore Pioneer Choir

these members, many of them charter members, were declining in years, many already having passed on, and those who still remained, knew that they could not carry on as choir members any longer, yet they were happy in the thought that those who followed after them in choir work would reap the benefit of the organ.



Dan Olson and his violin, William Beeston Organ. Museum, Fillmore.

The example set by this group of singers, by their devotion to public service would be difficult to excel. Thursday night of each week was the time set aside for choir practice, and was observed as such for over forty years. There were no paved sidewalks or graded street crossings and they would walk through slush and mud in spring and through deep snows in winter to get to practice. Nothing except a reasonable excuse justified one in remaining away. Some of the members of this choir served for over forty years. They sang at church every Sunday, at all funerals, on patriotic programs, and in fact all special occasions and many times were called to other towns to sing. They received an invitation to sing at the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, April 6, 1893. They contributed richly to the artistic and cultural phase of life in the wilderness.

On November 14, 1920 Fillmore was again divided into two wards. All territory lying north of Center Street was given the name of Fillmore Second ward and all territory lying south of Center Street was called Fillmore ward. Joseph F. Anderson was ordained bishop of Fillmore Second ward and Parker P. Robison was made bishop of Fillmore ward. The two wards occupied the same church for a time, but this procedure proved unsatisfactory, and after a short time the Fillmore Second ward met in the Seminary building, the Relief Society hall and in Vern Bartholomew's dance hall. The Fillmore ward continued to operate in the church until it was burned.

The people of Fillmore were then confronted with the task of building two churches and with eloquence they arose to the situation. Both wards began to make plans to erect a church and both began to execute their plans at about the same time. On August 26, 1926, the people of Fillmore ward voted to build a church in connection with an amusement hall. Work was immediately started and on September 5, 1926 the bishop anounced that a church and amusement hall would be built through financial aid from the church and donations from the people. The building was completed in May of 1927. It was dedicated by President Heber J. Grant, May 29, 1927. It was of brick construction and consisted of a chapel with a seating capacity of 200, a bishop's office room, an amusement hall with a seating capacity of 500, a stake president's room, a Relief Society room, a kitchen, seven class rooms, a baptismal font, lavatories, fire-proof vault, supply room and furnace room.

The Fillmore ward had a membership of 696 souls, December 31, 1930.



Fillmore First ward Church was the fourth church built in Fillmore. It was dedicated May 29, 1927 by Heber J. Grant.

The Fillmore Second ward church was built through financial aid from the church and volunteer labor and donations from ward members. It consisted of an amusement hall (which was also to be used as a chapel), a Relief Society room, a kitchen, bishop's office room, seven class rooms, baptismal font, lavatories, supply room and a furnace room. This building was dedicated June 3, 1928 by Elder Stephen L. Richards.

The church has always sponsored the Twenty-fourth of July celebrations in Fillmore and scores of successful programs have been carried out on that day.



Fillmore Second ward Church was fifth church built in Fillmore; this church was dedicated June 3, 1928 by Elder Stephen L. Richards.

From Volney King's History of Millard County, Volume 1, October, 1947, page 389 we read:

"Thursday, July 23rd, 1868, a fine liberty pole, ninety feet long spliced and framed by Mr. William Gibbs was raised in the center of the Public Square at Fillmore which amid hearty cheers and music by the brass band the stars and stripes of our national flag was raised. July 24th and the following program, was the order of the day.

A salute of twenty-one guns and hoisting of National Colors at sunrise by Captain Joseph Pugmire's company of infantry and amid music by Daniel Olson brass band; citizens and school met at city hall and at 9:30 a.m.

in the following order under the direction of Marshal of the Day R. A. McBride:

Music by Dan Olson's band; President Thomas Callister and Orator of the Day, Andrew Henry; members of Zions Camp Pioneers and members of Mormon Battalion; committee of arrangements; Relief Society officers; ward choir; fathers and mothers in Israel; twelve young men representing the strength of Israel; twelve young ladies dressed in white representing the beauty of Zion; juvenile choir in charge of John Dutson; Sunday School in care of teachers; citizens and friends; procession marched to state house 9:30 a.m.; house called to order by Marshal of the Day; music by brass band; singing by choir; prayer by Chaplain Reuben McBride; singing by juvenile choir; oration by A. Henry orator of the day; music by brass band; song by John Kelley and Lizzie Henry; speech by Thomas Callister; music by brass band; patriotic song by John Dutson and juvenile choir; reminiscences of Mormon Battalion by M. J. Shelton; music by brass band; singing by trio, "Anchors Aweigh," by John Cooper, Caroline Dutson and Annie Carling; regular and volunteer toasts; singing by choir; benediction by chaplain.

The day's celebration ended with a grand ball commencing at 4 p.m. in the State House where the floor managers were William King and J. C. Owens; the door-keepers were James Starley and William Stokes; committee of arrangements, Edward Partridge, F. M. Lyman, John Kelly, Alex Melville, and Gabriel Huntsman."

Many wedding receptions have been held in the two ward churches in recent years. June 18, 1934, John J. and Elizabeth Payne Starley, celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in Fillmore ward amusement hall. A program was rendered and refreshments were served to appoximately 175 guests. Dancing was enjoyed to the music of William Citchley, Delbert Clothier and Edward Brunson.

March 11, 1937 Peter and Altana McCullough Brunson celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in Fillmore ward amusement hall. A banquet was served at 1:00 p.m. to the immediate family, relatives and close friends. A program was rendered in the evening and light refreshments were served.

From the beginning of the settlement until April 6, 1855 Noah Willis Bartholomew acted as bishop of Fillmore ward.

December 26, 1866 the Elders residing in Fillmore were organized for the purpose of holding meetings. John Ashman was made president of the Quorum.

President Thomas Callister organized the lesser priesthood at Fillmore February 21, 1867 with John Dewsnup as president. A quorum of Deacons was organized in Fillmore as early as 1877, but no minutes have been preserved from an earlier date than April 23, 1897. In 1867 John Ashman organized the lesser priesthood in Millard County under the direction of Thomas Callister.

In 1872 the people of Fillmore ward donated liberally to the St. George Temple.

In 1876 George A. Smith and Erastus Snow visited Fillmore and gave instructions regarding the United Order, and 50 out of 75 men voted to enter into the Order.

In 1881 quarterly conference was held in Fillmore in a bowery. F. M. Lyman and John H. Smith were present.

In 1885 a church academy was established at Fillmore, known as Millard Stake Academy with 80 students in attendance. On August 24, 1885 a board of directors was elected. The members were Ira N. Hinckley, Joseph V. Robison, Thomas C. Callister, D. R. Stevens and J. S. Black. Christian Anderson was secretary and Joseph L. Robison as treasurer. On November 2, 1885 school began. This academy had been talked of since 1878 when Karl G. Maeser visited Fillmore and the other settlements in the interest of education. It was the first academy in Zion, and was conducted in the upstairs room of the old County Court House, also in the Tithing office which is now used as the telephone office, and in the State House. Alma Greenwood was the first principal of the academy and Electia Curtis was assistant teacher.

In 1886 a "Polysophical Society" was effected and functioned within the school and many interesting and educational programs were presented. The school was discontinued after eight years.

February 24, 1889 conference was held at Scipio with Allen Russell presiding as stake presidency and clerk. All officials were at the time in hiding because of the crusade against polygamy.

On August 26, 1889 excellent music was rendered in conference by Fillmore ward choir.

On January 6, 1896, the people of Fillmore met in the meeting house at 10:30 a.m. in compliance with the request of President Woodrow Wilson, that a Peace Day and special prayer service be conducted in all churches in the United States; Fillmore complied. The church was decorated with the stars and stripes and a special peace prayer was offered.

August 25, 1899 the Fillmore ward gave a Welcome Home Reception for William Aldrich, a volunteer in the Spanish-American War. A parade took place in the morning, a program in the afternoon and a military ball in the evening.



Junior High School used by LDS Church after chapel burned in 1926.

The old adobe meeting house, which stood on the banks of Chalk Creek between Center Street and First North Streets in Fillmore, served as a meeting house for the saints until 1900, when the Central School building was completed and the church was given access to this building. The church

functioned in this building, which is located on the south side of the public square, just east of the Little Rock school house, until a church was built on the northwest corner of the public square.

At the close of the nineteenth century there were three Deacon quorums in Fillmore but no minutes are available to show who the officers were.

John Ashman presided over the Deacons of Fillmore for many years. One of the highlights of each year was the Deacons' Dance and Party which he sponsored. The parties took place in the Old Adobe Meeting House and also in the tithing office.

August 4, 1946, the Fillmore wards were again divided and all territory lying south of First South and east of First West Street comprised Fillmore First ward; all territory lying north of First South and east of Second West Street was designated as Fillmore Second ward; the remaining portion of Fillmore City was known as Fillmore Third ward. Von B. Taylor was ordained bishop of Fillmore First ward; Milton A. Melville, bishop of Fillmore Second ward; and D. LaMoyne Melville, bishop of Fillmore Third ward. These three men are still serving at the present time. (January, 1951)

January, 1951, membership of Fillmore First ward was 485 souls, 128 families; Fillmore Second ward was 464 souls, 143 families; Fillmore Third ward was 575 souls, 157 families.

In 1947 a mammoth centennial program was sponsored by the State of Utah and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and parts of the program were sent out from Salt Lake City to the outlying wards of the church. Fillmore received her share of the entertainment.

Fillmore conducted a three-day celebration consisting of parades, programs, horse shows, horse races, displays, etc.

During the celebration, Frank Rasmussen presented an original pageant, "Up to the Sacred Mountains." The performance took place in front of the grandstand on the Millard high school campus. A huge audience attended for two evenings.

Isabel C. Brunson recited the following original verses as a part of the pageant upon that occasion.

ROMANCE IN THE ROCKIES

BY ISABEL C. BRUNSON

The flocks were safely gathered,
In the corral across the hill;
Save for the roar of Chalk Creek,
The cool summer night was still.

While Abraham was sleeping
On the mountain's hazy height,
In dreams he saw a picture
Of a fairyland at night.

And there amid the grandeur,
Just as plain as plain could be,
He saw a fair young maiden
Who was soon his wife to be.

He listened to her singing
Through the pine trees dark and tall,
As she tarried in the moonlight
By a restless waterfall.

He fancied he could hear her,
In a low, sweet melody
Singing, "Gentle Annie"
And, "The Cottage by the Sea."

Her gown was neatly fashioned
Of a filmy blue so rare;
A million sparkling dewdrops
Clung to her soft brown hair.

Away in far-off England,
Where the factory whistles blow,
This maid was toiling, toiling,
This maid of long ago.

Since but a child of six years,
She had worked incessantly,
From early morn till evening
In a noisy lace factory.

She'd heard a thrilling story
Of the Mormons 'way out West.
Adventure, hope, and longing,
Had filled her with great unrest.

She'd saved her meager earnings,
Had laid them away upstairs.
She'd plan to make the journey;
They'd answer to pay the fares.

Day after Easter Sunday,
On the John J. Boyd she'd sail.
One with the faith that she had
The Father could never fail.

She's now seen sixteen summers,
Was tired of her weary task,
Though life an a land of freedom
Seemed greater than Ann could ask.

But when the fog had lifted,
She sailed on a sea of blue,
Off to her land of promise,
Where the meadows drip with dew.

On June the first she landed,
On soil God designed to be
Land choice above all others,
Our America the free.

Abe went to fill a mission
In the fall of sixty-two,
Took ox team and wagon
Just to bring the good Saints through.

One day while on this mission,
The dream of his youth came true,
He met his gentle Annie,
On the plains as they came through.

He knew when first he saw her
Rosy cheeks, eyes' radiant beams,
That she was the fulfillment
Of his fairyland of dreams.

He often re-assured her
That his love would never fail,
While plucking pinks and paintbrush,
Along the Mormon trail.

One night beside the campfire,
In this western wonderland,
To Abe, the teamster tall and blond,
Ann pledged her heart and hand.

In Autumn time they married,
And they built a cozy nest,
And filled their niche in making
Sacred, heartthrobs of the West.

BISHOPS OF FILLMORE WARD

Noah Willis Bartholomew

Son of Jehiel and Jerusha Maltbie Bartholomew, born April 1, 1808, Dryden, New York. First Bishop of Fillmore, 1851-55.

Married Miranda Catlin, 1828, Their children: Emily, George W., Lewis L., Nelson, Willis, Lyman and Miranda.

Married Mary Attana Catlin. Their children: Matilda, Edwin, Noah, Laura, and Don Alonzo.

Died August 1, 1876 at Fillmore, Utah

Lewis Brunson

Son of Seymour and Harriet Gould Brunson, born January 27, 1831, at Mantua, Portage County, Ohio. Bishop of Fillmore 1855-61; filled mission to States 1861-62; High Councilman and president of High Priest's Quorum in Millard Stake.

Married Amanda Louisa Park. Their children: Mary Louisa, Joseph Lewis, Harriet Matilda, Adeline, George Cannon, and Peter Lorenzo.

Married LaMira Mace 1857. Their children: Seymour L., Reuben E., Arthur M., Hyrum, Daniel, Clarilla and Harvey.


Lewis Brunson
Edward Partridge
Alexander Melville
Thomas C Callister
Christian Anderson
Frank H Partridge
Almon D Robison
Rufus Dix
Parker P Robison
Joseph F Anderson
Don C Wixom
Burton K Farnsworth
M Claude Robins
P Lorenzo Brunson
Henry E Hatton
Roy Dee Olpin
D LaMoyne Melville
Von B Taylor
Milton A Melville
Bishops of Fillmore
1851–1951
Portraits gathered and assembled
by
Isabel C Brunson
Historian of Old Mill Camp DUP
Photographic Work by LaMar Brunson
Printing by RuJean R Brunson



Married Catherine Carling 1857. Their children: Annie, Jeanette, John L., James William, Isaac F., Lewis and Charles.

Died at Fillmore, January 4, 1888.

Thomas Callister

(Note Thomas Callister in Stake President's Histories).

Edward Partridge

Son of Edward and Lydia Clisbee Partridge, born June 25, 1833, at Independence, Missouri. Filled mission to Sandwich Islands 1854-57; High Counselor in Salt Lake and Utah stakes; Bishop of Fillmore ward; Counselor in Millard stake presidency; filled second mission to Sandwich Islands 1882-85; president of mission; home missionary in Utah stake; second counselor in stake presidency; president of Utah stake 1895-1900. Served in Territorial Legislature; member of State Constitutional Convention, 1895.

Married Sarah Lucretia Clayton, February 4, 1858. Their children: Harriet Pomelia, Edward Clisby, William Clayton, Essie May, Ernest DeAlton, Stanley, Raymond, Louis Amasa.

Married Elizabeth Buxton, February 15, 1862. Their children: Elizabeth, Emily, John Clisby, Charles, George Arthur, Carlos, Clara, Frank Harvey, Mary Aloha and Lydia Maude.

Died November 17, 1900, Provo, Utah.

Joseph Daniel Smith

Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cheek Smith, born May 6, 1846, Essex, England. Filled mission to Great Britain 1885-87; ward clerk, Fillmore ward, Superintendent of Sunday School; High Counselor; Bishop of Fillmore ward 1877-85; Patriarch. Member of Stake Board of Education; member of City Council; Assessor and Collector of Fillmore City and of Millard County; Mayor of Fillmore; farmer; stockman; merchant commercial traveler; one of the founders and directors of Fillmore Roller Mills; director of Fillmore Dairy Company.

Married Mary Ann Frampton 1866. Their children: Elizabeth, Joseph Samuel, Charles Daniel, James Hyrum, Arthur John, Lois Josephine and Frances.

Married Adeline Brunson 1880. Their children: Lewis, William, Peter Lorenzo, David, John, Ephraim Park, Daniel Zebulon, Albert, Addie Victoria and Myrtle.

Died February 14, 1935.

Thomas C. Callister

Son of Thomas and Helen Mar Clark Callister, born August 2, 1852, Salt Lake City. Bishop of Fillmore Counselor in Millard Stake Presidency; Stake Superintendent of Sunday School; Superintendent of Sunday School, Fillmore ward; member of Millard Stake High Council; Patriarch; accountant; farmer; stockman member of Legislature Mayor of Fillmore County Recorder: Assessor and Collector; Justice of the Peace; Secretary oy Board of Land Commissioners; Probate Judge of Millard County; attorney.

Married Alice McBride 1874. Their children: Ruby Alice, Helen Angie, Thomas Clark, Wells Reuben, Laura Adell, Edna Louise, Mabel Venita and LaNola.

Christian Anderson

Son of Anders Peterson and Marie Kirstine Amitzbol Anderson, born

May 6, 1840 at Gulborg Brarup Parish, Falster, Denmark. Missionary on Islands of Falster and Laaland, 1857, and also in Copenhagen; president of 42nd Quorum of Seventy; High Councilman, Millard Stake; Stake Clerk for 23 years; Stake Tithing Clerk, 1887; President of High Priests' Quorum, Millard Stake for 9 years; Bishop of Fillmore ward 1901-06; City Councilman; Recorder; attorney; Justice of the Peace, Fillmore City; and clerk, recorder and treasurer of Millard County; farmer; stockman; merchant and editor.

Married Rasmine Johnson 1863. Their children: Christian and Hannah Maria.

Married Anna Kirstina Beauregard. Their child: Anna Maria.

Married Anna Dorothea Christiansen. Their children: Esther Sophia, Nephi Amitzbol, Mary Dorothea, Andrew Peter, Joseph Fillmore, Ephraim Ditlov, Hyrum Christian and James (adopted).

Married Hannah Christine Christiansen: Their children: Christine Virginia, Christian Henry, Katrine Julia, Sarah May, Elizabeth, Karrie Juniette, Anna Geneva, Zina Olivia, Wilford John, Mabel Filicia, Julius Evan and August Vivian.

Died April 6, 1923, Fillmore, Utah.

Frank Harvey Partridge

Son of Edward and Elizabeth Buxton Partridge, born August 12, 1875, Fillmore, Utah. Served as Bishop of Fillmore ward 1906-09; president of Elder's Quorum; member of High Council, Millard stake; first assistant to stake superintendent of Sunday School, Millard Stake 1917-18; Justice of the Peace 1917-18; City Treasurer 1918-1919.

Married Savalla Adel Melville. Their children: Savalla and Del Fenton.

Married Harriet Whicker 1908. Their children: Agnes, Eldon E., Ronald R., Orvil, Carol, Ray and Beth.

Peter Lorenzo Brunson

Son of Lewis and Amanda Louisa Park Brunson, born July 20, 1866, Fillmore, Utah. Second Counselor in Marion ward, Panguitch Stake; assistant superintendent of Sunday School; religion class teacher, Marion ward; Counselor and President of ward Y. M. M. I. A., Marion ward; ward teacher; president of Y. M. M. I. A., Fillmore ward; Bishop's Counselor; Bishop of Fillmore ward 1909-12; Second Counselor in Millard Stake presidency; Patriarch; school trustee at Marion for eight years; member of Fillmore City Council for eight years; farmer; and monument dealer.

Married Clarinda Altana McCullough 1887. Their children: Peter Lorenzo, Jr., Mary, Amy Louisa, Helen, Myrtle, Henry Rollo, Nora, Lewis Clark, Elbert LaMar and Max Ellot.

Died September 10, 1942.

Almon David Robison

Son of Benjamin Hancock and Susannah Turner Robison, born December 8, 1867. High Councilman; filled mission to Great Britain 1895-97; Bishop of Fillmore ward; miller; farmer.

Married Adelia Robison. Their children: Almon Dee, Evangelyn Adelia, Alberta Marshall and Hylda.

Died February 23, 1918.

Rufus Day

Son of John and Mary Clark Day, born August 10, 1896 at Didmartin, Glouchestershire, England. Filled mission to southern states 1895-98; superintendent of Sunday School, Fillmore ward; Bishop's Counselor; Bishop of Fillmore ward; member of Millard Stake High Council; Stake Clerk; Patriarch. One of the organizers of State Bank of Millard County; cashier; school teacher; City Councilman; county clerk; Justice of the Peace; president of Millard County School Board.

Married Sarah Lucinda Baldwin, October 5, 1898. Their children: R. Noble, Evan B., Zina, John A., Bert, Newel D., Maxine, Velma and Naomi.

Died January 3, 1932.

Parker P. Robison

Son of Franklin Alonzo and Isabella Eleanor Pratt Robison, born April 9, 1893, Fillmore, Utah. Served as Bishop of Fillmore ward; assistant superintendent of Sunday School; Counselor in Millard Stake Presidency; First Counselor Y. M. M. I. A.; cashier and assistant cashier of Stake Bank of Millard County.

Married Florence Johnson. Their children: Asenith, Ruby, Stanford, Pratt and Elmeda.

Burton Kent Farnsworth

Son of Franklin D. and Meleci White, born March 6, 1890, Beaver, Utah Filled mission to Samoa 1909-12; Bishop of Fillmore ward 1928-31; school teacher in Montpellier, Idaho; Professor of Education at USAC where he obtained degrees of B. S. and M. A.; received degree of Ed. D. at University of California, 1933; assistant State Superintendent of Public Instructions, Utah State.

Married Mable Pearce, October 3, 1913. Their children: Lucile, Dean, Burton, Margaret, Agnes, Patty Linn, Robert Pearce, and Richard Kent.

Died

Peter Lorenzo Brunson, Junior

Son of Peter Lorenzo and Clarinda Altana McCullough Brunson, born December 26, 1887, Coyoto, Garfield County, Utah. First and second counselors, Fillmore ward bishopric; Bishop of Fillmore ward; assistant superintendent of Sunday School, Millard stake and also of Fillmore Second ward; secretary of Y. M. M. I. A., Fillmore ward; Millard Stake Missionary; filled mission to northern states and Canada 1908-10; president 42nd Quorum of Seventy; president of High Priest's Quorum; High Councilman, Millard stake; stake chairman of adult members of Aaronic Priesthood; chairman Stake Welfare committee, Millard Stake; City Recorder, Fillmore City; chairman of Board of Health, Fillmore City; owner and operator of Fillmore Roller Mills; owner and operator of Brunson Milling Company 1922-47; farmer and stone carver.

Married Isabel Carling, June 4, 1913. Their children: German Ellsworth, Mae, Brandon A., Marilyn, Marjorie, and Helen De Lell.

Roy Dee Olpin

Son of Edwin Dee and Inez Robison Olpin, born June 28, 1909, Pleasant Grove, Utah. Served as Bishop of Fillmore ward 1944-45; as counselor Y. M. M. I. A. Fillmore Second ward 1935-36; president of Fillmore Second ward Y. M. M. I. A. 1937-38; Second Counselor in Millard Stake Presidency, 1945 to date (1951); Counselor in Fillmore Second Ward Bishopric 1939-41; mortician, Fillmore, Utah; Fillmore City Councilman.

Married Arlene Culmer, August 5, 1931. Their children: Roger Dee, Owen Culmer, Larry R. and Alfred Edwin.

David LaMoyne Melville

Son of David and Alice Frampton Melville, born September 3, 1905, Fillmore, Utah. Served as secretary in Millard Stake Sunday School; superintendent of Fillmore ward Sunday School; Bishop's Counselor, Fillmore ward; Bishop of Fillmore ward 1945-46; Bishop of Fillmore Third ward 1946 to date (1951); secretary Y. M. M. I. A., Fillmore Second ward; operator of garage at Fillmore, Utah; Mayor of Fillmore City; Fillmore City Councilman.

Married Jessie Pearl Littledyke. Their children: David Alma, Lillian Joan,, ,Alice Lamon and Samuel Gardner.

Von B. Taylor

Son of Arthur Marsh and Delpha Barnett Taylor, born January 4, 1918, Payson, Utah. Graduated Millard high school 1936. Served as Counselor in Fillmore ward Sunday School; First and Second Counselors in Fillmore ward bishopric; Bishop of Fillmore First ward 1946 to date (1950); Marshal of Fillmore City; farmer; operator of drive in.

Married Mae Carling, November 22, 1937. Their children: Von J., Lee Ann, Max and Tony Mae.

FILLMORE WARD

1st COUNSELORS	BISHOPS	2nd COUNSELORS	WARD CLERKS
Thomas R. King S. P. Hoyt	Noah W. Bartholomew 1851–1855	Peter Robison Orange Warner	
Daniel Thompson 1855–1861	Lewis Brunson 1855–1861	S. P. Hoyt 1855–1857 Allen Russell 1857	
Daniel Thompson 1861–1869	Thomas Callister 1861–1869	S. P. Hoyt 1861–1869	F. M. Lyman 1868
Hyrum Mace 1869	Edward Partridge 1864–1877	Levi H. McCullough 1869	
Hyrum Mace 1877–1877 Albert Robison 1877–1877 F. Alonzo Robison 1877–1880 James Alexander Melville 1880 Alma Greenwood 1885	Joseph D. Smith 1877–1885	Levi H. McCullough 1877–1877 Alfred Gull 1877–1880 Christian Anderson 1880–1885	

1st COUNSELORS	BISHOPS	2nd COUNSELORS	WARD CLERKS
Alma Greenwood 1885	Thomas C. Callister 1885–1901	James A. Melville 1885–1887	John Powell –1899
James A. Melville 1901	Christian Anderson 1901–1906	N. S. Bishop 1887–1901	Rufus Day 1899–1901
			John Cooper 1901–1901
Fraklyn A. Robison 1901–1906		Daniel Stevens 1901–1901	
	Frank H. Partridge 1906–1909	James McMahon 1901–1906	
Lewis B. Smith 1906–1909		Joseph F. Anderson 1906–1908	John Cooper 1906–1909
		Peter L. Brunson 1908–1909	
James A. Kelly 1909–1912	Peter L. Brunson 1909–1912	Almon D. Robison 1909–1912	Albert J. Ashman 1909–
Rufus Day 1912–1912			Jesse H. Giles –1912
Rufus Day 1912–1917	Almon D. Robison 1912–1917	Richard T. Ashby 1912–1917	Jesse H. Giles 1912–1917
Charles A. Brunson 1917–1920	Rufus Day 1917–1920	Don C. Wixom 1917–1920	Hans C. Hanson 1917–1920
D. Wells Black 1920–1925	Parker P. Robison 1920–1928	Rulon F. Starley 1920–1922	Frank H. Partridge 1920–1927
F. Earl Stott 1925–1928		F. Earl Stott 1922–1925	J. Ralph Wood 1927–1928
Burton K. Farnsworth 1928–1928		Burton K. Farnsworth 1925–1928	Ancil P. Robison 1928–1928
		P. Lorenzo Brunson 1928–1928	
F. Earl Stott 1928–1929	Burton K. Farnsworth 1928–1931	P. Lorenzo Brunson 1928–1929	Ancil P. Robison 1928–1931
P Lorenzo Brunson 1929–1931		J. Blake Davies 1929–1931	
J. Blake Davies 1931–1944	P. Lorenzo Brunson 1931–1944	Owen W. Bunker 1931–1934	Ancil P. Robison 1931–1940
		John C. Wilcken 1934–1944	William H. Mitchell 1940–1941
			Vivian R. Wade 1941–1944
D. LaMoyne Melville 1944–1945	Roy Dee Olpin 1944–1945	Von B. Taylor 1944–1945	Vivian R. Wade 1944–1945
Elwood Lambert 1945–1946	D. LaMoyne Melville 1945–1946	Von B. Taylor 1945–1946	Vivian R. Wade 1945–1946
LeGrande Davies 1946–	Von B. Taylor 1946–	Cecil M. Martin 1946–1948	Lane L. Wilcken 1946–1947
		W. Ashby Robison 1948–	Archie Robison 1947–
A. LaVoy Kimball 1951–	W. Ashby Robison 1951–	Lindon Robison 1951–	

FILLMORE SECOND WARD

1st COUNSELORS	BISHOPS	2nd COUNSELORS	WARD CLERK
Christian Anderson 1877–	Alexander Melville 1877–	Henry J. McCullough 1877–	
Don C. Wixom 1920–1925	Joseph F. Anderson 1920–1925	B. Glen Kenney 1920–1922 Hazen F. Stevens 1922–1925	M. Claude Robins 1920–1925
Hazen F. Stevens 1925–1925 James E. Peterson 1925–1927	Don C. Wixom 1925–1927	E. B. Theobald 1925–1927	Henry Hatton 1925–1927
William D. Melville 1927–1932	M. Claude Robins 1927–1932	Ernest Carling 1927–1932	Henry Hatton 1927–1932
Joseph W. Swallow 1932–1943	Henry E. Hatton 1932–1943	Harold Crapo 1932–1936 E. B. Theobald 1936–1939 Roy D. Olpin 1939–1941 N. Henry Whicker 1941–1943	Rex Melville 1932–1943
Edward Finlinson 1943–1946	James E. Peterson 1943–1946	Adrian S. Davies 1943–1946	William Mace 1943–1946
Farrell P. Smith 1946–1950 Newel D. Day 1950–	Milton A. Melville 1946–	Lloyd Warner 1946–1948 Allen B. Taylor 1948–1949 Newel D. Day 1950–1950 Owen Dugmore 1950–	Allen B. Taylor 1946–1948 Ralph Railsback 1948–

FILLMORE THIRD WARD

1st COUNSELORS	BISHOPS	2nd COUNSELORS	WARD CLERKS
Elwood D. Lambert 1946–	D. Lamoyne Melville 1946–	V.vian R. Wade 1946–	Newel H. Mitchell 1946–1949 Harold A. Anderson 1949–

FILLMORE RELIEF SOCIETY

(copy of original minutes)

Fillmore, Millard County, Utah,, May 7, 1867

By request of Bishop Thomas Callister, the Sisters of Fillmore met in the school house at 4 o'clock p.m. to be organized into a Female Relief Society.

Bishop Thomas Callister presiding. Prayer by Bishop Callister. Brother Thomas R. King then read a piece written by Sister Eliza R. Snow and published in the semi-weekly Deseret News, vol. 3, No. 22, April 21, 1868.

Bishop Callister remarked that he did not think it necessary to say a great

deal on the subject as it was now so well understood. He spoke of the great saving there would be in making our own hats and bonnets, and this is one of the objects of the organization, as well as to administer to the wants of the poor and the needy.

There are but few here who need charity, but there are a great many who might be profitably employed. We expect our sisters to make arrangements to supply our people with hats and bonnets.

The following names were presented by the Bishop and unanimously sustained: for president, Eunice Holbrook; first counselor, Matilda King; second counselor, Mary McBride; secretary, Eliza M. Lyman; treasurer, Martha J. Robison.

Teachers or visiting committee: 2 Blocks — Sally Ann Owens, Helen Brown, Martha Mathena, Columbia McBride, Augusta B. Smith, Bathsheba Merrill, Elizabeth Henry, Hannah Hanson, Martha Henderson, Jesse Huntsman, Adelia Lyman, Elizabeth Mace, Lillis A. Robison, Rebecca King, Eunice Huntsman, Jane Melville, Helen Mar McCullough, Lydia Russell, Jane Bourne; 3 Blocks — Delilah Olson, Lydia Lyman.

Motioned and seconded to be adjourned until Thursday at 1 o'clock carried unanimously.

F. M. LYMAN — Secretary pro tem

May 14, 1869 meeting called to order by president: singing, Ann Ashman and choir; prayer, Sister Matilda King. President and counselors made some remarks: They postponed presenting the names of those who wished to join the Society due to the absence of the bishop. Julia Merrill was chosen to take charge of the millinery department, Lydia Lyman and Caroline Dutson her assistants; Sister Rebecca King was chosen to take charge of the dressmaking department, Martha Henderson and Maggie Shipp were chosen to assist. Singing by the choir. Benediction by E. M. Lyman.

ELIZA M. LYMAN — Secretary

May 28, 1868 the Society met again with Bishop Callister present. Also J. Kelly and T. Mathena. Meeting called to order by Bishop Callister. Singing by Brother Kelly and others. Prayer by Brother Mathena. Singing. Minutes of previous meeting read by Brother Kelly. The sisters who had not been presented at the previous meetings were presented and received membership. They were as follows:

Betsey Thornton, Juliet Fielding, Anna Carlson, Mary Carlson, Ellen Kenney, Marinda McBride, Hannah Kenney, Eliza Bridges, Susan Speed, Hannah Rowley, Ellen Pugmire, Alice McBride, Ellen Mathena, Mary Ann Cooper, Maria Copley, Katie McBride, Louisa Noyes, Fanny Cropper, Sarah Williams, Amanda Tate.

Mary Felshaw, Ruth Stokes, Elizabeth Lovell, Eunice Turner, Hannah Rogers, Mary Ann Henry, Mary Ann Cropper, Martha Lovell, Marietta Mace, Emily Mace, Mary Croft, Sebrina Croft, Sarah Brooks, Martha Judson, Maria Smith, Jerome Ray, Melissa Ray, Juliet Pratt, Elizabeth Bridges.

Mary Fuel, Ruth Ann Fuel, Emma Dame, Eliza Bishop, Penelope Bishop, Eldula Bishop, Comelia Ray, Cardelia Warner, Harriett Rusell, Lacrecia Owens, Ellis Shipp, Virginia Holbrook, Laura Payne, Anna Beauregard, Christena Hanson, Hannah Rasmussen, Mary Emma Gull, Mary Payne, Jemima Dewsnip.

Armitta Brunson, Elizabeth Trimble, Susan Trimble, Susan Finlinson, Phoebe Van Coleman, Hannah Peterson, Mary Ann Davies, Letitia Davies, Mary Warner, Emily Warner, Rhoda Warner, Caroline Callister, Helen M. Callister, Mary L. Callister, Catherine

Callister, Clara C. Callister, Philomela Callister, Carlie E. Lyman, Tamson McBride, Ann Lambert, Margaret Shipp.

Augusta B. Lambert, Ann Elizabeth Carling, Elizabeth Richmond, Ann Ashman, Elizabeth Dutson, Caroline Dutson, Asenith B. Carling, Miriam Carling, Ann Carling, Lucy Bennett, Arzubah D. Pratt, Julia Merrill, Elizabeth Paul, Eleanore Alexander, Sarah Ann Ellet, Margaret Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin, Julia Stewart, Mary Kelly, Margaret Kelly.

Eliza Bourne, Sarah Rowley, Abagail Walters, Elizabeth Duggins, Barbara Jones, Sister Speakman, Sister Rogers, Martha Freeleigh, Caroline Jenson, Eliza Beeston, Pauline Beeston, Emma Wagner, Anna Marie Jensen, Josephine Hendrickson, Christina Nelson, Emma Lloyd, Cynthia Boyce, Sarah Boyce, Cynthia Wright.

Ann T. Walter, Eliza Safford, Caroline Ely Lyman, Martha L. Lyman, Emma Jones, Zuriah Shales, Caroline Reed, Percilla Lyman, Jesse Huntsman, Julia Wilcox, Fanny Powell, Mary Starley, Rhoda A. Lyman, Amanda L. Brunson, Lamira Brunson, Catherine Brunson, Mary L. Brunson, Sarah Partridge, Elizabeth Partridge.

The Bishop instructed the Sisters to make their own hats and bonnets, and everything else they could. Whatever they did let it be done in a way that all may be benefitted—the rich and poor alike, said "we should uphold each other as far as possible and not talk about the faults and expose the faults of each other to their injury, inasmuch as we are all trying to do right and are none of us without our faults."

The names of the president and her counselors, the secretary and treasurer and visiting committee were then presented, and the Society sustained them in their respective offices.

June 16, 1868 the Female Relief Society met by appointment in the meeting house. Brother Thomas R. King, F. M. Lyman and G. Huntsman met with them for the purpose of reorganizing or organizing the Society more properly than it had at first been done. Singing by the choir, prayer by G. Huntsman; singing. Sister Augusta B. Smith then read the following letter written by Sister E. R. Snow, giving some instructions with regard to organizing Relief Societies.

Salt Lake City, May 7, 1868

My Dear Sister Smith:

I received your letter just as I was starting to go to Farmington to visit the F. R. Society in that place. Since my return I have had so much to attend to, that this is my earliest opportunity for writing to you. I was glad to hear from you, and will, with pleasure, communicate what I can. I will, in the first place, answer your question with regard to the necessity of having the Brethren present at your meetings. *NO*. The object of the Society is to *relieve the Brethren*. It is the business of the bishop and counselors, or whomever he may appoint to organize the Sisters. It is expected that he will suggest who to choose for president and counselors, although it is the privilege of the president to choose her own counselors, or at least they must be those that she has confidence in; but, of course, the bishop has more wisdom in selecting them than she can have. The president and counselors are to be ordained and set apart, just as Brethren are set apart for offices. These officers should preside just as the First Presidency presides over the church. The next officer is the secretary—whose business it is to be present at each meeting and take minutes of all that is said and done that is worthy of being recorded—the minutes of one meeting must be read at the next, and then they must be put to vote, and if accepted, she will record them in the Book (which should

be no inferior thing) of Records, which will be a history of the Society. At each meeting, she will take the names in full of all the members as they are admitted, and put them on record. She will also take the names of all who donate, with the names and prices of all articles donated, to wit:

Mrs. Ellen Sandford one pr. socks priced $1.00
Mrs. Jane Morris one half-worn dress 1.50

It is a great ornament to the Society to have a secretary who will keep the history, and record the minutes in a neat and orderly manner. The next officer is the treasurer—she takes charge of all property donated to the Society, and holds it subject to the demand of the presidency. She merely keeps account of all receipts and disbursements, which should be kept separately. When the quarterly report is to be made she adds up all the disbursements, and hands the account to the secretary, who makes out the report by adding up all the receipts, then by deducting the disbursements, she has what remains in the treasury, which furnishes the material for the Report. When the report has been presented and read before the Society—put to vote and accepted, the secretary puts it on the record. In admitting members, they should be voted in separately so that objections can be made—and each one before being put to vote should be recommended by one or more good Sisters. Three Sisters who understand business who are familiar with the prices of home manufacture and of imported goods should be appointed, to constitute a Board of Appraisers—they should be at the meeting so as to price the articles when they are brought forward to be minuted by the secretary and treasurer. It is customary to appoint two teachers (or visiting committee) to each ward or district. This is a very important calling, and needs Sisters of wisdom and experience but we have to work with such tools as we can get. If you can place one Sister who is young, with one who is "experienced" and filled with the Spirit of God, so as to lead the young into the Spirit of it, it will do well. They are not only to go around to solicit donations—they are to understand the circumstances of all both spiritually and temporally—to speak words of comfort—to warm the cold hearted—to consel, etc., etc. I think a month often enough for them to visit. The presidency, with the vote of the House, can appoint any officer or committee that may be needed from time to time. Now I will say something about the order of meetings—I will take it for granted that yourself is president—It would be well for you to appoint one of the Sisters to take lead in singing, and take the responsibility of looking after the choir—open your meeting by singing—prayer—singing. Secretary reads the minutes of the last meeting (you call on her to do so) in an audible voice in a standing position. You (if they are correct) say (but you must stand up) I move that the minutes be accepted—one of the counselors says I second the motion—you say it has been moved and seconded that the minutes be accepted, all in favor of the motion manifest it by the uplifted hand—contrary by the same sign. This is the order to be observed in taking in members after they are recommended.

If your meeting is not designed for working, it is well to proceed immediately to business—if there are donations, let them be brought forward in order commencing with first district and having the Appraisers on hand, seated near the president and counselors, secretary and treasurer (who should

be together) and go all through with this district or ward before you call up another. Observe order so that the Spirit of God will be with you, and learn to do business as orderly and as dignified as men. After the business is done, arise and express your feelings—give instructions, etc., call on your counselors to speak, and if possible get all to speak, if it is no more than five words, in this way you will overcome embarrasment and learn to speak words of wisdom and comfort, and the Holy Spirit will rest upon you, but discourage all enthusiasm. When ready to dismiss, motion and adjournment—seconded —all in favor, etc. You can act according to circumstances from time to time. In some Societies, they do all their work at home— others do most of it together—some met once in two weeks for work, and once in two weeks without work, just according to circumstances. I had forgotten to say after the vote for adjournment—singing—dismiss by prayer—Well, I do not know whether I have written what you wished to know, if you had asked any other questions, I should have answered them. Volumes might be written and the half not be told—the subject is one of endless varieties—it is a portion of the Order of Heaven.

Yours with love,

P. S.

I think the F. R. Societies will have a great tendency to check the habit of idle talk by presenting topics of usefulness and interest, for it is calculated to bring into exercise all the powers of reflection, every species of ingenuity and calculation—for it embraces every means of doing good both temporally and spiritually. It is calculated to very much elevate the female character. Each one should strive to make the meetings useful, interesting and attractive, and so managed that it will be an honor to anyone to become a member—it is not a thing of a moment—it need not be rushed forward, yet much energy of character is requisited, not only at the commencement, but all the time. Indeed no great good can ever be attained to when energy is wanting. I am glad your feelings are so much engaged in this great, good work. I have no doubt your influence will do a great amount of good.

God bless you and yours forever.

E. R. Snow

Augusta B. Smith, Helen Brown, Sebrina Croft were sustained as a board of appraisers. However, on October 20, 1868 they were replaced by Helen M. Callister, Caroline Lyman and Amanda L. Brunson.

October 20, 1868 Bishop Callister met with the Sisters and talked of setting out mulberry trees for use in the silk industry; of raising silk worms and of building a house in which to keep them.

The Society met May 7, 1869. Meeting called to order by President Eunice Holbrook. The First Annual report of Society was read and accepted. Folowing is a copy of the report:

The Female Relief Society was partially organized by President Callister on Thursday, May 7, 1868. It is now composed of a president, two counselors, a secretary and treasurer, twenty-one teachers and a visiting committee, a board of appraisers composed of three members and 170 members.

The financial condition of the Society is as follows:

Received in donations during fiscal year ending May 7, 1869:		
Cash		$ 10.50
Provisions		10.75
Cash received from party given		28.50
Merchandise		106.65
Cash received from Emmigration Fund		147.05
TOTAL		$303.45
Amount disbursed for needy	$ 15.00	
Gave to Emmigration Fund	147.05	
TOTAL	$162.05	
Balance in the Treasury:		
Cash, including money received by the sale of a bed quilt		$ 45.75
Merchandise		106.65
TOTAL		$152.40

Articles manufactured by the Society: Five bed quilts, two pair socks.

Names of those who gave cash for Emmgiration fund:

Eunice Holbrook, Matilda King, Mary McBride, Eliza M. Lyman, Ruth Stokes, Lucy Z. Lyman, Mary Ann Rowley, Eleanore Alexander, Eunice Huntsman, Mary Felshaw, Helen M. Callister, Mary L. Callister Rebecca King Elizabeth Mace, Mary Ann Davies, Emma Wagner, Cynthia Boyce, Helen Brown, C olumbia McBride, Jane Melville, Ann Elizabeth Carling.

Martha J. Robison, Sebrina Croft, Delilah Olson, Caroline Lyman, Elizabeth Richmond, Ann Carling, Elizabeth Dutson, Fannie Carling, Ann Walker, Mary Huntsman, Ellen Mathena, Martha Mathena, Emma Lloyd Jane Bourne, Sarah Baldwin, Margaret Baldwin, Mary Kelly, Margaret Kelly, Helen King, Virginia Holbrook, M. J. Shelton.

Lydia Lyman, Emma Jones, Elizabeth Henry, Hannah Rogers, Mary Ann Cooper, Ann Owens, Fannie Powell, Fannie Cropper, Sarah Partridge, Elizabeth Partridge, Jesse Huntsman, Hannah Peterson, Hannah Hanson, Caroline Jenson, Anna Maria North, Martha Henderson, Mary Emma Gull Anna Cavanna, Lucretia Owens, Eliza Bishop, Eliza Locke.

On July 28, 1869, it was motioned and seconded that Ann Ashman be leader for the Female Relief Society choir. Following is a list of those who belonged to the Female Relief Society from its beginning in 1868 until January 4, 1877:

Caroline Callister, Melissa Lambson, Delilah K. Olson, Belinda M. Pratt, Eliza M. Lyman, Martha J. Robison, Philomela Callister, Helen M. Callister Mary A. McBride, Alice McBride, Nancy Hawley, Phoebe Van Coleman, Mary Ann Cooper, Letitia Croft, Sarah McBride, Mary Felshaw, Frances Felshaw, Phoebe Henry, Mary L. Henry, Agnes Henry, Hannah Hanson.

Rhoda Lyman, Clara C. Lyman, Mary Warner, Emily Warner, Rhoda Warner, Mary L. Callister, Sarah Callister, Ann Carling, Ann E. Carling, Aseneth B. Carling, Rebecca Dutson, Julia Merrill, Olive Lyman, Ellen Mathena, Louisa Noyes, Eliza Safford, Ellen A. Webb, Susan Jackson.

Ruth Stokes, Sarah Stokes, Elizabeth Lovell, Eunice Turner, Mary Ann Cropper, Hannah Rogers, Amelia Rogers, Christine Hanson, Mary Starley, Fanny Powell, Maria Smith, Jerome Ray, Melissa Ray, Mary M. Callister, Isabell Callister, Carlie E. Lyman, Imogene Melville, Mary Jane Melville, Ann Melville, Sarah Ellen Carling.

Emeline Carling, Ann Wade, Elizabeth Beauregard, Susan Finlinson, Anna M. North,

Mary Payne, Jemima Dewsnip, Armitta Brunson, Lovina Dame, Mary Emma Gull, Lamira Brunson, Catherine Brunson, Mary Brunson, Caroline E. Lyman, Elizabeth Trimble, Elizabeth Partridge, Ann Ashman, Harriet Russell, Anna Beauregard, Columbia McBride, Matilda King, Martha Mathena, Helen Colegrove, Ann Walker, Bathsheba Merrill, Elizabeth Henry, Martha Henderson, Jessie Huntsman, Lillis Robison, Jane Melville, Lydia Russell, Jane Bourne, Mary Bishop, Sarah Speakman, Emma Jones, Augusta B. Smith, Laura Payne.

Mary Compton, Mary Ann Davies, Marietta Webb, Catherine Hatton, Tamson McBride, Susanna Robison, Margaret Phelps, Juliet Pratt, Elizabeth Richmond, Elizabeth Dutson, Eliza Bishop, Emma Dame, Lucretia Owens, Virginia Holbrook, Eliza Prisby, Alida Prisby, Betsy Nichols, Zeziah Nichols, Fanny Cropper, Sariah Tyler, Abigail Tyler.

Eleanore Alexander, Sarah Rowley, Cynthia Ann Boyce, Cynthia Ann Wright, Mary A. Rowley, Martha L. Lyman, Sarah L. Partridge, Susan Bennett, Sarah Bennett, Eliza Gibbs, Mary Jane Gibbs, Maria Gibbs, Medora Gibbs, Ann Eliza Webb, Ellen Dame, Harriet Paul, Elizabeth Paul, Isabel King, Isabel Peterson, Hannah Peterson, Emma Wagner, Mary Ann Smith, Iliza Lock Carolono Dutson.

Elizabeth A. Ashman, Sarah Ann Elliot, Sarah Baldwin, Margaret Baldwin, Fannie Carling, Julia Stewart, Celestia Russell Elizabeth Duggins, Abigail Walters, Eliza Beeston, Pauline Beeston, Christina Prescott, Emma Trimble, Lucy Bennett, Mary King, Mary Jane Speakman, Melissa Davies, Mary Huntsman, Margaret Russell, Edna Lambson, Ann Lambert.

Augusta B. Lambert, Harriett Lambert, Amena Anderson, Zuriah Shales, Lucy Ann Conk, Matilda Conk, Nancy Russell, Cordelia Warner, Ann Warner, Harriett Brunson, Elizabeth Rutherford, Sebrina Croft, Anna Carlson, Nancy Judson, Hannah Rowley, Eliza Bridges, Ida Evelyn Lyman, Lucy Zina Lyman, Emily Mame, Amelia McRae, Adelia A. Lyman, Rebecca King, Lydia Partridge, Lydia P. Lyman, Sarah Brooks, Martha Jackson, Mary Hawley, Emma Brown, Sarah Bourne, Emily Bourne, Sarah L. Hawley, Potelia C. Ashman, Helen King, Sarah Gould, Catherine Wilson, Caroline Larson, Anna Tompkinson, Margaret Callister.

Margaret Wade, Florence Dutson, Catherine Wilson, Eunice Huntsman, Harriett Partridge, Mary Ann Nielson, Estella McRae, Mary Pugh, Nellie Marquardson, Alice Lyman, Lydia Ann Rogers, Ellen Wade, Lucinda Brown, Harriet Baldwin, Sally Ann Owens, Sarah Wade, Caroline Dewsnip, Lucretia Robison, Emma Huntsman, Henrietta Powell, Elizabeth Rowley, Olive Bridges, Sobrina Hildebrand Olive Fisher, Charlotta Deardon, Sarah Davies, Julia Wilson, Mary Ann Laver, Elizabeth Mace.

Emily Frampton, Mary Jenson, Emily Ralph, Asena Rasmussen, Mary Ann Mitchell, Elizabeth Robison, Lucinda Dame, Mary Ann Milgate, Anna Anderson, Maggie Trimble, Caroline Swallow, Sarah Bates, Maria M. Selde, Sophia Dame, Mary Yenson, Anna Webb, Lucinda Brown, Lydia Rogers, Mary Ann Williams, Ann Eliza Webb, Ellen Dame, Nancy Hawley, Amelia Webb, Mary Ann Smith, Helen Brown.

December 13, 1869 President Callister announced in a public meeting that Eunice Holbrook, president of the Relief Society had verbally resigned.

January 25, 1870 the ladies of Fillmore met in a mass meeting to register their indignation and protest against the Collom Bill. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings. Caroline E. Lyman, Mary A. McBride and Esther King were the committee chosen. Resolutions were accepted and upon motion of Sarah L. Partridge, were condensed and sent to the editor for publication in the Deseret News.

(Copied from original minutes) *Retrenchment Society*

On May 9, 1871, officers and a few members of the Female Relief Society met for the purpose of organizing a Retrenchment Society for the young ladies. Prior to this time the young ladies met with the Relief Society.

President Thomas Callister, Bishop Edward Partridge and F. M. Lyman were in attendance and assisted in effecting the organization.

Philomela Callister was made president with the following counselors: Rebecca King, Martha Mathena, Elizabeth Henry, Ellen Webb, Marie Gibbs,

Castina Prescott, Bathsheba Merrill, Alice McBride, Mary M. Callister and Melissa Ray, secretaries, Carlie Lyman, treasurer.

Deliah K. Olson, Sarah Partridge, Rebecca King, Castina Prescott and Philomela Callister were appointed as a resolution committee for the Retrenchment Society.

May 16, 1871 officers of the Retrenchment Society met with one officer of the Relief Society and reorganized the Retrenchment Society.

The president appointed Millie Callister as president with the following counselors: Martha L. Lyman, Alice McBride, Alice J. Ray, Sarah Callister, Sarah Ellen Carling, Sophia Dame. Mary M. Callister and Melissa Ray as secretaries and Medora Gibbs, treasurer.

There is no further record available of the Young Ladies Retrenchment Society.

May 2, 1872 the president called for donations for the St. George Temple, and $22.31 was subscribed.

June 6, 1872 the secretary read a sermon delivered by President Brigham Young at Ogden. In it he mentioned the idea of saving the eggs that the hens laid on Sunday for the benefit of the poor. The Society voted to adopt the plan. (copied from original minutes)

November 7, 1872 the Society voted to drop the word "female" from the name of the Society. Since that time the organization has been known as "The Relief Society."

From the time of its organization until 1876 the Relief Society of the Territory of Utah has distributed $90,000 to the poor. This was contributed in small quantities.

Promotion of the Silk Industry was being stressed at this time; the planting of mulberry trees was being encouraged. The silk produced in the territory was of a superior quality and many beautiful articles such as silk handkerchiefs, scarfs, ties, etc., had been made from it.

The storing of wheat was advised and after the harvest was over, the Sisters gleaned the fields and donated the wheat to the Relief Society.

They donated to the Emigration Fund and established a Ladies Co-operative Store where home-made articles were sold.

Much encouragement was given by the president, for the Sisters to press forward in the promotion of home industries, as the Brethren had failed in everything they had attempted.

In 1873 the sisters were soliciting means with which to lay the foundation of a building in which to meet, as having a home of their own had been their aim from the beginning. It was suggested by the president that they invest money in the Ladies Co-op so as to have savings for a Relief Society Home.

April 2, 1874 the Society met and the president expressed appreciation for a gift of $23.00 from the Home Dramatic Company.

In the days when there were no doctors or morticians in Fillmore, people of the town were obliged to lay away the dead. The members of the Priesthood and the women of the community performed this service for 83 years. After the Relief Society was organized the Relief Society sisters accepted the responsibility of washing the females and children. The members of the Priesthood

washed the males, and the sisters made all the burial clothes. Embalming of the bodies was unheard of in Fillmore and the only means of preservation was to pack the body in ice. Fruit bottles filled with ice were packed closely around the body, and cotton packs saturated in a solution of saltpeter were applied to the face and hands to prevent discoloration. Every two hours the packs were removed and fresh ones applied. This necessitated someone remaining with the body day and night from the time of death until burial. The body was placed in a slanting position with the head higher than the feet. This was done to prevent the blood from going to the head. For many years Charles Day took care of the packs on the bodies of the dead and would remain near day and night until time for burial. After Charles Day began to decline in years, Elmer Carling and Allen Huntsman took over this work. These men did this service without remuneration.

For many years Jesse Milgate was sexton in Fillmore. He was succeeded by John Davies and sons. One of those sons, Murray, is sexton at the present time.

When death struck in Fillmore, the entire town was in trouble and all were anxious to lend a helping hand. It was customary in those days for the lady mourners to wear all black with heavy black veils drawn over their faces. The black was worn to the funeral service and for months afterwards when appearing in public. People were not always prepared for death and the Relief Society sisters have been known to have made clothing for the entire family—black dresses for the girls and black shirts for the boys as well as making burial clothes for the deceased.

As soon as the funeral procession left the church, the bell in the bellfry in the old County Court House tolled the parting knell. One stroke at a time, at intervals, sounded very doleful and was very much in keeping with the occasion.

The funeral procession jogged very slowly along dusty, ungraded roads in summer and muddy, slushy or frozen roads in winter. Many times the roads were so unfit for travel that only one or two vehicles went to the cemetery. The conveyances consisted of lumber wagons, equipped with three or four spring seats for the convenience of the occupants. In stormy weather the women used the customary black parasol for protection. In case of contagion no public service was held. There may have been a flower or two on the coffin, if flowers were in season; otherwise, there were no floral offerings. The home-made coffin was covered with white outing flannel and the lid was made secure by means of ordinary screws. On the day when the funeral service took place all business houses on main street were draped in black. Alexander Fortie made and sold the coffins. In later years Martin Hanson and Joseph Seguine did this work. In 1911 Brother Taylor of Salt Lake City came to Fillmore to give instructions to the Relief Society sisters on how to lay away the dead, the use of embalming fluid and also the proper use of chloride of mercury in contagions.

In 1934 a group of Fillmore Ward Relief Society sisters under the leadership of Mrs. Emma Pixton organized a choir known as the Singing Mothers. In 1937 a group of Singing Mothers of the Fillmore Second ward organized under the leadership of Mrs. Stella H. Day. In 1946 a like group was organized in the Fillmore Third ward under the leadership of Mrs. Merle W. Hone.

For a number of years these groups gave of their time and talents singing at funerals and at ward and stake functions.

The Relief Society sisters of 1951 find Relief Society work much easier than did the over-burdened sisters of yesterday. Quilt-making has become a tradition in the Society and many beautiful and artistic quilts are produced by the sisters. In the early years of the organization much time was spent in bearing testimony and in getting organized so as to prepare themselves to take care of their own needs and the needs of others. Later, educational subjects were introduced and songs, readings, and lectures on the scriptures were given. The Mothers' Work was introduced. This was designed to help fit the mothers for their duties to their families. As years passed, demands of the Society increased until finally regular lesson work was introduced and continues to the present time.

The first Tuesday of each month is given to theology lesson and testimony bearing; also on that day is given a class for the visiting teachers. The second Tuesday is set aside as regular work-day; the third Tuesday, literary lesson, and the fourth Tuesday is devoted to social science lesson.

FILLMORE WARD RELIEF SOCIETY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Matilda King 1868–1870	Eunice Holbrook 1868–1870	Mary Ann McBride 1868–1870	
Delilah K. Olson 1870–1877	Caroline Callister 1870–1877	Melissa Lambson 1870–1877	
	Belinda Pratt 1877–1880		
Helen Mar Callister 1880–1883	Angeline Hinckley 1880–1883	Mary A. Smith 1880–1883	
Mary A. McBride 1883–1895 Elizabeth Whicker 1895–1901 Susanna T. Robison 1901–1902 Melissa Alson 1902–1904	Helen Mar Callister 1883–1904	Ann Ashman 1883–1901 Julia F. Merrill 1901–1902 Isabella E. Robison 1902–1904	Elizabeth Henry 1883–1895 Isabella E. Robison 1895–1902 Seraph Jackson 1902–1904
Melissa Olson 1904–1905	Ann E. Bishop 1904–1905	Susan D. Lyman 1904–1904 Eliza Starley 1904–1905	Seraph Jackson 1904–1905
Eliza Starley 1905–1909	Melissa Olson 1905–1909	Savalla Melville 1905–1909	Saraph Jackson Lillie P. Rogers Clara Swallow Edna Trimble
Eliza Starley 1909–1916	Mary Jane Kelly 1909–1916	Maggie Trimble 1909–1912 Minnie Ashby 1912–1916	Harriet W. Partridge 1909–1910 Edna Trimble May Stevens May Wixom Rhoda Melville Nellie Melville

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
May Wixom 1916—1920	Alta Brunson 1916—1920	Minnie Ashby 1916—1920	Mary A. Carling 1916—1920
Frances Hatton 1920—1923	Ora B. Hanson 1920—1923	Minnie Ashby 1920—1923	Marinda Bennett 1920—1923
Ida Stott 1923—1924	Hattie Partridge 1923—1924	Mary E. Smith 1923—1924	Gertrude Robison 1923—1924
Christia F. Brunson 1924—1928	May Stevens 1924—1928	Mary Cooper 1924—1928	Mary Ann Carling 1924—1928
Mary Ann Carling 1928—1930	Christia F. Brunson 1928—1933	Mary K. Cooper 1928—1929	Marinda S. Bennett 1928—1930
Lily Rogers 1930—1933		Gertrude Robison 1929—1930	Erma McBride 1930—1933
		Isabel C. Brunson 1930—1931	
		1931—1933 Nellie Lambert	
Lily Rogers 1933—1937	Rhoda A. Melville 1933—1937	Nellie Lambert 1933—1934	Erma McBride 1933—1934
		Grace Mitchell 1934—1937	Fern A. Robison 1934—1937
Grace Mitchell 1937—1940	Fern A. Robison 1937—1940	Gladys J. Warner 1937—1940	Zina D. Peterson 1937—1940
Hattie Partridge 1940—1942	Millie P. Callister 1940—1942	Melva F. Day 1940—1942	Zina D. Peterson 1940—1942
Melva F. Day 1942—1944	Arlene Olpin 1942—1944	Alda Reeve 1942—1944	Zina D. Peterson 1942—1944
Eva W. Warner 1944—1946	Alverna Davies 1944—1946	May Nyman 1944—1945	Clara Frampton 1944—1946
		Gladys Warner 1945—1946	
Thelma Stuart 1946—1948	Josie O. Swallow 1946—1948	June Smith 1946—1948	Rhoda A. Melville 1946—1948
			Mary K. Davies 1948—1948
Emma Young 1950—	Thelma Stuart 1948—1950	Myrtle N. Beauregard 1948—1950	Elaine S. Kimball Lottie A. Anderson
	Alda E. Reeve 1950—1951	Marjorie B. Robison 1950—1950	1948—1950 1950—1951
Ann Adams 1950—1951	Emma M. Young 1951—	Ann Adams 1950—1951	
			Geneva Speakman 1951—

TREASURERS

Elizabeth Henry 1895—1897			Edna Trimble 1916—1920
Emily Ray 1897—1904	Isabella E. Robison 1904—1905	Sarah Payne 1909—1910	Gertrude Robison 1920—1923

FILLMORE SECOND WARD RELIEF SOCIETY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Lillis Robison 1877–1879	Delilah K. Olson 1877–1879	Jane Melville 1877–1879	M. M. Callister 1877–1879 Sarah M. Callister 1879–1879
Ann Ashman 1879–1880	Helen Mar Callister 1879–1880	Jane Melville 1879–1880	Elizabeth Henry 1879–1880
May Wixom 1920–1921	Alta Brunson 1920–1921	Flossie Warden 1920–1921	Eva Holbrook 1920–1921
Flossie Wasden 1921–	May Wixom 1921–1923	Nellie A. Melville 1921–1923	Eva Holbrook 1921–1923
Frances Rowley 1923–1925	Alice Warner 1923–1925	Ella Whicker 1923–1925	Eva Holbrook 1923–1925
Arvilla Carling 1925–1927 Frances Rowley 1927–1928	Christa B. Carling 1925–1928	Geneva Black 1925–1926 Harriet J. Stevens 1926–1927 Rose B. Peterson 1927–1928	Harriet Critchley 1925–1926 Eva Holbrook 1926–1928
Lizzie Carling 1928–1931	Harriet J. Stevens 1928–1931	Evelyn Peterson 1928–1931	Eva Holbrook 1928–1931
Mary Ann Carling 1931–1935	Mary E. Cooper 1931–1935	Mary F. Payne 1931–1935	Eva Holbrook 1931–1935
Nellie L. Groberg 1935–1937 Arlene C. Olpin 1937–1938	LaPreal Swallow 1935–1938	Arlene C. Olpin 1935–1937 May M. Davies 1937–1938	Clara M. Sorensen 1935–1936 Camilla Hunter 1936–1938
Arlene C. Olpin 1938–1939	Nona H. Brown 1938–1939	May M. Davies 1938–1939	Camilla Hunter 1938–1939
Camilla Hunter 1939–1942	Mae M. Davies 1939–1942	Blanche R. Swallow 1939–1942	Pauline S. Robinson 1939–1942

TREASURERS

Lucretia Owens 1877–1878	Emily Ralph 1878–	Esther Huntsman 1921–1923

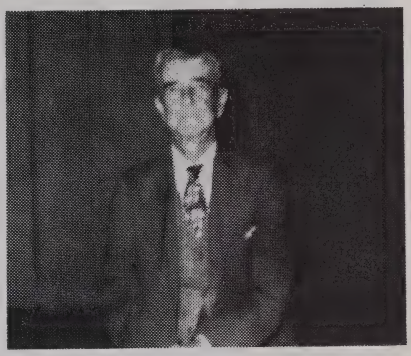
FILLMORE THIRD WARD RELIEF SOCIETY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Noma C. Cahoon 1942–1943 Zola Bartholomew 1943–1944	Nellie Lambert 1942–1944	Dean C. Davies 1942–1944	Vernell Christopherson 1942–1944
Blanche R. Swallow 1944–1946	Vilate Carling 1944–1946	Dean C. Davies 1944–1946	Vernell Christopherson 1944–1945 Nora W. Davies 1945–1946
May M. Davies 1946–1948	LaPreal Swallow 1946–1948	Manilla Brunson 1946–1948	Clara Frampton 1946–1948
Devine McIntosh 1948–	Glenda Cooper 1948–	Dean C. Davies 1948–	Helen Smith 1948–1950 Pauline S. Robinson 1950–

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Viola S. Trimble 1946–1949	Loa B. Hanson 1946–1949	Faun Peterson 1946–1949	Betty Rasmussen 1946–1949
Edna Trimble 1949–	Arah Lee Whicker 1949–	Fern B. Starley 1949–	Helen Mitchell 1949–1949
			Zina W. Hatton 1949–

FILLMORE SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

Church records show that a Sunday School was conducted in Fillmore as early as 1857, but no records were preserved before 1868.



William H. Bradfield, Pioneer of Fillmore, Deseret and Scipio, only pioneer to attend Millard Centennial Celebration, May 30-31, 1951 at Fillmore.



Ella Bassett of Delta on float in parade, 1930, at Dedication of State House.

John Kelly was superintendent in 1864-1865 and John Felshaw was superintendent in 1865-68. John Kelly was the first one to preserve any records. On July 12, 1868, he wrote the Deseret News:

"We have a Female Relief Society among us. We also have another elevating institution among us--the Sunday School."

F. M. Lyman was superintendent, with Edward Partridge and John Kelly as assistants. Two hundred pupils were in attendance.

The following was copied from John Kelly's record, which was kept in a small pass book. At the time the copy was made, the book was preserved in the Fillmore Sunday School library:

"This Sunday School was organized March, 1868 by Bishop Thomas Callister who appointed F. M. Lyman, superintendent and Edward Partridge and John Kelly his assistants or counselors. John Kelly catechist and secretary. Names of teachers: T. Edwin King, Joseph D. Smith, Volney King, Edward M. Webb, Orange H. Warner, Joseph H. Holbrook, F. A. Robison, Jas. A.



Early Day Sunday School Teachers of Fillmore. First row, left to right: Eva Olson, Fannie Davies, Mary Ann Cooper, Celestia Mace, Birdie Robison, Ella Reese, Carrie Henry. Second row:—Alexander Fortie, Thomas Turner, John Trimble, Ralph Rowley, John Ashman, James Payne, William North. Third row:—Susan Callister, Ova Peterson, Nelson Bishop, Addie Henry, Alonzo Robison, Melissa Greenwood, Alma Greenwood, Emily Partridge, Christian Anderson. Fourth row:—Lillian King, Lyman Robison, Josephine King.

Melville, Jno. W. Dutson, Eliza Lyman, Caroline E. Lyman, Martha Lyman, Lelia D. Lyman, Clara Callister, Catherine Callister, Mrs. John Powell, Martha Mathena, Penelope Bishop, J. D. Smith was appointed to give tickets for punctuality. The Juvenile Choir, under the leadership of J. W. Dutson to conduct the singing.

"March 8th, 1868, Sunday School convened and opened with prayer Was catechized by John Kelly. Closed with prayer.

March 22nd, Sunday School convened, opened with prayer. The school was catechized by John Kelly on the History of Joseph Smith from his birth to the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Closed with prayer.

April 5th opened with prayer by F. M. Lyman. Was catechized on the history of Joseph Smith by John Kelly. Benediction by Hiriam Mace.

From last date to December 27th about the same kind of recording was done. The Sunday School being catechized by Jno. Kelly on the Bible, and various church events.

"January 3rd, 1869. Opened by singing "Children of Zion" and prayer by Edward Partridge. Sing "Come, Come Ye Saints" and catechized by Jno. Kelly on Bible History; closed with prayer by Jas. C. Owens.

"March 14th. Opened with prayer by Andrew Henry.

Bishop Callister addressed the Sunday School. Next Saturday the Sunday School will convene in the National Hall, for an examination and dance.

Closed with prayer by Bishop Callister.

From June 27th to November 21st there is no record.

November 21. Opened with prayer by Lafayette Holbrook. Catechized and closed with prayer by Jno. Kelly.

November 28. Prayer Jno. Cooper. Sunday School addressed by J. F. Gibbs (returned missionary) and Jno. Kelly. Closed by Jas. King.

December 12th, 1869. School opened with prayer by P. D. Lyman. Closed with prayer as usual."

The above concludes the record as kept by Jno. Kelly.

FILLMORE SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

The following excerpts are from the Deseret News:

"Records of 1871 show that a Sunday School was conducted in Fillmore at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon and that they had a 70-volume library."

"In 1871 Edward Stevenson visited Fillmore and held meetings, and he reported that Fillmore had a Sunday School with an enrollment of 250 members and a 70-volume library."

The original minutes included the following paragraph:

"March 6, 1871, President Callister appointed Edwin M. Webb, T. C. Callister, and Josiah Gibbs to take charge of Sunday School at Fillmore."

After 1854 Sunday School was held in the Old Adobe Meeting house, which consisted of one large room, where all classes were conducted at the same time. When the school was in session, all teachers were talking at the same time to different classes, which resulted in an incoherent uproar.

Following is a list of early day Sunday School teachers of Fillmore:

Joshua Greenwood, Alfred Gull, F. A. Robison, Christian Anderson, William King, James Melville, John Ashman, Thomas Turner, Nelson Bishop, John Trimble, Lyman Robison, Ralph Rowley, Henry Mace, Isabella E. Robison, Susan Lyman, Austin Warner, William Gibbs, William North, Ova Peterson, James McMahon, Alexander Fortie.

Addie Henry, Martin Hanson, Emily Partridge, Alvaretta McMahon, C. Olson, Lillian King, Fannie Davies, Alma Greenwood, Eva Olson, Maud Payne, Carrie Henry, Ella Reese, Delilah Olson, Saraph Jackson, Daisy Holbrook, Adeline Smith, Jane Giles.

James Day, Hans C. Hanson, Marie Gibbs, Celestia Mace, Libbie Warner, Emily Ralph, Frank Little, Josiah Hickman, Joseph D. Smith, Edwin Hinckley, Ann Ashman, Ann Elizabeth Carling, James Payne, Heber Jackson, Elizabeth Robison, Melissa Greenwood, Josephine King, George Hanson, Bryant Hinckley John Powell, James Starley.

Sunday School Teachers — 1876

Annie Melville, Nancy Russell, Alice Callister, Jean Hinckley, Ann Elizabeth Carling, Laura Carling, Hanah Hanson, Lizzie Fife, Lovina Hawley, Mary Hawley, Susan Callister, Mary Duggins, Willard Rogers, John

Cooper, Jefferson Trimble, John Jackson, Harriet Brunson, Mary Lyman, Lettie Russell, Clark Owens, Charles Frampton, Willie Hawley, Nelson Bishop, Hyrum Mace Jr., A. W Brown, Marion Owens, G. R. Huntsman, Savalla Bishop, B. F. Robison, Charles Laver, Mary Pugh, W. H. Thompson, Lucian Noyes, Lovina Noyes, Melissa Trimble, Frances Beauregard, Augusta Beauregard, Betsy Powell, Lois Hinckley, Elizabeth Starley, Abba Rowley, Betsy Starley, Lovina Hinckley.

Daniel R. Gill, Ann Lock, Joseph Lock, Lewis Brunson, Lafayette Holbrook, Laverna Hinckley, Josephine Payne, Mary Huntsman, Sarah Pratt, Ira N. Hinckley, William Beeston, H. J. McCullough, Martha Dalton, B. M. Pratt, Julia Merrill, F. M. Greenwood, Emeline Little, Isabella E. Robison, Emily Milgate, Henry Davies, Julia Warner.

It was customary to give Merit cards to those who excelled in punctuality. Prizes were also given. It was reported that John Ashman gave a quart of strawberries, when they were in season, to the members of his class who had the best attendance record.

May 1, 1877, in Sunday School teacher's meeting, business was attended to in regards to donating means to the meeting house lot. (original minutes)

December 19, 1888, a concert was given in the State House for the benefit of the Sunday School. Tickets sold for 25 cents each, and gate receipts amounted to $25.40. For the use of the State House they paid $2.30.

After 1900, Sunday School was held in the Central School Building, until the church was completed. After the completion of the church building the Sunday School held its meetings there until that building was destroyed by fire in 1926.

The people lost no time in building new churches for each of the two Fillmore wards. Since their completion the Sunday Schools have occupied these buildings.

The Sunday School organization has grown, until at the present time the children are divided into age group, with a seperate class room for each group. To each group is given a definite course of study to follow. Before and after class periods, all classes, including the adult class, assemble together for singing and prayer. One of the children repeats the Sacrament Gem and the members repeat it in concert. Every Sunday two of the children are assigned to give a two-and-one-half-minute talk on some timely subject.

FILLMORE WARD SUNDAY SCHOOL

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
	John Kelly 1864–1865		
	John Felshaw 1865–1868		
Edward Partridge 1868–1872	F. M. Lyman 1868–1872	John Kelly 1868–1872	Josiah F. Gibbs 1868–1872
Thomas C. Callister 1872–1875	Edwin M. Webb 1827–1875	Josiah F. Gibbs 1872–1875	
	Thomas C. Callister 1875–1877		
	Hans C. Hanson 1877–1878		

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
	John Powell 1878—1880		
John Powell 1880—1882	Alma Greenwood 1880—1882	Lafayette Holbrook 1880—1882	Hannah Hanson 1880—1882
John Powell 1882—1885	Joshua Greenwood 1882—1885	F. A. Robison 1882—1885	Hans C. Hanson 1882—
Alfred Gull 1885—1888	Alma Greenwood 1885—1888		Melissa Russell Thomas Turner 1885— Ella Huntsman Jane Giles Frank Merrill
	Joshua Greenwood 1888—1880		Frank Merrill 1888—1889
Hans C. Hanson 1889—1891	Alfred Gull 1889—1891		Frank Merrill 1889—1891
Christian Anderson 1891—1892	Joshua Greenwood 1891—1892	Edwin S. Hinckley 1891—1892	
Alexander Fortie 1892—1900	John Cooper 1892—1900	Hans C. Hanson 1892—1900	Nora Bishop 1892—1900
John Harvey Melville 1900—1903	Daniel Stevens 1900—1903	Samuel A. Greenwood 1900—1903	Edna Peterson 1900—1903
James A. Melville 1903—1905 Rufus Day 1905—1905	Nelson S. Bishop 1903—1905	Rufus Day 1903—1905 J. Collier Robison 1905—1905	Chloe Huntsman 1903—1905
Jesse H. Giles 1905—1906	J. Collier Robison 1905—1906	Elmer Hinckley 1905—1906	Edna Peterson 1905—1906
Jesse M. Giles 1906—1907 J. Alfred Owens 1907—1908 R. W. King 1908—1910 T. Clark Callister 1910—1911	Rufus Day 1906—1910	Hans C. Hanson 1906—1908 T. Clark Callister 1908—1910 Charles A. Brunson 1910—1910	Nellie Melville 1906—1908 Josie Melville 1908—1910
Charles A. Brunson 1910—1911	Richard T. Ashby 1910—1912	Maurice Lambert 1910—1912	Lynn Cooper 1910—1912
Joseph Beeston 1912—1914 Eugene E. Higginbothom 1914—1916 Alonzo Huntsman 1916—1917	Daniel Stevens 1912—1917	Nephi A. Anderson 1912—1914 Parker P. Robison 1914—	Lynn Cooper 1912—1914 Rose Davies 1914—
Asael H. Fisher 1917—1918 Ernest Carling 1918—1919 Henry E. Hatton 1919—1920	T. Clark Callister 1917—1920	Ernest Carling 1917—1918 Henry E. Hatton 1918—1919 Maurice Lambert 1919—1920	Lila Wixom 1917—1918 Nona Hatton 1918—1919

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Maurice Lambert 1920–1922	F. Earl Stott 1920–1922	Evan B. Day 1920–1922	Zina Cummings 1920–1922
J. Ralph Wood 1922–1923	Henry E. Hatton 1922–1923	Archie Robison 1922–1923	Zina Cummings 1922–1923
James Mitchell 1923–1923 Harold Thorp 1923–1924 J. Blake Davies 1924–1925 Evan B. Day 1925–1925 Harold Thorp 1925–1927	J. Ralph Wood 1923–1927	William Baker 1923–1923 J. Blake Davies 1923–1924 Royal Kimball 1924–1925 R. Eugene Ashby 1925–1925 J. Blake Davies 1925–1927	May Mitchell 1923–1923 Irene Rasmussen 1923–1924 Maxine Day 1924–1927
J. Blake Davies 1927–1929	Carl H. Day 1927–1929	Nolan F. Robison 1927–1929	Maxine Day 1927–1929
Nolan F. Robinson 1929–1929	J. Blake Davies 1929–1929	Cecil Baker 1929–1929	
Owen W. Bunker 1929–1930	Hyrum P. Jones 1929–1930	Lewis C. Brunson 1929–1930	Nina Mitchell 1929–1930
Owen W. Bunker 1931–1934	Royal Kimball 1930–1931	John C. Wilcken 1930–1931	Nina Mitchell 1930–1931
James Mitchell 1934–1937	John C. Wilcken 1931–1934	Homer F. Robison 1931–1934	Nina Mitchell 1931–1934
James J. Mitchell 1934–1937	Terra L. Black 1934–1937	Homer F. Robison 1934–1937 Elwood Lambert 1937–1937	Velma Day 1934–1937
Eldon E. Partridge 1937–1939	Virgil Hilton 1937–1939	Clyde F. Brunson 1947–1939	Mary Jean Trimble 1937–1939
R. Eugene Ashby 1939–1942	Alma Anderson 1939–1942	Lane L. Wilcken 1939–1942	Mary Jean Trimble 1939–1940 Betty Brunson 1940–1942
LeGrande Davies 1942–1944	1942–1944 LaMoyne Melville	Farrell P. Smith 1942–1944	Thora Swallow 1942–1944
R. Eugene Ashby 1944–1945	Lloyd Warner 1944–1945	Reid M. Mitchell 1944–1945	Helen Stevens 1944–1945
Joseph Warner –1945–1946	LeGrande Davies 1945–1946	Scott Speakman 1945–1946	Joyce Stevens 1945–1946
Don W. Stuart 1946–1947	Clair Kofford 1946–1947	Dean Gillespie 1946–1947	Elaine Cummings 1946–1947
Thomas A. Whatcott 1947–1948	W. Ashby Robison 1947–1948	Blair Johnson 1947–1948	Elaine Cummings 1947–1948
Lindon Robison 1948–1949 Eldred V. Robison 1949–	Thomas A. Whatcott 1948–	Culbert Robison 1948–1949 Lindon Robison 1949–	Carma Warner 1948–1950 Janyne Cummings 1950–

TREASURERS

J. W. Swallow
1914–

FILLMORE SECOND WARD SUNDAY SCHOOL

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
Henry J. McCullough 1877— James King 1877— James A. Melville 1877— E. P. Marquardsen 1877—	Nephi Pratt 1877—1879	M. M. Callister 1877— S. M. Callister 1877— Ann E. Melville 1877—	
	Alma Greenwood 1879—1880		
Grover A. Giles 1920—1921	Ernest Carling 1920—1921	Carl Bishop 1920—1921	Wilna Wixom 1920—1920 Emily Crapo 1920—1921
Joseph Beeston 1921—1924	William D. Melville 1921—1924	Thomas W. Peterson 1921—1924	LaNola Melville 1921—1924
Milton A. Melville 1924—1926 P. Lorenzo Brunson 1926—1927	Joseph Beeston 1924—1927	J. Noble Anderson 1924—1926 Alfred H. Robinson 1926—1927	LaNola Melville 1924—1927
Harold Crapo 1927—1928	Alfred H. Robinson 1927—1928	J. Lavar Peterson 1927—1928	June Swallow 1927—1928
John M. Neff 1928—1929	Phillip Lambert 1928—1929	Reed Peterson 1928—1929	Verl Whatcott 1928—1929
Frank Swallow 1929—1929 Henry Whicker 1929—1929	Harold Crapo 1929—1929	Reed Peterson 1929—1929	Verl Whatcott 1929—1929
Elwood Lambert 1929—1930	N. Henry Whicker 1929—1930	Thornton Paxton 1929—1930	Verl Whatcott 1929—1930
Don C. Wixom 1930—1935 William D. Melville 1935—1938	Milton A. Melville 1930—1938	Thornton Paxton 1930—1932 Worthen Crapo 1932—1935 A. J. T. Sorensen 1935—1936	Wanda Carling 1930—1932 Genevieve Hatton 1932—1936 Mary Kesler 1936—1938
N. Henry Whicker 1938—1940	Edward Finlinson 1938—1940	LeGrande Davies 1938—1940	Mary Kesler 1938—1939 Etheleen Hatton 1939—1940
Bert Beeston 1940—1941	LeGrande Davies 1940—1941	Elwin Brunson 1940—1941	Mary K. Davies 1940—1941
George Brunson 1941—1943	James E. Peterson 1941—1943	Lance Brunson 1941—1942 Ralph Carling 1942—1943	Mary K. Davies 1941—1942
Ray Thatcher 1943—1945 M. Claude Robins 1945—1946	Alonzo Brunson 1943—1946	P. Melvin Hatton 1943—1946	Ruby May Dennison 1943—1946 Delores Warner 1945—1946

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
Fred Warner 1946–1947	Fred Jewkes 1946–1947	Raymond Childs 1946–1947	Norma Spencer 1946–1947
Robert Lambert 1947–1948 Fred Warner 1948–1950	Owen Dugmore 1947–1950	Ross Starley 1947– V. E. Jorgensen 1948–1949 William Mace 1949–1950	Norma Spencer 1947– Carma Phelps 1948–1950
Phillip Lambert 1950–	Fred Warner 1950–	John Cooper 1950–	Ella Hare 1950–

FILLMORE THIRD WARD SUNDAY SCHOOL

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
Cal Clothier 1946–1947 Reid M. Mitchell 1947–1948 Robert A. Palmer 1948–1950	Carl Verhaaren 1946–1947 Harold H. Hatton 1947–1950	Melvin Hatton 1946–1947 Robert Lambert 1947–1948 Duane O. Peterson 1948–1950	Delores Warner 1946–1947 Phyllis Warner 1947–1950
Henry E. Hatton 1950–	Arthur M. Taylor 1950–	N. Henry Whicker 1950–	Dawn Jorgenson 1950–

FILLMORE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association was organized in Fillmore by the Relief Society, May 9, 1871, under the name Young Ladies Retrenchment Society. On December 18, 1873, the Young Ladies and the Young Men met in the Old Adobe Meeting house for the purpose of perfecting an organization. When first organized, the Young men and the Young Ladies met conjointly every Sunday night and programs of a religious nature were presented but no class work was conducted. A number of plays were presented in the Old Adobe Meeting house by the organization. Among them was "The Ten Wise and The Ten Foolish Virgins." A clipping from the *Salt Lake Herald* dated December 31, 1873 reveals the following:
(copy)

Fillmore Improvement Society
Fillmore, December 31, 1873

Editors Herald:

"On Monday the 15th inst. a Mutual Improvement Society was organized in this place. Our regular meetings are to be held once a week, and in addition, a course of public lectures will be delivered weekly during the winter, the first of which will be delivered by C. Anderson on the evening of January 8, subject, "The Origin of Man."

The officers are as follows: E. M. Webb, president; T. C. Callister, vice-president; E. P. Marquardson, secretary; W. E. Robison, treasurer; E. E. King, editor.

At our last meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted: RESOLVED: That the secretary send a report of our organization to the Salt Lake Herald and Deseret News.

The young people of Fillmore are wide awake, and do not intend to be left behind in the march of intellect."

E. P. MARQUARDSON, Secretary

A similar clipping was taken from the Deseret News under the same date.

Following is a copy of the original minutes of Mutual Improvement Society:

Fillmore, December 15, 1873. A number of young men met to organize a society for mutual improvement. Meeting was called to order by Edwin M. Webb. C. Anderson was chosen chairman until an organization be permanently effected. T. C. Callister was chosen secretary, pro. tem.

It was motioned and carried that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution, by-laws and rules of order for the government of the society. On motion the following persons were appointed said committee. Viz: E. M. Webb, Albert Robison, T. E. King. The committee was given power to choose a clerk to meet with them. T. C. Callister was chosen. The committee was instructed to report to the meeting on Thursday evening the 18th inst.

Stump speeches were made by T. E. King and E. M. Webb, after which the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening at 6 o'clock p.m.

T. C. CALLISTER, Secretary

Copy of minutes of December 18, 1873.

Meeting according to adjournment of last meeting. Minutes of last meeting were read and accepted. The constitution, etc. was accepted with a few alteratons.

The house then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following results: president, E. M. Webb; vice-president; T. C. Callister; secretary, E. P. Marquardson; treasurer, W. E. Robison; editor, T. E. King. The secretary was given power to choose an assistant—C. Anderson was chosen. Adjournment until Monday evening 22nd inst. at 6½ p.m.

E. P. MARQUARDSON — Secretary

On November 16, 1874, it was proposed by the Society that a public library be created. Records of 1876 revealed that this society had a public library of 200 volumes of choice works and "Athaneum" once a week.

An original pamphlet was published by the society and was given the name "Athaneum." The first time "Athaneum" appears in the minutes is under date of December 22, 1874. Gilbert Webb was president at the time.

December 19, 1877 original minutes gives evidence that this organization was dissolved for the reason that the members felt unable to successfully carry on so many organizations—there being at the time two MIA organizations in operation.

C. Anderson proposed that the organizations be dissolved and a Library Association be formed. Proper arrangements were made for the disposal of the library and the Athaneum was dissolved.

Following is the conjoint MIA roll from 1873-1874:

E. M. Webb, T. C. Callister, E. P. Marquardson, W. E. Robison, T. E. King, C. Anderson, J. S. Giles, Isaac V. Carling, Abraham F. Carling, Hans C. Hanson, Joseph Lyman, J. C. Owens, Jr., B. F. Robison, W. H. Robison, Albert Robison, John Jackson, Jr., Ova Peterson, H. E. Hatton, F. A. Webb, J. Jensen.

S. Duggins, T. W. Cropper, Hyrum Mitchell, Marion Owens, Willard Rogers, Lyman Robison, Robert Walters, John Kelly, Sarah A. Elliott, Sarah M. Callister, Melissa Ray, Alice McBride, Agnes Henry, Maggie Callister, Mary Howley, James Day, Melissa Brown, Mary Maranda Callister, Gilbert Webb, George Viele.

J. F. Gibbs, Volney King, James Rogers, S. Wixom, James King, Russell Rogers, Hans Hanson, Mary Pugh, Millie Callister, Nellie Lyman, Rebecca King, Willie Hawley, J. A. Compton, Don McKay, John Styler, J. D. Smith, Randolph Lister, Kate Webb, Jefferson Trimble.

A few years later meetings were held in the State House where school was conducted at the time. In 1884 a ward MIA original paper was published under the name of "Fillmore Guardian."



Millard Stake Old Folks Party, Meadow, Utah.

"In 1897 the first Old Folks Day held in Fillmore was sponsored by the Conjoint MIA. This proved to be a red-letter day in the history of the MIA. Joshua Greenwood acted as Master of Ceremonies. Welcome address was given by Alma Greenwood reply, F. M. Lyman; the MIA choir and Fillmore's brass band furnished the music. All people 55 years of age and over were escorted to and from the Old Adobe Meeting house, where 3 long tiers of tables spread with food of all kinds, both hot and cold, awaited them. The aged "knife and fork band," numbering 130 struck up a platter tune of demonstrations, until their gray locks shook over faces of contented gratitude. A prize was given to Jacob Croft, 90, oldest man present; to Mrs. Louella Robison, 89, the oldest lady present; to the oldest person with the largest family; this proved to be a sharp contest and two prizes were given, first, to Mary Payne, 55, mother of 15 children and second, to Ann Elizabeth Carling, 52, mother of

15 children; to the oldest married couple present, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mitchell, married 61 years; to the oldest inhabitant of Fillmore; this had three contestants, Delilah K. Olson, D. B. Warner, F. M. Lyman, D. K. Olson and D. B. Warner arrived in Fillmore the same day, but D. B. Warner drove stock ahead of the company and arrived in Fillmore first. Lyman claimed 51 years and the others 52, but finally confessed he was driving stock and was not a resident at that time. The prize was a silk scarf. Mrs. Emily Ray received honorable mention for being the first child born in Fillmore. This, however, was disproved in later years. Columbia Fillmore Call, daughter of Josiah Call was the first girl born in Fillmore." — *Deseret News*

May 1899 a Ladies Physical Culture club was organized with Eva Rydalch as director. A grand ball was given in the State House. It was sponsored by the MIA and a beautiful floor show was presented by the club members with the aid of Indian clubs and bands.

About 1900, MIA missionaries were operating in Fillmore. Once each month testimony meetings were held. In 1900 the junior and senior classes were introduced and regular class work conducted. In 1905 Annual Day exercises were held in the State House at 3:00 p.m. In the spring of 1906 MIA meetings were held at 6:30 in the evening. These meetings were held once each month on Sunday evening and every Tuesday evening during the summer. After 1900 Mutual was held in the Central School Building. At this time a Mutual Choir furnished much of the music. Following is a typical conjoint program: Song by the choir: "Guide Me To Thee;" prayer, Joe Beeston; extemporaneous remarks by Peter L. Brunson and Albert J. Ashman; song, Hazel Giles; reading, Frances Rasmussen; piano duet, Olive and Portia Olson; reading, Stella Speakman; current events, Arnold Carling; singing by the choir, "Did You Think to Pray?;" prayer, Elvon Jackson.

In 1911 a competitive program was launched and the different wards of Millard Stake conducted track meets in the various wards. The young people competed for honors in public speaking, retold story, chorus work, as well as is various track events. At this same time, Thomas D. Reese was sustained as MIA choir leader in Fillmore.

In 1914 the Bee Hive work was introduced and a number of "swarms" were created.

In recent years the highlight of the MIA program each year is the Green and Gold Ball which has proved to be the most artistic and cultural ball of the year.

To become the MIA Green and Gold Ball Queen is a much coveted honor among the young ladies. In order to qualify for this honor one must attain to certain prescribed standards of perfection in MIA work.

At MIA June Conference in 1949, on special invitation from the General Board of the MIA, Millard Stake Green and Gold queens and their escorts presented a completely original floor show in Salt Lake City. The dance was presented at Emerald Gardens before a group of all stake and ward officers. It was the first original dance and music the church has had. The dance was originated by Ileen B. Cooper, and the words and music composed by Marilyn Brunson, piano arrangements by Marjorie R. Robison. An all-male chorus sang the composition while the dance was in progress.

In 1950 on special invitation from the General Board of the Mutual

Improvement Association, Millard Stake Bee Hive Chorus, under the leadership of Marilyn Brunson sang in Barrett Hall and in the LDS Tabernacle on Temple Square during MIA General Conference in June. This chorus of approximately 100 voices claims the honor of being the only single Stake Bee-Hive Chorus in the entire Church.



Millard Stake Bee-Hive Chorus. Seated at Piano, left. Marjorie B. Robison, Accompanist; right, Marilyn Brunson, Conductor.

The MIA is the activity organ of the LDS Church, and the demands of the organization have increased until at the present time it is completely organized with the Young Ladies having a president, a secretary-treasurer, Era director, music director, organist, dance instructor, drama director, speech-arts director, special interest leader, gleaner leader, gleaner-girl president, junior-gleaner leader, MIA Maids, two Bee Keepers, supervisor of special interest group, recreation and camp director. The young men are organized with a superintendency, secretary-treasurer, chairman of Boy Scouts committee, chairman of Explorer committee, a scout master with one or more assistants, an Explorer leader with one or more assistants, a Junior M Men leader, a leader for M Men-Gleaner, supervisor of special interest groups, dance instructor, dance manager, director of drama, director of music, director of speech, Era diector and athletic director.

FILLMORE WARD Y. M. M. I. A.

Vice-Presidents	PRESIDENTS	2nd Vice-Presidents	SECRETARIES
T. C. Callister 1873–1874	E. M. Webb 1873–1874		E. P. Marquardson 1873–1874
T. C. Callister 1874–1876	Gilbert Webb 1874–1876		Millie Callister 1874–1876
E. P. Marquardson 1876–1877	Edward Partridge 1876–1877		M. M. Callister 1876–
L. Holbrook 1877–1877			George C. Veile –1877

TREASURERS

W. E. Robison 1873–1874	W. E. Robison 1874–176	T. C. Callister 1876–1877	Gene Holbrook 1877–1877

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Thomas Davies Jr. 1876–1878	James Day 1876–1878	N. S. Bishop 1876–1878	Nephi Bates 1876–1878
N. S. Bishop 1878–1882	H. J. McCullough 1878–1882	Ira N. Hinckley Jr. 1878–1882	
Joshua Greenwood 1882–1883	F. A. Robison 1882–1883	J. L. Robison 1882–1883	T. E. Olson 1882–1883
D. P. Callister 1883–1884	William H. King 1883–1884	G. R. Huntsman 1883–1884	Cannon Melville 1883–1884
John Jackson 1884–1886	J. A. Melville 1884–1886	W. C. Partridge 1884–1886	William Jackson 1884–1886
Hostein Warner 1886–1887	Bryant S. Hinckley 1886–1887	W. P. Payne 1886–1887	
Alma Greenwood 1887–1888	Christian Anderson 1887–1888	Hostein Warner 1887–1888	John Jackson 1887–1888
J. E. Hickman 1888–1889	J. D. Smith 1888–1889	O. W. Andelin 1888–1889	Richard Russell 1888–1889
N. S. Bishop 1889–1890	W. P. Payne 1889–1890	George M. Hanson 1889–1890	O. W. Andelin 1889–1890
J. E. Hickman 1890–1891	George M. Hanson 1890–1891	Ira N. Hinckley Jr. 1890–1891	George D. Olson 1890–1891
	Lucian N. Hinckley 1891–1892		
Jesse H. Giles 1892–1895	Ova Peterson 1892–1895	Almon D. Robison 1892–1895	Hans C. Hanson 1892–1895
F. A. Robison 1895–1899	Alma Greenwood 1895–1899	W. P. Payne 1895–1899	
James A. Kelly 1899–1900 Leone Peterson 1900–1902	Rufus Day 1899–1902	John A. Peterson 1899–1902	Richard Russell 1899–1900 Charles Swallow 1900–1902
James A. Kelly 1902–1903	Samuel A. Greenwood 1902–1903	John A. Peterson 1902–1903	Ernest Carling 1902–1903
Almon D. Robison 1903–1907	Nephi A. Anderson 1903–1907	Rufus Day 1903–1906 T. Clark Callister 1906–1907	A. J. Ashman 1903–1906 J. Albert Robison 1906–1907
T. Clark Callister 1907–1908	P. L. Brunson 1907–1908	John W. Starley 1907–1908	J. Albert Robison 1907–1908 P. Lorenzo Brunson 1908–1908
Carl H. Day 1908–1909	James A. Kelly 1908–1909	Alexander F. Trimble 1908–1909	William D. Melville 1908–1909
Alexander F. Trimble 1909–1910	Carl H. Day 1909–1910	David Smith 1909–1910	Maurice Lambert 1909–1910
Henry E. Hatton 1910–1911	Alonzo Huntsman 1910–1911	John W. Starley 1910–1911	J. Albert Robison 1910–1911

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Henry E. Hatton 1911–1912	William H. Rasmussen 1911–1914	John W. Starley 1911–1912	Waldo W. Lyman 1911–1912
Parker P. Robison 1912–1914		C. H. Day 1912–1914	Chase Trimble 1912–1914
1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Cuthbert Trimble 1914–1917	J. F. Anderson 1914–1917	James Mitchell 1914–1915	William D. Melville 1914–1917
		J. Albert Robison 1915–1917	
Grover A. Giles 1917–1919	W. H. Russell 1917–1919	William D. Melville 1917–1919	R. Noble Day 1917–1917
			Milton A. Melville 1917–1919
D. Wells Black 1919–1920	William D. Melville 1919–1920	Wells Starley 1919–1920	Milton A. Melville
Edward Nelson 1920–1922	Carl H. Day 1920–1922	James Mitchell 1920–1922	
J. C. Wilcken 1922–1925	Archie Robison 1922–1928	Alfred Swallow 1922–1925	Joseph K. Black 1922–1924
Alfred Swallow 1925–1928		Harold Ashman 1925–1926	Joshua Robinson 1924–1925
		Alexander F. Trimble 1926–1927	Eldon Partridge 1925–1928
A. LaVoy Kimball 1928–1928	Orrin J. Holdaway 1928–1928	Leland Callister 1928–1928	Benjamin Trimble 1928–1928
Ardon Ogden 1928–1931	Alexander F. Trimble 1928–1932	Leland Callister 1928–	Benjamin Trimble 1928–
Maurice Lambert 1931–1932		Maurice Lambert 1929–1931	Max Brunson 1929–1931
		N. Bert Day 1931–1932	Ellsworth Brunson 1931–1932
			Marvin J. Davies 1932–1932
Lindon Robison 1932–1935	Eldon E. Partridge 1932–1935	1932–1935	Marvin J. Davies 1932–1935
N. Bert Day 1935–1936	Loraine Marble 1935–1936	Willis E. Black Reuben A. Melville 1935–1935	W. Ashby Robison 1935–1936
		Charles Lee Black 1935–1936	
Asael Woodruff 1936–1938	Newel D. Day 1936–1939	Lane L. Wilcken 1936–1936	Milton Hatton 1936–1939
Eugene Swallow 1938–1939		Eugene Swallow 1936–1938	
		Marion K. Johnson 1938–1939	
Faun A. Bennett 1939–1940	Elwood Lambert 1939–1940	Vivian R. Wade 1939–1940	
J. J. Carling	Vivian R. Wade 1940–7941	Carl L. Wilcken 1940–1941	James Day 1940–1941
Faun A. Bennett 1941–1944	Roy Dee Olpin 1941–1944	Samuel Gordon 1941–1944	Robert Day 1941–1944
		Elwood Lambert –1944	
Dallas Rogers 1944–1946	Orrin F. Peterson 1944–1946	Carl Wilcken 1944–1946	Harold Anderson 1944–1945
			Newell Mitchell 1945–1946
Bryon Jackson 1946–1948	William H. Mitchell 1946–1949	Victor Stokes 1946–1949	Daniel Speakman 1946–1947
Harold Lindsay 1948–1949			Donald Turner 1947–1948

1st ASSISTANT	PRESIDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
Harold Lindsay 1949–1950	Don Stuart 1949–1951	Clifton Peterson 1949–1950	Acea Robison 1948–1951
Thomas C. Schelin 1950–1950			
Erwin M. Schelin 1950–			
Harold Lindsey 1951–	William H. Mitchell 1951–	George Anderson 1951–	Asea Robison 1951–

SECOND WARD Y. M. M. I. A.

F. A. Webb 1877–	James A. Melville 1877–	C. J. Owens 1877–	
Charles Iverson 1920–1923	William LeRoy Jones 1920–1923	Wilford J. Anderson 1920–1923	LaMoyne Melville 1920–1923
James E. Peterson 1923–1925	Harold Thorp 1923–1925	J. Noble Anderson 1923–1923	Henry Whicker 1923–1925
		Rex Melville 1923–1925	
Rex Melville 1925–1925	G. A. Giles 1925–1925	Royal Lauretzen 1925–1925	Alfred H. Robinson 1925–1925
LaMoyne Melville 1925–1926	Royal Lauretzen 1925–1926	Alfred Robinson 1925–1926	Blaine Huntsman 1925–1926
Ernest Carling 1926–1927	Newel K. Warner 1926–1927	LaVar Peterson 1926–1927	Laurin Crapo 1926–1927
Newel K. Warner 1927–1928	J. E. Peterson 1927–1933	Adrian Davies 1927–1928	Worthen Crapo 1927–1928
Adrian S. Davies 1928–1933		John M. Neff 1928–1929	J. Vernon Peterson 1928–1830
		Hilbert Melville 1929–1930	Clifton Peterson 1930–1933
		Ray N. Millar 1930–1932	
		Will Frampton 1932–1933	
J. J. Carling 1933–1933	Elwood Lambert 1933–1933		
J. J. Carling 1933–1934	N. Henry Whicker 1933–1937	Frank Swallow 1933–1934	Don Melville 1933–1934
Andrew J. Terry 1934–1935		J. Delbert Crapo 1934–1935	Theodore Sorensen 1934–1935
Roy D. Olpin 1935–1936		J. Edward Peterson 1935–1936	Melvin Hatton 1935–1937
		LeRoi B. Groberg 1936–1937	
Griffith R. Kimball 1937–1838	Roy D. Olpin 1937–1938	Elwood Spencer 1937–1938	Melvin Hatton 1937–1938
Adrian S. Davies 1938–1940	Kenneth Nyman 1938–1940	Elwin Brunson 1938–1940	Phillip Lambert 1938–1940
J. Edward Peterson 1940–1943	Adrian S. Davies 1940–1943	Lance Brunson 1940–1943	Mack Beeston 1940–1943
J. LaVar Peterson 1943–1944	Victor E. Jorgensen 1943–1944	Carl R. Peterson 1943–1944	Rodney Ross Peterson 1943–1944
James Albert Beeston 1944–1945	Carl R. Peterson 1944–1945	Jacob A. Davies 1944–1945	LeGrande Wasden 1944–1945
N. Henry Whicker 1945–1946	Bert Beeston 1945–1946	Duane Bartholomew 1945–1946	Preal Hawley 1945–1946
Dean Tuttle 1946–1947	Owen Dugmore 1946–1947	Harold Huntsman 1946–1947	Ross Starley 1946–1947
Carl Peterson 1947–1948	William B. Mace 1947–1948	Duane Bartholomew 1947–1948	William Davies 1947–1948

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Carl Peterson 1948–1949	Darrel Stott 1948–1949		Owen William Dugmore 1948–1949
Josua S. Robinson 1949–1950	Luther William Palmer 1949–	Nord Brockbank 1949–1950	Jack Wade 1949–1950
Jack Wade 1950–		Ross Peterson 1950–	LaMar Melville 1950–

THIRD WARD Y. M. M. I. A.

Philip Lambert 1946–1947	Robert A. Palmer 1946–1947	Carl L. Wilcken 1946–1947	Floyd Trimble 1946–1947
Harold A. Anderson 1947–1948	Carl L. Wilcken 1947–1948	Cal Clothier 1947–1948	Jerry Warner 1947–1948
J. Clive Davies 1948–1949	Reid M. Mitchell 1948–1949	Harold A. Anderson 1948–1949	Duane O. Peterson 1948–1949
Lowell D. Peterson 1949–1950	S. Ray Greenhalgh 1949–1950	J. Clive Davies 1949–1950	Llewellyn A. Banks 1949–1950
Llewellyn A. Banks 1950–	Lowell D. Peterson 1950–	Duane O. Peterson 1950–	Melvin Hatton 1950–

TREASURERS

Gene Holbrook 1877–1878	Eddie Mace 1883–1884	W. P. Payne 1887–1888	John Jackson 1889–1890
H. C. Hanson 1882–1883	B. S. Hinckley 1884–1886	Almon D. Robison 1888–1889	Frank Olson 1890–1891
Rex Melville 1920–1923	Chase Trimble 1910–1911	William D. Melville 1914–1917	

FILLMORE WARD Y. L. M. I. A.

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Rebecca King	Phinomela Callister	Marie Gibbs	Mary M. Callister
Martha Mathena	May 9, 1871	Constance Prescott	Melissa Ray
Lizzie Henry		Bathsheba Merrill	
Ellen Webb		Alice McBride	
Martha L. Lyman 1871–	Millie Callister May 16, 1871	Alice McBride 1871–	Mary M. Callister 1871–
Alice J. Ray 1871–		Sarah Callister 1971–	Melissa Ray 1871–
Sarah Ellen Carling 1871–		Sophia Dame 1871–	
Laverna Hinckley 1879–1882	Florence M. Brown 1879–1882	Alice McBride 1879–1882	Lois Franmpton 1879–1882
			Emily Crane 1879–1882
	Elizabeth Robison 1882–1884		
Lillie King 1884–	Delilah K. Olson 1884–1901	Isabella E. Robison 1884–	Kattie Hatton
Susan Callister 1892–1899		Carrie Payne 1892–1899	Rickey Merrill 1892–
Sereph Jackson 1899–1901		Lillie Lambert 1899–1901	Eliza Melville 1899–1901
		May Stevens	
Ella Bishop 1901–1902	Alice Callister 1901–1906	Josephine Rasmussen 1901–1903	Julia Iverson 1901–1902
Savalla Odell Partridge 1902–1903		Frances Rasmussen 1903–1904	Edna Melville 1902–1903
Sarah Ellen Brunson 1903–1906		Hattie Whicker 1904–1906	Anna Huntsman –1906
Josephine Pack 1906–1907	Frances Rasmussen 1906–1907	Hattie Whicker 1906–1907	Fern Greenwood 1906–1907

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Josephine Pack 1907–1908	Clara Swallow 1907–1909	Hattie W. Partridge 1907–1907	May Lavor
Jennie Ashby 1908–1909		Isabel Carling 1907–1909	Lucile Greenwood
Gene Larsen			Lillian Beauregard
			Florence Giles

TREASURERS

Carlie Lyman	Medora Gibbs 1871–	Mary Russell 1879–1882	Margaret McMahon 1901–

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Frances Whicker 1909–1911	Carrie Payne 1909–1911	Isabel Carling 1909–1911	Ada Brunson 1909–1911
Isabel Carling 1911–1913	Frances Hatton 1911–1913	Jennie Ashby 1911–1913	Ella Robison 1911–1913
Jennie Ashby 1913–1914	May Stevens 1913–1914	Christie F. Brunson 1913–1914	
Jennie Ashby 1914–1916	Clara M. Swallow 1914–1916	Martha Seguine 1914–1916	Alta Lambert 1914–1916
Martha Seguine 1916–1916	Jennie Ashby 1916–1920	Lois Robison 1916–1918	Alta L. Day 1916–1917
Frances Hatton 1919–1920		Frances Hatton 1918–1919	Myrtle Brunson 1917–1918
		Alice Warner 1919–1920	Bertha Peterson 1918–1918
			Thelma Wixom 1918–1920
Nellie Holbrook 1920–1923	Mary Ann Carling 1920–1924	Jane McBride 1920–1923	Zina Day 1920–1923
Viola Trimble 1923–1924		Gladys Jackson 1923–1924	Mary Allen 1923–1924
Gladys Jackson 1924–1925	Nona R. Hatton 1924–1925	Zina C. Hunter 1924–1925	Ina Trimble 1924–1925
Nellie Holbrook 1925–1925	Ruth Howells 1924–1926	Ellen K. Wade 1925–1926	Alice Ashby 1925–1926
Ethel P. Baker 1925–1926			
Ethel Baker 1926–1927	Lilly P. Rogers 1926–1928	Mable Farnsworth 1926–1927	Alice Ashby 1926–1928
Mable Farnsworth 1927–1928	Florence J. Robison 1928–1929	Martha Jones 1927–1928	Mariam Barney 1928–1928
Martha Jones 1928–1929		Ruby Stringham 1928–1929	Dora Rasmussen

TREASURERS

Olive Day 1909–1911	Viola Rasmussen 1916–	Marjorie W. Black –1920	
Geneva Speakman 1929–1931	Rhoda Melville 1929–1931	Mable Farnsworth 1929–1931	Dora Rasmussen 1929–1931
Agnes Partridge 1931–1933	Myrtle Beauregard 1931–1933	Vilate Kenny 1931–1932	Genevieve Badger 1931–1932
		Algie Brunson 1932–1933	Leah Swallow 1932–1933
Agnes Partridge 1933–1934	Kathleen Robison 1933–1934	Algie Brunson 1933–1934	Eda Rogers 1933–1934
Lona Shields 1934–1935	Olive B. Partridge 1934–1935	Maggie Marble 1934–1935	Zola Trimble 1934–1935
Lona Shields 1935–1936	Leah D. Wood 1935–1938	Marjorie L. Johns 1935–1936	Zola Trimble 1935–1936
Elaine Kimball 1936–1938		Amelia Black 1936–1938	Marjorie Brunson 1936–1938

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Player 1938–1939	Rose D. Rogers 1938–1939	Lillian Sorenson 1938–1939	Ruth B. Stephenson 1938–1939
Lillian Sorenson 1939–1939		Kathryn Sheffield 1939–1939	
Emily A. Wade 1939–1943	Lillian Sorensen 1939–1943	Ruth Butterfield 1939–1941	Ruth B. Stephenson 1939–
		Gladys Warner 1941–1943	
Marion Dugmore 1943–1944	Thora Swalaw 1943–1944	Jesseie Melville 1943–1944	
Virginia Boyack 1944–1945	Jesesie Melville 1944–1945	Ana W. Snow 1944–1945	Eleanor Mitchell 1944–1945
Loraine S. Staples 1945–1946	Gene Robison 1945–1947	Anna W. Snow 1945–1946	Madge Anderson 1945–1946
Oleve Robison 1946–1947		Mary K. Davies 1946–1947	Elaine Anderson 1946–1947
Charlotte Johnson 1947–1948	Beatrice Stokes 1947–1948	Leona Rickenbach 1947–1948	Elaine Anderson 1947–1948
Alene Mitchell 1948–1950	Leah Jackson 1948–1950	Marjorie Nelson 1948–1950	LaNola Turner 1948–1950
Evadeen B. Robison 1950–	Dorothy P. Hanseen 1950–	Mary K. Davies 1950–	Marjorie Nelson 1950–

FILLMORE SECOND WARD Y. L. M. I. A.

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Mary A. Dame 1920–1921	Ruth Rosengreen 1920–1921	Mable Anderson 1920–1920	Thelma Wixom 1920–1920
		Flora D. Fisher 1921–1921	Esther Critchley 1921–1921
Lila Wixom 1923–1925	Susan Theobald 1923–1925	Nora Davies 1923–1925	Vernell Warner 1923–1925
Verl Carling 1925–1926	Nellie Huntsman 1925–1926	Mable Giles 1925–1926	Fern Melville 1925–1926
Ione C. Evans 1926–1927	Verl Carling 1926–1927	Joy Black 1926–1927	Nellie Wixom 1926–1927
Bertha Warner 1927–1931	Jennie Ashby 1927–1931	Pauline S. Robinson 1927–1931	Vernell Warner 1927–1928
			Nina Warner 1928–1931
Pauline S. Robinson 1931–1932	Bertha Warner 1931–1932	Nora W. Davies 1931–1932	Eldula Wixom 1931–1932
Ella S. Whicker 1932–1933	Hortensen Peterson 1932–1934	Edith Warner 1932–1933	Eldula Wixom 1932–1933
LaPreal Swallow 1933–1934		Eldula Wixom 1933–1934	Portia Whicker 1933–1934
Nora W. Davies 1934–1935	Hazel L. Trimble 1935–1937	Hattie W. Whatcott 1934–1935	Mary L. Day 1935–1936
Pauline S. Robinson 1935–1937		Pernecy L. Melville 1935–1937	Eloise H. Adams 1936–1937
	Pernecy L. Melville 1937–1939		Rena Carling 1937–1938
Fae Blanchard 1937–1938		Norma Day 1937–1938	May Nyman 1938–1939
Ethel Stott 1938–1939		Fae Blanchard 1938–1939	
Jennie Ashby 1939–1941	Esther Wasden 1939–1941	Ethel Stott 1939–1940	Afton Finlinson 1939–1940
		Merva R. Burger 1940–1941	Frances Rowley 1940–1940

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
			Leita Beauregard 1940–1941
Genevieve Hatton 1941–1942	Edna L. Day 1941–1942	Gwendolyn Warner 1941–1942	Leita Beauregard 1941–1942
Genevieve Hatton 1942–1943	LaPreal Swallow 1942–1943	Afton L. Finlinson 1942–1943	Ramola Hatton 1942–1943
Nona H. Brown 1943–1944	Kerstin Elvora Jewks 1943–1944	Pernecy L. Melville 1943–1944	Pauline S. Robinson 1943–1944
Wanda C. Day 1944–1945	Helen Smith 1944–1945	Ethel W. Stott 1944–1945	Gwenevere Frampton 1944–1945
Genevieve Hatton 1945–1946	Louella Mitchell 1945–1946	Carol Peterson 1945–1946	Gwenevere Frampton 1945–1946
Edwardeen Holt 1946–1947	Beulah Jorgensen 1946–1947	Julia Warner 1946–1947	Margaret McBride 1946–1947
Gladys Warner 1947–1948	Adrell Wright 1947–1948	Caddie Christensen 1947–1948	Marian Warner 1947–1948
Gwen Hunter 1948–1949	Melva F. Day 1948–1949	Orpha Taylor 1948–1949	Gayla Swallow 1948–1949
Julia Warner 1949–1950	Madge Warner 1949-1951	Beth Paxton 1949–1950	Conie McIntosh 1949–1950
Ora Loy N. Robinson 1950–1951		Rula Bartholomew 1950–1951	LaRain Peterson 1950–1951
Greta Stevens 1951–	Rula Bartholomew 1951–	Jean B. Dobson 1951–	LaRaine Peterson 1951–

FILLMORE THIRD WARD Y. W. M. I. A.

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Emily A. Wade 1946–1947	Genevieve Hatton 1946–1947	Mildred Greenhalgh 1946–1947	DeAun Black 1946–1947
Libbie U. Lambert 1947–1948	Mildred Greenhalgh 1947–1949	Wanda C. Day 1947–1948	Vilda Terrell 1947–1949
Clea Banks 1948–1949		Mae J. Davies 1948–1949	
Clea Banks 1949–1950	Mae J. Davies 1949–1950	DeAun B. Anderson 1949–1950	Carol B. Bradshaw 1949–1950
Thelma Wilcox 1950–	Arthella Taylor 1950–	Emily A. Wade 1950–	Edna Gwen Black 1950–

FILLMOMRE PRIMARY ORGANIZATION

(Copy of original minutes)

Organization of the Primary Association of Fillmore City. Meeting convened in the State House, August 10th, 1880, at 2 p.m.

Present of the Priesthood—President Thomas Callister, Apostle George Teasdale, Bishop Joseph D. Smith and others, with many of the parents and children.

Called to order by Bishop J. D. Smith. After singing, prayer, and singing, Apostle Teasdale addressed the children, explaining the object of the meeting, ahd the great blessings they would obtain through this organization, gave some excellent instructions in conducting their exercises. President Thomas Callister and Bishop Smith each gave encouraging counsel and Bishop Smith proceeded with the organization.

Mrs. Delilah K. Olson was chosen president and Sarah L. Partridge, Angeline Holbrook and Isabelle E. Robison, counselors, William Beeston and Hattie Kimball, choir leaders.

After singing and benediction, meeting adjourned to meet August 16th, at the same place.

D. K. OLSON — Secretary pro, tem.

According to previous appointment, the Primary Association met in the State House, August 16, 1880, with President D. K. Olson presiding.

George M. Hanson was chosen secretary of the association, and Bryant Hinckley was chosen treasurer, after which the following names were enrolled as members of the association:

Elmer Hinckley, May Cooper, May Lambert, Elizabeth Peterson, Janette King, Ann E. Jackson, Sarah Ellen Carling, Libbie Smith, Lydia Williams, May Powell, Ellen Powell, Lillie Powell, Rose Robison, F. A. Robison, Charles Smith, Charles Lambert, George Carling, Joseph Carling, Joseph Bradfield, Arthur Cooper, Richard Russell, Joseph Deardon, Alice Huntsman.

Alex Melville, Frank Brunson, Jacob Davies, Ida Greenleaf, Albert Hanson, George W. Robison, John McBride, Antone Carlson, Lars Rasmussen, Rasmus Rasmussen, Edwin Hinckley, Franklin Cooper, George Hanson, Frank Holbrook, Bryant Hinckley, John Hanson, John W. Jackson, Francis Olson, Ernest Partridge, Joseph Smith, William Wade, Alexander Wade, Lester Colgrove, Alma Powell, Eliza Gill.

Thomas G. Gill, Frank Merrill, George Robison, Thomas H. Turner, Isabelle Deardon, Ann Maycock, Charlotte Deardon, William Payne, Reuben Noyes, Louisa Black, Lutie Merrill, Mary E. Jackson, Willie Beeston, Minnie Milgate, Emily Milgate, Margaret Russell, May Pratt, Emeline Carling, Emma Jackson, Daisy Holbrook, Saraph Jackson, Louisa Payne, Mary McBride.

Isabelle Cooper, Carrie Reed, Lois Reed, Mary Reed, Edith Gill, Emily J. Gill, George Bradfield, Clara Turner, Mary A. Phelps, Edith Huntsman, Rufus Day, Charles Turner, Anena Sorenson, Rasmena Sorenson, Elizabeth Beauregard, Alfred Robison, Frank Webb, Daniel Brunson, Hyrum Brunson, John Cook, Melissa McCullough, Effie Duggins, Bertha Olson, Eva Robison, John Callister, Kimball Sorenson, George Croft.

Joseph Rowley, Charles Swallow, Willie Payne, Stanley Partridge, Raymond Partridge, Joseph Melville, Abraham Carling Jr., Henry Black, Agnes Williams, Ellen Dame, Alice Noyes, William Compton, Hostein Warner, Simms Hawley, Minnie Hawley, Susan Deardon, Alonzo Hinckley.

Nellie McBride, Pearl Hawley, Ruby Day, Anna Pratt, Lottie Carling, Elsie Milgate, Russell Russell, Aurilla Brunson, May Trimble, Nellie Hinckley, Amanda Croft, Angie Callister, Anna Matheny, Minnie Colgrove, Ruby Callister.

Some of the rules of the Primary Organization:

1. Pray each night and morning.
2. Never swear or say any bad words.
3. Never yell while on the street at night or day.
4. Wash your hands and face before breakfast.
5. Have a place for everything and everything in its place.
6. Keep the Sabbath Day holy.

Meeting of the association were conducted in the State House, the meeting house and the Rock School House.

The program consisted of dialogues, select readings, concert recitations, songs, Bible stories, and readings from the "Contributor."

Members answered to roll call by repeating a proverb or sentiment.

A party was given annually for the children, refreshments were served and part of the time spent in dancing. The closing time was six o'clock in the evening.

In the year 1882 a quilt was made by the girls and donated to the Manti Temple. During the same summer Primary was discontinued on account of an epidemic of diphtheria.

In the beginning, the president usually offered the opening prayer and she or some other adult offered the closing prayer, but in later years the children were taught to pray, by kneeling on the floor in rows beside long wooden benches, and repeating the prayer in unison, after the president. As time passed, the children were permitted to take turns in offering the prayers.

It was customary in the spring time of each year, around the first of May, for the Primary to conduct a May party when the townspeople would assemble with horses and wagons. Wagons loaded with children and people of all ages could be seen in one long procession making their way toward the cool retreats along the banks of Chalk Creek, where the day was spent playing games and braiding the May Pole and crowning their Queen of the May. Loads of food were taken and Mother Earth supplied the chairs and table upon which the food was spread and like one huge family they sat and enjoyed the feast as much or even more, than do the modern youths of today, with all the conveniences and luxuries of modern life.

The Primary organization has grown until today, the three Fillmore wards have an enrollment numbering over 300.

The children are divided into age groups and are given especially planned work for each group, and are given awards for the work which they accomplish.

The "Trailbuilder" boys are divided into three groups: namely, Guides, Trekkers, and Blazers. The "Home-Builder" girls are also divided into three groups, known as Seagulls, Bluebirds, and Larks. There are Zion's boys and girls, group 1 and 2, and also group 1 and 2 and the Nursery group which consists of all tots under four years of age.

The older children do voluntary baptismal work for the dead, in the various LDS Temples.

The organization promotes a project every year for the benefit of the Children's Hospital in Salt Lake City.

Each Primary child, on the day on which his birthday occurs, gives to the association a penney for each past birthday. The pennies are saved until near Valentine's Day in February. Before the day arrives, the children, and in some instances the Primary officers and teachers, call at the homes of the ward soliciting Birthday Pennies from all who desire to give. The pennies are sent to the hospital as a Valentine gift.

Again in November of each year, just before Thanksgiving, the children make a second visit to the homes, soliciting produce, such as fruits, fruit-juices of all kinds, vegetables, clothing, or any new or worn article that could be used in the hospital. This is also sent in as a Thanksgiving gift.

The Primary has charge of the Santa Claus party at Christmas time. The City Council appropriates the necessary money and the officers and teachers of the Primary association prepare a program and do the purchasing and disbursing of the gifts Santa Claus, for the children of the ward in which they function.

They also give a Hallowe'en party for the children each year, and in the spring time a conference is held when all the children participate on the program.

FILLMORE WARD PRIMARY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Sarah L. Partridge 1880–1882	Delilah K. Olson 1880–1882	Angeline Holbrook 1880–1882 Isabella E. Robison 1880–1882	George M. Hansen 1880–
Melissa Greenwood 1882–	Julia Merrill 1882–1886 Alice M. Callister 1886–1888	Melissa Russell 1882–	Bryant S. Hinckley 1882–
Ann E. Bishop	Susanna T. Robison	Elizabeth Partridge –1897 Lois Robison 1897–	Edna Melville –1894 Nora Bishop 1894–1897 Frances Smith 1897–1899 Evelyn Peterson 1899–
Mollie Carling –1906	Lois Robison –1906	Edna Trimble –1906	
Lillie Lambert 1906–1908	Maude E. Melville 1906–1908	Lilly Rogers 1906–1908	Loa Black 1906–1908
Lois Robison 1908–1910	Jennie Chapman 1908–1910	Lou Frampton 1908–1910	Pauline Ewallow 1908–1910
Frances Kelly 1910–1913 Loa B. Hanson 1913–1914 Esther Williamson 1914–1914 Nellie Brunson 1914–1918	Mary A. Dame 1910–1918	Lou Frampton 1910–1911 Vilate Frampton 1911–1914 Celestia Burt 1914–1914 Katherine Rasmussen 1914–1915 Hattie Partridge 1915–1918	Lillian Hanson 1910–1914 Emeline B. Bridges 1914–
Frances T. Kelly 1918–1920	Hattie Partridge 1918–1920	Esther Huntsman 1918–1920	Addie Palmer 1918–1919 Ora Hansen 1919–1920
Loa B. Hanson 1920–1921	Viola S. Trimble 1920–1923	Betty Rasmussen 1920–1921	Irene Rasmussen 1920–1921
Josephine Swallow 1923–1925	Rhoda A. Melville 1923–1925	Rachel Warner 1923–1924 Leah D. Wood 1924–1925	Leah D. Wood 1923–1925
Fern A. Robison 1925–1926 Nellie Lambert 1926–1930	Mary Alice Christensen 1925–1930	Nellie Lambert 1925–1926 Susan Robison 1926–1927 Fern Robison 1927–1930	Agnes Partridge 1925–1926 Melva Smith 1927– Mariam B. Robison –1929 Emma Rushton 1929–1930
Susan Robison 1930–1930 Grace Mitchell 1930–1932	Fern A. Robison 1930–1932	Grace Mitchell 1930–1930 Myrtle Beauregard 1930–1932	Fontella D. Robison 1930–1932
Savalla P. Sanford 1932–1933 Lillian Sorenson 1933–1933	Lelia May Carling 1932–1933	Lila B. Day 1932–1933	

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Lillian Sorenson 1933–1936	Viola Trimble 1933–1936	Lila B. Day 1933–1936	Leah S. Jackson 1933–1935
			Loa B. Hanson 1935–1936
Lillian Sorenson 1936–1938	Myrtle Beauregard 1936–1938	Josephine Swallow 1936–1938	Olea R. Davies
			Arvilla D. Loomis 1936–1937
			Lelia May Carling 1937–1938
Lottie Anderson 1938–1940	Josephine O. Swallow 1938–1940	Geneva Black 1938–1940	Madeline Wade 1938–1940
Rachel B. Warner 1940–1942	Nada Melville 1940–1942	Reba Carling 1940–1942	Portia Jenson 1940–1942
Eva W. Warner 1942–1944	Geneva Black 1942–1944	Melva Anderson 1942–1944	Portia Jensen 1942–1942
			Madeline Wade 1942–1944
Margaret Wright 1944–1945	Libbie U. Lambert 1944–1945	Velma R. Jackson 1944–1945	Pearl Terrell 1944–1945
Pearl Terrell 1945–1946	Velma R. Jackson 1945–1948	Alice Hanson 1945–1946	Alene Mitchell 1945–1946
Alene S. Mitchell 1946–1948		Zina C. Hunter 1946–1948	Mary Smith 1946–1947
			Evelyn Baker 1947–1948
Emma Young 1948–1949	Ann Adams 1948–1950	Edith Deardon 148–1949	Mae C. Taylor 1848–1950
Alice Robison 1949–1950		June Smith 1949–1950	
Mae Taylor 1950–	June S. Smith 1950–	LaNola S. Turner 1950–	Leah S. Jackson 1950–

FILLMORE SECOND WARD PRIMARY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Stella H. Day 1920–1923	Nellie M. Huntsman 1920–1923	Rose Peterson 1920–1923	Nellie Iverson 1920–1923
	Martha B. Seguine 1923–1923		
Mar Warner 1923–1925	Edith Southwick 1923–1925	Vilate Carling 1923–1925	1923–1925
Vilate Carling 1925–1925	Frances Kelly 1925–1925	Ella Whicker 1925–1925	Nora Davies 1925–1925
Clara P. Stevens 1925–1926	Ella Whicker 1925–1927	Edith Southwick 1925–1926	Blonda Wixom 1925–1926
Evelyn Peterson 1926–1927		Edna Whatcott 1926–1927	Merva Rowley 1926–1927
Edna Whatcott 1927–1928	Susan Theobald 1927–1928	Vilate Carling 1927–1928	Merva Rowley 1927–1928
Carol Neff 1928–1929	Vilate Carling 1928–1929	Ellen K. Wade 1928–1929	Merva Rowley 1928–1929
LaPreal Swallow 1929–1929	Savalla Sanford 1929–1929	Lillian L. Kelly 1929–1929	Merva Rowley 1929–1929
Christa Carling 1929–1930	Mar Warner 1929–1930	Lillian L. Kelly 1929–1930	Merva Rowley 1929–1930
Blanche R. Swallow 1930–1932	Christa B. Carling 1930–1932	Hattie Critchley 1930–1932	Merva Rowley 1930–1932
Alice P. Robins 1932–1934	Blanche R. Swallow 1932–1937	LaVieve K. Day 1932–1934	Merva Rowley 1932–1935

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Merva Rowley 1934–1937		Genevieve Hatton 1934–1937	Lucille Ashby 1935–1937
Genevieve Hatton 1937–1939	Nellie Lambert 1937–1941	Christa Carling 1937–1938	Noma C. Cahoon 1937–1938
Noma C. Cahoon 1939–1941		Noma C. Cahoon 1938–1939	Lynn Peterson 1938–1939
		Florence Ashman 1939–1941	Lena Crapo 1939–1941
May Nyman 1941–	Agnes Johnson 1941–1942	Wanda C. Day 1941–1942	Christie W. Whicker 1941–1942
Hortense Peterson –1942	Hortense Peterson 1942–1944	May M. Davies 1942–1943	Zola Bartholomew 1942–1943
Nora Davies 1942–1943		Necca Watts 1943–1944	Iva Peterson 1943–1944
May M. Davies 1943–1944		Jessie Jensen 1944–1944	
	Jessie Jensen 1944–1945	LaPreal Swallow 1944–1945	Iva Peterson 1944–1945
May Davies 1944–1945	Florence Beeston 1945–1946	Bernice Melville 1945–1946	Gussie Marshall 1945–1946
LaPreal Swallow 1945–1946	Devine McIntosh 1946–1947	Ulala Mace 1946–1947	Merva R. Burger 1946–1946
Mary Robison 1946–1947			Vilda Nielson 146–1947
	Helen Smith 1947–1948	LaVerna Railsback 1947–1948	Clara Frampton 1947–1948
Ulala Mace 1947–1948	Lois Starley 1948–1950	Mildred Warner 1948–1949	Iva Peterson 1948–1949
Rulla Bartholomew 1948–1949		Gladys Warner 1949–1950	Clara Frampton 1949–1950
Mildred Warner 1949–1950	LaPreal Swallow 1950–	Georgia Brunson 1950–	Clara Frampton 1950–
Lulu Peterson			

TREASURERS

Lou Franmpton 1910–	Ada Davies 1930–1932

FILLMORE THIRD WARD PRIMARY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Jessie Jensen 1946–1948	Afton L. Finlinson 1946–1948	Maurine R. Wilcken 1946–1947	Madeline Wade 1946–1948
		Maxine Rowley 1947–1948	
Eva W. Warner 1948–	Jessie Jensen 1948–	Maxine Rowley 1948–	Carma Taylor 1948–

MISSIONARIES OF FILLMORE

Thomas R. King—England.....1856-
Peter Robison—Great Britain.....1856-58
John A. Day—Great Britain.....1856-58
Lewis Brunson—States.....1861-61
Henry J. McCullough—Great Britain...1867-69
Nathan B. Baldwin—Great Britain....1867-69
Josiah F. Gibbs—Great Britain.....1867-69
Orson C. Holbrook—Europe.....1867-69
Platt D. Lyman—Europe.....1867-69
Alton Lyman—Europe.....1867-69
Reuben McBride—Europe & Ohio.....1867-67
Almon Robison—England.....1867-68
William King—Sandwich Islands.....1867-
Mary Ann King—Sandwich Islands ...1867-
Hyrum Mace—United States.....1869-
Joseph V. Robison—Europe.....1869-73
Gabriel Huntsman—Canada 1871-72
Volney King—Great Britain.....1873-74

L. Holbrook—England.....1873-75
Francis M. Lyman—Southern States....1873-75
Theodore Rogers—United States.....1874-75
John Dewsnip—Great Britain.....1874-
Chandler Holbrook—Great Britain.....1874-75
Thomas Callister—England.....1875-76
Franklin Alonzo Robison—United States 1877-
Russell Rogers—Southern States.....1877-
Orange Warner—New York.....1878-
James King—Europe.....1879-80
John Alexander—Great Britain.....1879-80
John Cooper—Great Britain.....1880-82
William H. King—Great Britain.....1880-83
Joseph Lyman Robison—Great Britain..1880-82
James Peterson—Scandanavia.....1885-
Edward Partridge—Sandwich Islands..1882-85
Sarah Lucretia Partridge—Sandwich Is. 1882-
Wm. Clayton Partridge—Sandwich Is. 1882-85
Alma Greenwood—New Zealand.....1882-84
Thomas Davies—Southern States.....1883-86
Thomas Edmund Olson—North Western States.....1884-86
Porter Callister—Great Britain.....1885-87
James Peterson—Scandanavia.....1885-
Joshua Greenwood—England.....1885-
Joseph D. Smith—England.....1885-
Nelson Bishop—New Zealand.....1886-89
Frank Hinckley—No. West. States....1888-90
Edwin Mace—No. West. States.....1888-90
William P. Payne—Great Britain.....1889-90
Samuel Andrew King—.....1889-91
John Trimble—Great Britain.....1890-92
Daniel Stevens—England.....1894-96
Elmer Hinckley—Southern States.....1895-98
Charles D. Smith—Great Britain..... 1895-97
Rufus Day—Southern States 1895-98
Robert W. King—Southern States.... 1895-98
Almon D. Robison—England..... 1895-97
Harvey Melville—Southern States 1897-99
James A. Kelly—Southern States.....1897-99
John Peterson—Southern States 1897-99
J. Collier Robison—Switzerland.....1897-1900
James Anderson—No. West. States... 1897-99
Samuel A. Greenwood—England....1898-1900
Charles Swallow—England..... 1898-98
J. Alfred Robison—Southern States .1899-1900
Leon Peterson—Southern States 1899-1900
Nephi A. Anderson—Southern States 1899-1902
Cuthbert Trimble—California.....1906-08
P. Lorenzo Smith—California.....1906-08
Marion J. Greenwood—California 1906-08
John W. Starley—Southern States .. 1908-10
Neils Iverson—Scandanavia.....1908-10
William H. Rasmussen—North Western States.....1908-10
P. Lorenzo Brunson—Northern States 1908-10
Joseph Beeston—Southern States.....1908-10
Martin Henry Hanson—North Western States.....1909-09
Charles Brunson—Western States.....1911-13
David Smith—California.....1911-13
Waldo Lyman—Eastern States.....1914-17
Dennis Wells Black—Central States...1916-17
Lewis B. Smith—California.....1917-19
F. Earl Stott—New Zealand.....1917-21
Eldred V. Robison—Swiss-German....1922-24
Nona Revo Hatton—Central States....1922-24
Loren E. Warner—Southern States....1922-
Dell Kesler—Central States.....1922-24
Evan B. Day—Western States.....1922-24
John LeRoy Dame—Southern States...1922-24
Chas Trimble—Eastern States.....1922-
W. Theodore Rogers—Southern States 1923-25
Nolan Mitchell—Swiss-German.....1924-27
Charles Phillip Lambert—California...1925-
T. Clark Callister—California.....1926-
James Frank Swallow—Eastern States..1927-
Rulon T. Hatton—North Western States.....1927-29
A. Frank Robison—Southern States....1928-28
Harold L. Crapo—Canada.....1928-
Eldon E. Partridge—No. Cent. States..1929-31
Harold E. Hatton—No. West. States..1930-32
Delyle Elwood Lambert—Central States 1930-33
N. Henry Whicker—Southern States ..1930-33
W. Ashby Robison—No. Cent. States .1938-41
Melville Trimble—Central States.....193840
Genevieve Hatton—No. Cent. States...1939-40
Julian Rasmussen—Eastern States.....1939-40
Allen B. Taylor—Texas.....1941-4
Maurice Reed Lambert—Hawaiian.....1941-4
Rolf A. Robison—California.....1941-43
Grant Mace—Texas.....1942-4
Cuthbert Junior Trimble—New Eng... -
Elvin Doyle Robison—Sweden 1946-49
James Day—Northern California 1946-48
Ralph W. Carling—Southern California 1946-48
Thora Swallow—Eastern Central States 1946-48
Marilyn Brunson—Central Pacific 1946-48
Rudger Ashby—East Central States ...1946-48
Milton L. Starley—Central States 1947-49
Don Owen Warner—Central States ..1947-49
Robert W. Spencer—Canada 1947-49
Grant D. Anderson—Sweden 1947-49
Beth Partridge—North Central 1948-50
Scott A. Speakman—Central States ...1948-50
Jack E. Warner—North Cent. States .1948-50
W. Daniel Speakman—Netherlands . 1949-
Don Turner—California..... 1949-
Ronald Anderson—California 1949-
Eldean Jensen—West German.....1949-
Floyd E. Trimble—South Africa 1950-

The following information was taken from Volney King's History of Millard County.

Gabriel Huntsman—Canada	1855-	F. M. Lyman—	1860-62
William Felshaw—States	1858-	E. E. Holden—	-
James Brooks—South Africa	1858-	T. R. King —	-
Amasa Lyman—	1860-62	Daniel Olson—Denmark	before 1893-

In some cases Mr. King dates conflict with those given on Church records, but probably refers to the same mission.

WARD CHORISTERS OF FILLMORE

1853-1951

John Carling, John Dutson, John Kelly, William Beeston, Alexander Fortie, John Cooper, George Cooper, J. Avery Bishop, Marion J. Greenwood, Cuthbert Trimble, Edna L. Day, Victor E. Picco, F. Earl Stott, Chauncey Childs, Alma P. Gee, William H. Russell.

Charles Whitaker, Jesse Whitaker, Katherine Rasmusson, James K. Booth, Sarah Nielson, T. Leo Jacobs, Algie Brunson, Samuel D. Moore, Thomas A. Whatcott, Ann H. Robison, Rachel M. Brunson, Andrew Terry, Myrle Hone, Grover A. Giles, Genevieve Hatton, Stella H. Day.

Choristers serving in 1951 are as follows: Fillmore First ward—Thomas A. Whatcott; Fillmore Second ward—Stella H. Day; Fillmore Third ward—Sarah Nielson.

WARD ORGANISTS OF FILLMORE

1864-1951

Lillian King, Addie Henry, Mary Henry, Carrie Henry, Adelia Robison, Eliza Beeston, Helen Greenwood, Bertha Starley, Portia Olson, Lois Greenwood, Ava Stevens, Wilna Wixom, Katherine M. Day, Josephine Swallow, Melva Smith, Ann H. Robison, Jane McBride, Norma Hanson.

Louie G. Frampton, Lucille Blake, Olive Brunson, Nellie Melville Huntsman, Belva Day, Alice Robins, Blonda Wixom, LaRae Hatton, LaPriel Swallow, Edith S. Callister, Helen Spencer, Marjorie Brunson, Helen Robison, Joyce Melville, Alice Robins.

Organists serving in 1951 are as follows: Fillmore First ward—Helen Robison; Fillmore Second ward—Alice Robins; Fillmore Third ward—Barbara Hone.

FILLMORE LATTER-DAY SAINTS HOSPITAL

July 3, 1948 the Fillmore LDS Hospital was dedicated by Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of The Twelve. July 12, the 24-bed hospital was officially opened. It is situated on the corner of First West and Center Street. It is of brick construction, is one story high, and was built at a cost of nearly $200,000. Fifty per cent of the cost was furnished by the church and fifty per cent contributed by the people.

It is equipped with modern facilities and at the present time operates with nine full-time employees. At the present time (1951) Elwood Lambert is acting as superintendent with Fay Reay as supervisor of nursing. The board of directors consists of: D. LaMoyne Melville, president; Roy Dee Olpin, vice-president; Milton Beckstrand, secretary; Wells Robins, Mark S. Johnson, Milton A. Melville, Preal George.

MILLARD STAKE ORGANIZATION

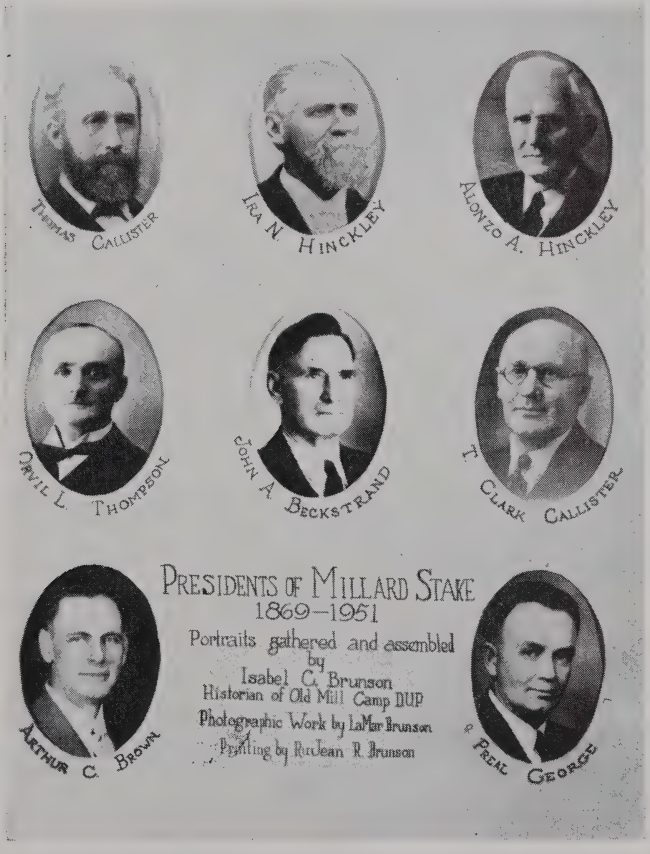
Church History records show that in 1851, at the time Anson Call and his company were called to settle Fillmore, that Anson Call was Bishop in Davis County. Brigham Young called him from Davis County and made him president over the colony at Fillmore, where he served for three years, when John A. Ray succeeded him as president of the colony.

From the beginning Noah Bartholomew acted as Bishop of Fillmore.

Claim has been made that Anson Call and John A. Ray were Bishops of Fillmore, but history disproves this claim. Neither were they presidents of Millard Stake of Zion, for the reason there was no stake organization at that time. Millard Stake was organized March 9, 1869, with Thomas Callister as president.

Millard County continued as Millard Stake until August 11, 1912, when at a conference held in the Deseret meeting house, the west side of the county was organized into Deseret Stake, and the east side of the county continued as Millard Stake.

Noah Bartholomew was released as Bishop April 6, 1855, and Lewis



Presidents of Millard Stake.

Brunson was ordained a bishop and set apart April 9, 1855, to preside at Fillmore.

Following are the names and a brief history of the presidents who served in Millard Stake from the time of its organization until the present time:

Thomas Callister

Son of John and Catherine Murphy Callister, born July 8, 1821, Isle of Mann. Filled mission to Great Britain 1875-76; bishop of 17th ward, Salt Lake City 1855-1861; bishop of Fillmore 1861-69; first president of Millard Stake 1869-1877; Partiarch, 1877-1880; member of legislature 14 years; served as Colonel of Nauvoo Legion in Pahvant district; farmer and stockman.

Married Caroline Smith, August 31, 1845, Nauvoo, Illinois.

Their children: Thomas and Clarrisa died; Clara C., Philomela, Mary Miranda, Samuel J., Bathsheba B., and Asahel S.

Married Helen Mar Clark, December, 1845, Nauvoo, Illoinois.

Their children: Helen Mar, Elizabeth Ann, Katherine Eliza, Thomas Clark, Sarah Melissa, Isabella, Margaret Jane, Daniel Porter, Susan Delilah, Russell Kilburn, John Warren and Zina Prescinda.

Married Mary Levina Phelps, December, 1863.

Their children: Mary Levina, Alva Phelps, George Albert, Ida and Ada (twins), Joseph, William Henry, Elida, Juliet, Orson Pratt and Walter Stanley.

Married Carlie Lyman, February 14, 1878 at Salt Lake City.

Their children: Joseph Platt.

Died December 1, 1880 at Fillmore, Utah.

Ira Nathaniel Hinckley

Son of Nathaniel and Lois Judd Hinckley, born October 30, 1828, Johnstown District, Canada. Called by Brigham Young to Cove Creek in 1867 to supervise the building of a church fort at that place, since known as Cove Fort; president of Millard Stake 1877-1902. Served as policeman of Salt Lake City for 5 years, and also as Mayor of Fillmore City. He was a blacksmith, farmer and stockman.

Married Eliza Evans, 1848. Their child: Eliza.

Married Adelaide C. Noble, December 11, 1853. Their children: Minerva, Lois, Della, Lucian N., Frank, Edwin Smith, Nellie, Samuel Ernest and Sarah.

Married Angeline Wilcox Noble. Their children: Angeline, Laverne, Ira N., Bryant S., Alonzo A., Elmer E. and two children who died in infancy.

Married Maggie Harley. Their child: Mary.

Died April 10, 1904 at Provo, Utah.

Alonzo Arza Hinckley

Son of Ira Nathaniel and Angeline Wilcox Noble Hinckley, born April 23, 1870. Filled two missions as well as presiding over the California mission; president of Millard Stake 1902-1912; on August 11, 1912 when Millard Stake was divided he was made president of Deseret Stake; He was ordained an Apostle October 6, 1934; received schooling at Brigham Young Academy at Provo; taught school at Deseret and Hinckley; was pioneer in mercantile business and also in irrigation projects.

Married Rose May Robison, 1892. Their children: Lois Edna, Harold

Alonzo, Rose Afton, Mabel Lynn, Leah Sussanna, Angeline, Ethel, Benjamin Ira, Mary, Arza, Nathaniel, Nellie R., Beulah and Zina.

Died December 22, 1936.

Orvil Lorenzo Thompson

Son of Orvil and Emily Lydia Snyder Thompson, born December 11, 1864 in Bountiful, Davis County, Utah. Filled mission to Scotland 1885-87; president of Scipio ward YMMIA; clerk of Scipio ward; president of 111th Quorum of Seventy; bishop of Scipio ward 1902-1920; Justice of Peace in Scipio; superintendent of Millard County Schools; postmaster in Scipio for 20 years; attended Brigham Young Academy 1881-83; served 4 terms as representative of Millard County in Utah Legislature.

Married Susan Monroe, 1888. Their children: Jennie, Orvil H., Lillian, Rulon S., Roscoe B., Grant L., Burton M., Edna, Alonzo W. and Fred Lyman.

Died October 2, 1921.

John August Beckstrand

Son of Elias and Ann Sophia Haagland Beckstrand, born March 19, 1865, Deseret, Utah. Filled mission to Sweden 1889-91; president of 42nd Quorum of Seventy; stake superintendent of YMMIA 1900-1910; bishop of Meadow ward; counselor in Millard stake presidency; presidency of Millard stake 1920-28; attended Millard Stake Academy at Fillmore; was farmer and stockman.

Married Mary Elizabeth Stott, 1892. Their children: John Morale, Orvil Edwin, Orlando Stott, Grant Heglund and Blake Holder.

Thomas Clark Callister, Junior

Son of Thomas Clark and Alice McBride Callister, Born May 1, 1881, Fillmore, Utah. Served as counselor in Millard stake presidency; president of Millard stake 1928-38; filled mission to California; superintendent of Sunday School, Fillmore Ward; counselor YMMIA, Fillmore Legislature; County Surveyor of Millard County;first president of Fillmore Commercial club; one of the organizers of Millard County Telephone and Telegraph Company, also its manager and engineer; engineer and manager of East Millard Canal Company, also of Pahvant Irrigation Company; construction engineer for Sevier River Land and Water Company; chairman East Millard Chapter of American Red Cross; chairman Millard County District of Boy Scouts of America. He has held other offices and has traveled extensively.

Married Millie Peterson, 1906. Their children: Edith Helen, Leland Clark, Duane Harold, Blane, Rulon Andreas, and Grant Thomas.

Arthur Charles Brown

Son of Jorgen P. and Annie Peterson Brown, born July 27, 1899, Scipio, Utah. Filled mission to Central States 1919-22; president of Scipio ward YMMIA 1924; bishop of Scipio ward 1925-28; served in North Sevier High Council 1929 and also as clerk of Sigurd ward; president of YMMIA Sigurd ward; Millard stake High Councilman 1936-38; president of Millard stake 1938-44; County Clerk, Millard County 1935-44; High Councilman, Parowan stake 1946-48; High Councilman Cedar Stake, 1948 to date. (1951)

Married Nona Revo Hatton, 1925. Their children: Rodney A., Corinne, Galen LaMar, Raymon H., Barbara Anne and Marilyn June.

Preal George

Son of Alonzo and Clara Edith Barney, born August 25, 1897, Kanosh, Utah. Filled mission to Southern States 1917-19; bishop of Kanosh ward 1925-39; High Councilman in Millard Stake; president of Millard Stake 1944 to date; served in both stake and ward YMMIA and Sunday School; a member of Millard County School Board 12 years; Social Security Board member for Millard County; associated with Agricultural Adjustment Administration, being promoted from farmer fieldman to a member of the state committee, which office he still holds.

Married Artesmesia Palmer, 1919. Their children: Lloyd Preal, Inez, Cecil Dean and Eloise.

MILLARD STAKE

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	STAKE CLERKS
	Thomas Callister 1869–1877		
Edward Partridge 1877–1882	Ira N. Hinckley 1877–1902	Joseph V. Robison 1877–1890	Lafayette Holbrook 1877–1881
Daniel Thompson 1901–1902		David R. Stevens 1890–1902	Christian Anderson 1881–1902
Thomas C. Callister 1902–1907	Alonzo A. Hinckley 1902–1912	George A. Seeman 1902–1907	William A. Reeve 1902–1910
Fredrick R. Lyman 1907–1911		Orvil L. Thompson 1907–1911	Willis E. Robison 1910–1912
Orvil L. Thompson 1911–1912		Joseph T. Finlinson 1911–1912	
John A. Beckstrand 1912–1920	Orvil L. Thompson 1912–1920	Peter L. Brunson 1912–1920	Adolph Hanseen 1912–1920
T. Clark Callister 1920–1927	John A. Beckstrand 1920–1928	Asael H. Fisher 1920–1927	Adolph Hanseen 1920–1924
			Rufus Day 1924–1927
Parker P. Robison 1927–1931	T. Clark Callister 1928–1938	Daniel D. Bushnell 1927–1931	Rufus Day 1927–1932
Daniel D. Bushnell 1931–1938		B. Glen Kenney 1931–1932	F. Earl Stott 1932–1938
		Frank H. Partridge 1932–1938	
Maurice Lambert 1938–1944	Arthur C. Brown 1938–1944	Erwin L. Sheffield 1938–1941	G. Ellworth Brunson 1938–1941
		Kenneth Nyman 1941–1944	William H. Mitchell 1941–1944
J. Milton Beckstrand 1944–	Preal George 1944–	Kenneth Nyman 1944–1945	Newel D. Day 1944–1950
		Roy Dee Olpin 1945–	Reid M. Mitchell 1950–

MILLARD STAKE RELIEF SOCIETY

Millard Stake Relief Society was organized in 1879 with Belinda M. Pratt as president and Delilah K. Olson and Sarah L. Partridge as counselors. Delilah K. Olson acted as secretary. In 1882 A. W. Hinckley succeeded Sarah L. Partridge as second cunselor.

On January 18, 1879, a meeting was held in the meeting house at Fillmore and the Relief Society of Millard County entered protest against

the Anti-Polygamy Crusade being carried on in Salt Lake City and the settlements.

President Hinckley said he thought it an opportune time, now that all the stake was assembled, to organize a Stake Relief Society. It was moved and seconded that President Hinckley nominate the officers. After consulting his counselors he proceeded with the nominations.

February 23, 1879, a report of the various wards was given.

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Delilah K. Olson 1897–1883	Blinda M. Pratt 1879–1883	Sarah L. Partridge 1878–1882 A. W. Hinckley 1882–1883	Delilah K. Olson 1879–1883
Lorenda E. Thompson 1883–1904	Elizabeth F. Yates 1883–1904	Martha J. Robison 1883–1893 A. W. Hinckley 1893–1904	Delilah K. Olson 1883–1903 I. E. Robison 1903–1904
Lorenda E. Thompson 1904–1907 Adaline B. Smith 1907–1912	Isabell E. Robison 1904–1912	Nancy A. Ashby 1904–1908 Birdie R. Black 1908–1912	Marinda Bennett 1904–1912
Birdie R. Black 1912–1917 Edna Poulson 1917–1924	Adaline B. Smith 1912–1917 Susan Thompson 1917–1924	Clara M. Swallow 1912–1917 Flora Fisher 1917–1920 Maggie Anderson 1920–1924	Harriet Partridge 1912–1917 Roxy Memmott 1917–1923 Erda Robins 1923–1924
Josephine Stephenson 1924–1937	Harriet A. Partridge 1924–1937	Harriet Ellen Kenny 1924–1937	Sarah L. B. Day 1924–1931 Ora B. Hanson 1931–1937
Ruby W. Iverson 1937–1944 Alda E. Reeve 1944–1949	Artemesia George 1937–1944 Fern A. Robison 1944–1949	Charlotte Kimball 1937–1944 Geneva B. Black 1944–1949	Faymetta Prows 1937–1944 Zina D. Peterson 1944–1948 Clara Frampton 1948–1949
Martha A. Stevens 1949–	Faymetta Prows 1949–	Ruth Whitaker 1949–	Maria Whitaker 1949–
	TREASURERS		
Rosaline Harmon –1904	Rosaline Harmon 1904–1908	Nina Wood 1908–1912	Cora K. Robins 1917–1924

MILLARD STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOL

January 9, 1871, Edward Stevenson visited Fillmore and held meetings. He reported that Fillmore had a Sunday School, with a membership of 250 and a 70-volume library. Superintendent of the Sunday School was Platt D. Lyman. (News)

In the same year records show that Thomas Callister appointed Edwin M. Webb, T. C. Callister, and Josiah Gibbs to take charge of the Sunday School at Fillmore.

Though the records are vague on this point, it appears probable that Platt D. Lyman was the first Millard Stake Sunday School Superintendent.

MILLARD STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOL

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	
	Platt D. Lyman 1871–1872		
Thomas C. Callister 1872–1875	Edward M. Webb 1872–1875		
	Thomas C. Callister 1875–1885		
Franklin A. Robison 1885–1889	Joseph L. Robison 1885–1889	Ira N. Hinckley Jr. 1885–1889	
Ira N. Hinckley Jr. 1889–1892	Joseph D. Smith 1889–1892	George M. Hanson 1889–	
Ormus A. Bates 1892–1895	Joshua Greenwood	Alonzo A. Hinckley 1892–1895	Jesse H. Giles
Franklin A. Robison 1895–1900		Hans C. Hansen 1895–1900	
LeRoy Stevens 1903–1904	John Reeve 1903–1912	Thomas H. Pratt 1903–1904	Joshua Bennett 1903–1904
Joseph T. Finlinson 1904–1907		Nathaniel B. Badger 1904–1906	Emma E. Wright 1904–1906
Willis E. Robison 1907–1912		Joshua Finlinson 1906–1912	Laura W. Robison 1906–1912
Lewis Wasden 1912–1912	Lars Jensen 1912–1918	P. Lorenzo Brunson 1912–1912	William Bradfield 1912–1912
P. Lorenzo Brunson 1912–1916		William Bradfield 1912–1916	Raphel Strange 1912–1916
Frank H. Partridge 1916–1918		Joseph Ezra Wood 1916–1918	Rose V. Jensen 1916–1918
Frank H. Partridge 1918–1918	William H. Russell 1918–1920	Asael H. Fisher 1918–1920	Myrtle Brunson 1918–1920
William D. Mellville 1918–1902			
P. Lorenzo Brunson 1920–1922	William D. Melville 1920–1922	M. Claude Robins 1920–1922	LaMoyne Melville 1920–1922
Clem Duncan 1922–1923	Joseph L. Stott 1922–1923	Venoy Labrum 1922–1923	George L. Bushnell 1922–1923
Cleon B. Stott 1923–1924	Neil M. Stewart 1923–1924	Venoy Labrum 1923–1924	George Bushnell 1923–1924
Preal George 1924–1925	Alonzo A. Kimball 1924–1929	Thomas A. Whatcott 1924–1925	Grace Stott 1924–1926
Thomas A. Whatcott 1925–1927		Howard Stott 1925–1927	Harold Whitaker 1926–1929
Howard Stott 1927–1929		Mark L. Black 1927–1929	
Joseph Beeston 1929–1931	Milton A. Melville 1929–1931	Orrin J. Holdaway 1929–1931	Joseph Giles 1929–1931
J. Clem Duncan 1931–1935	J. Milton Beckstrand 1931–1935	Orvil E. Beckstrand 1931–1935	Roma Gull 1931–1934
			E. Bennett Pearson 1934–1935
James Stephensen 1935–1940	Richard S. Nixon 1935–1940	Elmer Stevens 1935–1938	Vivian Stevens 1935–1938
			Wilma Nixon 1938–1940
M. Claude Robins 1940–1944	Arthur M. Taylor 1940–1944	Seymour H. Spencer 1940–1944	Wallace Stevens 1940–
			Carol Partridge –1944

1st ASSISTANTS	SUPERINTENDENTS	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARIES
Austin Johnson 1944–1950	John C. Bennett 1944–1950	Samuel Bennett 1944–1950	Bernice Bennett 1944–1948
			Gayla Swallow 1948–1950
Elbert Stevens 1950–	Carl Verhaaren 1950–	Harold Beckstrand 1950–	Lillian Jo Melville 1950–1950
			L. William Palmer 1950–

MILLARD STAKE Y. M. M. I. A. ORGANIZATION

Sunday, October 13, 1878, Junius F. Wells and Milton H. Hardy held a meeting in Fillmore, and effected a Y.M. M. I. A. organization in Millard Stake of Zion.

James A. Melville was sustained as president and Frances A. Webb as secretary. (Deseret News)

The first volume of The Improvement Era, the MIA magazine, was published in 1896. The title of this magazine indicates the purpose of the organization which is represents: Mutual Improvement in Education, arts, and sciences.

Since its organization great strides have been made. In the beginning the program consisted of lectures, readings, and musical selections, but no class work was given.

In 1900 Junior and Senior classes were introduced and regular lesson work begun.

It was not until 1903 that the grading process of the MIA took place, and class leaders were introduced. The stake was divided into districts, and a Stake Aid appointed for each district.

In 1910 the organization began to stress literary and athletic work and in 1911 an athletic and literary plan was set up, and rules and regulations were adopted to govern events.

Track meets were conducted in the various wards of the stake, and members of the MIA competed for honors in public speaking, retold stories, chorus, basketball and various track events.

In 1912 Maurice Lambert won first place in Millard Stake, in the Public Speaking contest held at Hinckley. In 1913 Maurice again won first place in the same event at Meadow.

In 1914 a reading course was outlined; Conjoint Testimony meetings and Cottage meeting were held and a dime fund was collected from the members of the various wards, to be used to defray traveling expenses; to buy record books, and to help missionaries.

In 1927 an orchestra from Fillmore ward won second place in a church-wide contest held in Salt Lake City. Those who participated in the orchestra were: Olive Brunson, Joseph G. Carling, Melba Smith, Ellsworth Brunson, Benner Carling and Max Brunson. They competed and won first place in Millard Stake contest, and also won first place in a division contest at Payson. The final tryout took place in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

All contestants from Fillmore were in their early teens, and by the time they had reached the scene of the third contest, their recent victories had convinced them of their fitness to face their opponent, and not until the judges had released their final decision, did they learn of their failure to

achieve first place. However, they always expressed their belief, that they could have won first place had they chosen a different selection than "You are the Cream in My Coffee" to render in the L. D. S. Tabernacle.

In recent years competetive work has continued on a church-wide basis, in music, dancing, and drama, and Millard Stake has made commendable entries in these events.

MILLARD STAKE Y. M. M. I. A.

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
	James A. Melville 1878–1880	F. A. Webb 1878–	
	Alma Greenwood 1880–1882		
Joshua A. Greenwood –1885	Franklin A. Robison 1882–1890	Joseph Lyman Robison 1882–	
J. C. Robison 1885–		Joshua Greenwood 1887–	
Frank Hinckley 1890–1893	William R. Thompson 1890–1893	George M. Hanson 1891–	
Frank F. Merrill 1893–1895	Alma Greenwood 1893–1895	Daniel Stevens 1893–1894	
		Samuel Dorrity 1894–1895	
	Joseph W. Damron 1895–1898		
David F. Stevens 1898–1899	George W. Badger 1898–1899	Heber W. Beckstrand 1898–1899	
Charles D. Smith 1899–1906	John A. Beckstrand 1899–1910	Rodney B. Ashby 1899–1899	J. J. Bennett 1899–1906
Jesse J. Bennett 1906–1910		A. A. Kimball 1899–1906	David Duncan 1906–
		John A. Bushnell 1906–	
Heber W. Beckstrand 1910–1912	Jesse J. Bennett 1910–1912	Arthur L. Stott 1910–1912	Albert E. Gull
Franklin Badger 1912–1915	William L. Thompson 1912–1915	James Stephenson 1912–1915	William T. Stevens 1912–1915
Sidney P. Teeples 1915–1923	Franklin Badger 1915–1923	Edgar Turner 1915–1923	William T. Stevens 1915–1923
Jess Stephenson 1923–1924	B. Glen Kenny 1923–1930	M. Claude Robins 1923–1927	Reed Starley 1923–1925
William D. Melville 1924–1927		William B. Higgins 1927–1928	Rex Melville 1925–1929
Newel S. Cahoon 1927–1928		LaVoy Kimball 1928–1930	Newel S. Cahoon 1929–1930
William B. Higgins 1928–1930			
LaVoy Kimball 1930–1930	William B. Higgins 1930–1930	William Baker 1930–1930	
Howard Jensen 1930–1931	Newel S. Cahoon 1930–1933	Nolan F. Robison 1930–1931	E. Vance Day 1931–1932
Grover A. Giles 1931–1933		Robert L. Pixton 1931–1933	Newel Day 1932–1933
Robert L. Pixton 1933–1933		Eugene Ashby 1933–1933	
Elwood Lambert 1933–1933	M. Claude Robins 1933–1933	Max E. Brunson 1933–1933	Newel Day 1933–1933
Max E. Brunson 1933–1935	Elwood Lambert 1933–1935	M. Claude Robins 1933–1935	Newel D. Day 1933–1935

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Paul Memmott 1935–1936	Merritt L. Poulson 1935–1936	Grant L. Thompson 1935–1936	Newell Wasden 1935–1936 Richard Hanseen 1936–1936
Riley E. Thompson 1936–1940	Grant L. Thompson 1936–1940	Seymour Memmott 1936–1938 Darrell Sorensen 1938–1940 Myron Wasden 1940–1940	Richard Hanseen 1936–1938 Morrell Mathews 1938–1940 Paul Memmott 1940–1940
Vernon Holman 1940– William Mitchell 1944–1945	Elwood Lambert 1940–1945	VeLoy H. Butterfield 1940– Reid Mack Mitchell –1945	Lowell D. Peterson 1940–1945
William H. Mitchell 1945–1947 Lowell D. Peterson 1947–1949	S. Ray Greenhalgh 1945–1949	Thomas A. Whatcott 1945–1947 Jess Bennett 1947–1948 G. Hart Johnson 1948–1949	Lowell D. Peterson 1945–1947 Cal Clothier 1947–1948 Clair Kofford 1948–1949
Ivan Bennett 1949–	Evan A. Beckstrand 1949–	Lindon Robison 1949–	Joe Warner 1949–

MILLARD STAKE Y. L. M. I. A.

August 13, 1883, Y. L. M. I. A. of Millard Stake of Zion was organized in Fillmore, with Isabella E. Robison as president and Elizabeth Henry and Emma Jane Bennett as counselors, and Carrie Henry as secretary.

MILLARD STAKE Y. L. M. I. A.

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Elizabeth Henry 1883–1884 Delilah K. Olson 1884–1888	Isabella E. Robison 1883–1888	Emma Jane Bennett 1883–1884 Martha J. Robison 1884–	Carrie Henry 1883– Ella Reese
Susan Callister 1890– Elizabeth Henry 1897– Susan C. Lyman –1900 Nancy M. Badger 1900–	Susanna T. Robison 1888–1909	Mary Harmon 1890– Anna Stringham 1897– Albertina Fisher 1903–1909	Nora Bishop 1900–1904 Annie Stephenson 1904–1909
Albertina Fisher 1909–1920 Flora Fisher 1920–1927	Maggie M. Hatch 1909–1920 Millie P. Callister 1920–1927	Rose V. Jensen 1909–1920 Frances Hatton 1920–1927	Addie E. Johnson 1909–1920 Zina Day 1920–1925 Sarah Higgins 1925–1927
Frances Hatton 1927–1928 Ida Stott 1928–1929 Martha Jones 1929–1931 Sarah Higgins 1931–1935 Zella Walch 1935–1937	Flora D. Fisher 1927–1928 Frances Hatton 1928–1937	Mable Farnsworth 1927–1928 Martha Jones 1928–1929 Mable Farnsworth 1929–1931 Jennie Ashby 1931–1935 Millie P. Callister 1935–1937	Sarah Higgins 1927–1928 Sarah Higgins 1928–1931 Zella Walch 1931–1935 Bertha W. Stevens 1935–1937

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Millie P. Callister 1937–1938	Zella Walch 1937–1938	Nona H. Brown 1937–1938	Bertha W. Stevens 1937–1938
Mildred Thompson 1938-1940	Nana Monroe 1938-1941	Gwen Richards 1938-1940	Ila Mathews 1938-1941
Nina Mitchell 1940-1941		Faith Wasden 1940-1941	
Emily A. Wade 1941-1942	Blanche Savage 1941-1942	Cleone Probert 1941-1942	Donna S. Woodbury 1941-1942
Zella Walch 1942-1945	Genevieve Hatton 1942-1945	Barta Bennett 1942-1945	Pauline S. Robinson 1942-1945
Virginia M. Boyack 1945-1945	Nina A. Rasmussen 1945-1945	Edith S. Callister 1945-1945	
Virginia M. Boyack 1945-1947	Edith S. Callister 1945-1949	Louise Bennett 1945-1947	Renee Wood 1945-1946
Louise Bennett 1947-1948		Arlene Olpin 1947-1948	Dorothy Beckstrand 1946-1949
Arlene C. Olpin 1948-1949		Ilene B. Cooper 1948-1949	
Arlene C. Olpin 1949-	Ilene B. Cooper 1949-	Melva F. Day 1949-	Mildred Greenhalgh 1949-

MILLARD STAKE PRIMARY ORGANIZATION

In 1884 the Primary of Millard Stake of Zion was organized with Delilah K. Olson as president and Alice Goddard and Alice M. Callister as counselors and Sadie Thompson as secretary.

MILLARD STAKE PRIMARY

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Alice Goddard 1884-1887	Delilah K. Olson 1884-	Alice M. Callister 1884-1887	Sadie Thompson 1884-1893
Marinda Holiday 1887-1891		May Cooper 1887-1891	Angie Callister 1893-1895
Alice M. Callister 1891-		Ann E. Lyman 1891-	Lizzie Hansen 1895-1900
			Amy Stevenson 1900-1900
			Nora Bishop 1900-
Seraph Jackson 1904-1906	Alice M. Callister -1907	Elizabeth Walker 1904-1906	Carrie Robison -1906
Elizabeth Walker 1906-1907		Margaret A. McMahon 1906-1907	Lamira W. Bishop 1906-1907
Elizabeth Walker 1907-1911	Emma E. Wright 1907-1911	Rosabelle Robins 1907-1911	Bertha M. Reeve 1907-1911
Elizabeth Walker 1911-1912	Emma E. W. Robison 1911-1912	Rosabelle Robins 1911-1912	Emaline Allred 1911-1912
Alice D. Watts 1912-1918	Ella Staples 1912-1918	Ruby Gardner 1912-1918	Blanche Rogers 1912-1918
Pearl K. Black 1918-1923	Alice D. Watts 1918-1923	Frances Kelly 1918-1921	Thrella Christensen 1918-1921
		Mary A. Dame 1921-1923	Lilly Rogers 1921-1923
Mary A. Dame 1923-1933	Pearl K. Black 1923-1933	Ruby Iverson 1923-1932	Lilly Rogers 1923-1932
		Alice D. Watts 1932-1933	Florence Abraham 1932-1933
Neva Johnson 1933-1935	Edna Poulson 1933-1935	Clara S. Crosland 1933-1935	Emogene Hoffines 1933-1935

Hattie M. Stephenson	Neva N. Johnson	Afton H. Badger	Emogene Hoffines
1935-1942	1935-1942	1935-1942	1935-1942
Hazel Harmon	Elizabeth Stevens	Frances Harmon	Emogene Hoffines
1942-1944	1942-1944	1942-1944	1942-1944
Echo McArthur	Delight Memmott	Pearl Robins	Mamie Peterson
1944-1948	1944-1948	1944-1948	1944-1948
Geneva Jones	Lenore Stevens	Emma Bennett	Ethel Wood
1948-	1948-	1948-	1948-

MILLARD STAKE HIGH COUNCIL

High Council of Millard Stake of Zion was organized on March 9, 1869. John Kelly was chosen clerk of the council on motion of Thomas R. King.

On motion, the council decided to hold meetings on the last Saturday of each month, in the meeting house at 1:00 o'clock p.m. Each member contributed one dollar with which to buy stationery.

John L. Smith acted as clerk pro. tem. Meeting was held in the Old Adobe meeting house.

NAMES OF HIGH COUNCILMEN

from March 9, 1869 *to January,* 1951

HIGH COUNCILMEN

Benjamin H. Robison, James C. Owens, Lewis Brunson, Jesse B. Martin, Joseph V. Robison, William King, Frances M. Lyman, John L. Smith, Allen Russell, Thomas R. King, Charles Hall, Hyrum B. Bennett, L. H. McCullough, Nephi Pratt, Joseph D. Smith, Lyman Leavitt, Alexander Fortie, Christian Hanson, Richard Johnson, Reuben McBride, W. H. Stott, William Wade.

F. A. Webb, James Abraham, B. J. Stringham, William Beeston, C. P. Beauregard, T. C. Callister, H. J. McCullough, Joshua Greenwood, Platt D. Lyman, Ira N. Hinckley Jr., J. L. Robison, J. A. Lyman, Joshia E. Hickman, Joshua Greenwood, Abraham A. Kimball, Almon D. Robison, Rufus Day, Heber W. Beckstrand, William R. Johnson.

Joseph L. Stott, Nephi A. Anderson, James C. Peterson, John C. Webb, John Reeve, Willis E. Robison, John E. Lovell, F. Lewis Wasden, Christian Anderson, George W. Badger, Edwin Leo Lyman, James M. Stewart, Joseph M. Robison, David R. Stevens, Franklin A. Robison, Frank H. Partridge, William H. Staples, Samuel Memmott, William Penney, Antone P. Peterson, William H. Rasmussen, William R. Thompson, Benjamin Kenney, Peter L. Brunson, Alonzo A. Kimball, Bert L. Robins.

J. Leo Stott, Henry E. Hatton, J. Delbert Bushnell, Joseph H. Fisher, Joseph M. Stephenson, M. Claude Robins, William T. Stevens, Lars Jensen, Jesse J. Bennett, J. Wells Robins, Maurice Lambert, James Memmott, Waldo G. Robins, Orvin E. Stevens, Ernest Theobald, Arthur C. Brown, Eldon E. Partridge, T. Clark Callister, Seymour H. Spencer, Lloyd Rogers, Leon E. Dobson, Mark C. Black.

Cecil Fisher, Orvil E. Beckstrand, Preal George, F. Earl Stott, Edgar Turner, Owen Staples, Vincent A. Hanseen, Peter Lorenzo Brunson Jr., Myron William Wasden, John Harold Whitaker, Mark L. Bennett, D. Raymond Robison, O. Alma Anderson, Venoy B. Labrum, S. Ray Greenhalgh.

ALTERNATES

William North, Loren E. Kenney, J. W. Van Coleman, Thomas Henderson, Culbert King, Silas Smith, Edward Partridge, William H. Bishop, Edwin M. Webb, Theodore Rogers, Ralph N. Rowley, Nathan B. Baldwin, George Finlinson, James Starley, R. N. Rowley, William Gibbs, Edward Trimble, John Powell.

James King, Hyrum Mace, C. R. Heakes, M. M. Bishop, John Jackson, Arza Hinckley, Leigh Cropper, Lehi Pratt, A. P. Harmon, John Starley, John Ashman, J. S. Black, J. V. Vance, George Crane, Thomas Yates, Alma Greenwood, Neil M. Stewart, Lucian Hinckley, James McMahon, Peter Neilson, Alfred Gull, D. P. Callister, George Badger.

Charles Wood, Nelson S. Bishop, James Payne, Richard Day, Hans Peterson, James A. Melville, George A. Black, W. H. Pratt.

PRESENT HIGH COUNCIL—1950

Maurice Lambert, Seymour H. Spencer, Orvil E. Beckstrand, Vincent A. Hanseen, Myron W. Wasden, J. Harold Whitaker,

M. Claude Robins, D. Raymond Robinson, O. Alma Anderson, Mark C. Black, Venoy B. Labrum, S. Ray Greenhalgh.

MILLARD STAKE HIGH PRIESTS QUORUM

No doubt the High Priests Quorum in Millard Stake was organized earlier in history but the first presidents we find record of was in July 22, 1877. Following are the presidencies from 1877 to January, 1951:

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
John Powell Thomas C. Callister	Lewis Brunson 1877-1888	William North	John Ashman
F. Alonzo Robison	Christian Anderson 1888-1901	James A. Melville	John Ashman Alexander Fortie John Cooper
Hosea F. Stout John Cooper	Thomas Memmott 1901-1916	J. Peter Olson Edward Bennett	Orvil L. Thompson Joshua Bennett C. A. Memmott
Byron Porter	Joseph H. Fisher 1916-1925	George W. Badger	Samuel Memmott F. Earl Stott
Edward Bennett	Franklyn A. Robison 1925-1928	Charles Swallow	Edward Bennett J. J. Bennett
Charles Swallow	Edward L. Black 1928-1940	A. Franklin Robison	John H. Davies Leonard A. Abraham
J. Wells Robins	Bert L. Robins 1940-1943	Charles A. Memmott	Edward F. Stevens
Arthur M. Taylor	J. William Swallow 1943-1949	Orrin F. Peterson Samuel Utley	N. Henry Whicker Henry E. Hatton
Joseph Carling	P. Lorenzo Brunson 1949-	Edward Peterson	Edward F. Finlinson

42nd QUORUM OF SEVENTY

On June 14th, 1857, at Fillmore, the 42nd Quorum of Seventy was organized with Hyrum Mace as senior president. Other members of the presidency were Andrew Love, J. W. Radford, Edward Frost, Levi H. McCollough, Allen Russell, and John Felshaw. David N. Raney was secretary.

In 1912 when Millard Stake was divided, there were two quorums of Seventy. The 42nd Quorum remained with Millard Stake and the 111th Quorum was affiliated with the newly organized Deseret Stake.

The 324th Quorum of Seventy was organized June 6th, 1943, for Holden and Scipio. This quorum functioned for seven years and finally merged with the 42nd Quorum June 4th, 1950. The following presidents and secretaries have served:

Hyrum Mace, Andrew Love, J. W. Redford, Edward Frost, Levi H. McCullough, Allen Russell, John Felshaw, David N. Raney, secretary; Alexander Melville, William H. Bishop, Josiah F. Gibbs, Edward M. Webb, Christian Anderson, Henry J. McCullough, John Cooper, Elias A. Beckstrand, Ammon Rapley, Frank Hinckley, Hostein Warner, Frank Merrill, Joseph S. Giles, John A. Beckstrand, Charles W. Watts, Charles D. Smith, secretary; Daniel Stevens, Joseph H. Fisher.

Dennis S. Dorrity, Hans C. Hanson, Jesse J. Bennett, B. J. Roberts, Charles Swallow, Nephi Stewart, secretary; Samuel A. Greenwood, James M. Stewart, George Q. Stott, James A. Kelly, William H. Staples, Cuthbert Trimble, P. Lorenzo Brunson,

1912

Edward F. Stevens, Edward A. Wood, William Bradfield, P. Lorenzo Brunson, Geo. Q. Stott, Frank E. Barney, Franklin Badger, John B. Stephenson, O. Earl Wasden, Nephi D. Beckstrand, Ernest Brown, J. Blake Davies, Collins R. Charlesworth, Howard Stott, Wm. B. Higgins, Joseph R. Stringham, Orson L.

Wasden, George L. Bushnell, Joseph C. Christenson.

Ned A. Bennett, Melvin Stevens, R. Eugene Ashby, Floyd T. Avery, Archie Christenson, Calvin Memmott, Don Reay, Ephraim Stewart, secretary; Oscar Alma Anderson, A. Wayne Robison, Cleon B. Stott, Hyrum Iverson, Walter I. Paxton, P. Royal Bennett, George Titus Prows, Elmer J. Duncan, Thomas A. Reeve, William H. Mitchell, Joshua S. Robinson, Garvin Charlesworth, Howard J. Bennett, Frank Rasmusson, S. Ray Greenhall, Bryan Jackson, secretary; Alonzo Brunson, secretary.

1951

William H. Mitchell, Don Reay, Joshua S. Robinson, George M. Crosland, Howard J. Bennett, Earl Whitaker, William Hatch.

324th QUORUM — 1943

Calvin Memmott, P. Royal Bennett, Austin Johnson, Seymour K. Memmott, Reed Wasden, Ned A. Bennett, J. Ambrose Hunter, secretary; Harold A. Wood, J. George Miller, Elbert Stevens, Otto Hunter, J. LaVoy Memmott, George M. Crosland, Ward Turner, Max Robins, secretary.

QUORUM OF ELDERS

An Elders Quorum was formed at Fillmore on December 26, 1866. Early records fail to give us a complete list of officers. As this is a stake office it comes under the supervision of the stake presidency and quorums are formed in the stake to suit the needs of the members. From one quorum in the beginning, it has increased to eight quorums with the following presidencies:

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
	John Ashman 1866-		
	Richard Day 1866-		
	John Ashman 1877-		
	Jesse H. Giles 1893-		
Joseph C. Beckstrand	Peter Pearson 1906-1912	Andrew Woolsey	Albert E. Gull
John H. Davies	Henry E. Hatton	Allison Stott	Edward F. Trimble
William LeRoy Jones	1912-1926	Edward F. Trimble	Maurice Lambert
R. Eugene Ashby	William LeRoy Jones 1926-1927	James Mitchell	Maurice Lambert
Alexander F. Trimble	Maurice Lambert 1927-1928	John S. Whicker	Ancil P. Robison
George Spencer Lee	T. William Peterson 1928-1930		Owen W. Bunker
John S. Whicker	A. Wayne Robison 1930-1933	Frank Swallow	
Archie Robison	Alexander F. Trimble 1933-1942	Lawrence Jackson	N. Bert Day Wayne C. Neilson
Lowell D. Peterson	Ancil P. Robison 1942-1946	Lane L. Wilcken Murray Davies	Fred Carling Lloyd Warner
H. LeRoy Davies	Archie Robison 1946-1947	Alfred Swallow	William H. Mitchell
Claude Turner	H. LeRoy Davies 1947-1948	John Mitchell	Rulon Mitchell
W. Ashby Robison Clifton Peterson	Claude Turner 1948-1949	Clifton Peterson	James Smith
Brooks Anderson	Lawrence Jackson 1949-	Max Day	Burton Giles Claude Turner
A. LaVoy Kimball	Brooks Anderson 1950-	Eldred V. Robison	

SECOND QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELOR	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELOR	SECRETARIES
John C. Bennett	John Wood 1903-1908	Anthony E. Stephenson	Alma Stevens
James C. Olson	John C. Bennett 1908-1933	Samuel Bennett Calvin Memmott	Austin Ashby
Jonathon R. Bennett	George Hart Johnson 1933-1934	James W. Stephenson	Elbert Stevens
George S. Lee	Royal Bennett 1934-1939	George M. Crosland	Elem D. Hoffines
Harold A. Wood	Earl G. Whitaker 1939-1941	Wilford C. Johnson	Elem D. Hoffines
George Jensen	Ward Turner 1941-1944	Bruce Johnson	Jess Bennett George Crosland
Wilford Johnson	George M. Crosland 1944-1945	Allen Stephenson	Benjamin S. Bennett
LeVar Hunter	Douglas Crosland 1945-1947	William B. Stevens	
Sidney Ambrose Hunter	A. Merwin Stephenson 1947-1949	Paul Ira Nixon	Austin Roland Johnson
A. Merwin Stephenson	Jess Bennett 1949-	Carl Bennett	

THIRD QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELOR	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Alonzo Duncan	Grant Staples 1916-1920	Hyrum Iverson	Andy Avery
Hyrum Iverson	Daniel D. Bushnell 1920-1933	Cleon B. Stott	J. Clem Duncan
Orvil E. Beckstrand	Cleon B. Stott 1933-1939	Stanley K. Pearson	J. Milton Beckstrand
Gerald Edwards	Ivan Bennett 1939-1944	Faun A. Bennett Preston Stewart	Stanley Duncan
Lynn Greenhalgh	Howard J. Bennett 1944-1947	Waldo B. Bushnell	Owen Duncan
William H. Reay Joseph Barkdull Cecil George	Gilbert Stott 1947- Harold Beckstrand	Joseph Barkdull Claude Duncan Stanley Pearson	Owen Duncan Mel Stewart

FOURTH QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
W. C. Albrand	Calvin Memmott 1932-1939	Ralph Monroe Reuben Quarnburg	James A. Sorenson
Archie Quarnburg	Con D. Robins 1939-1940	Afton Memmott	Charles H. Morrison
Eugene Memmott	Afton Memmott 1940-1941	Albert Ashman	
S. Paul Memmott	Max Robins 1941-1944	Noal Robins	Jack Monroe
S. Paul Memmott	J. George Miller 1944-1947	J. LaVoy Memmott	Nord Memmott
Nord Memmott	Chester Memmott 1947-1949	Ray Wasden	Byron Wilden
Don Quarnburg	Richard Probert 1949-1951		
Chester Memmott	LaMar Monroe 1951-	Reese Memmott	

FIFTH QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELOR	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
	Harold Whitaker 1932-1933		
George Prows	Garvin Charlesworth 1933-1939	Andy Avery	Willard Whitaker
William Allen	Willard Rogers 1939-1944	Sheridon Prows	Byrl Penney
Sheridon Prows	Fred D. Whitaker 1944-1948	Orrin M. Cummings	Newel Howlett
Newel Howlett	Olaf George 1948-1951	DeVere Staples	Andrew Swanson
Charles Williams	Vernon Christensen 1951-	Charles Whitaker	

SIXTH QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELORS	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
DeLyle Ivie	N. Henry Whicker 1933-1939	Alfred Robison	Worthen Crapo
Wells E. Hatton	Willis Stott 1939-1940	Terry Chidister	J. Mack Beeston
Orson N. Allen	J. Mack Beeston 1940-1941	Wells E. Hatton	Milton Hatton
Frank Swallow	John S. Whicker 1941-1944	Wells E. Hatton Rex Melville	Wells E. Hatton
T. William Peterson	Milton A. Melville 1944-1946	Ivan L. Christensen	Rex Melville
Victor E. Jorgenson	Joshua S. Robison 1946-1947	William B. Mace	
Owen Dugmore	Truman Ashby 1947-1949	Ramon Warner Darrell Stott	
Owen Dugmore	Ramon Warner 1949-		Boyd Melville
Owen Dugmore	Boyd Melville 1949-	William L. Palmer	Paul Stevens

SEVENTH QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELOR	PRESIDENT	2nd COUNSELOR	SECRETARY
James A. Beeston	Lowell D. Peterson 1946-	Murray L. Davies	Samuel F. Wade

EIGHTH QUORUM OF ELDERS

1st COUNSELOR	PRESIDENTS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
W. Clem Utley	J. Avalon Johnson 1946-1950	D. Terry Chidester Bert Wilden	Melville A. Tomkinson
Ralph Robinson	Arthur Allen 1950—	Thad Utley	

PATRIARCHS OF MILLARD STAKE

Thomas Callister ..... about 1878
Jacob Croft .....
Joseph D. Smith ..... May 20, 1888
John Ashman ..... February 18, 1895
Benjamin J. Stringham .. November 20, 1899
Christian Beauregard 1899
William H. Stott ..... February 19, 1899
James Fisher 1901
Allen Russell ..... April 14, 1901
Thomas C. Callister .... February 24, 1901
Henry W. Hales ..... August 26, 1901
Elias A. Beckstrand .... November 25, 1901
James P. Terry ..... February 24, 1902
Daniel Thompson ..... November 24, 1902
David R. Stevens ..... November 24, 1902
William H. Pratt 1902
William Beeston ..... November 23, 1903
Hyrum Bennett ..... May 22, 1904
George Crane .....
Christian Anderson .....
Ira N. Hiniley .....
James Abraham .....
Hyrum Mace .....
Anthony Y. Stephenson .. February 11, 1917
Joseph H. Fisher ..... May, 4, 1924
John A. Beckstrand ... September 16, 1928
Rufus Day ..... September 16, 1928
Peter L. Brunson ..... September 30, 1938

MILLARD STAKE RELIGION CLASS

The earliest available record of a Religion Class in Millard Stake is 1904.

Joseph T. Finlinson acted as superintendent, with Thomas H. Pratt as first and J. Lee Anderson as second assistants.

In 1931 the class was discontinued, but the Sunday School and Primary continued, until the children were old enough to be admitted into the Seminary.

MILLARD STAKE RELIGION CLASS

1st ASSISTANT	SUPERINTENDENT	2nd ASSISTANTS	SECRETARY
Thomas H. Pratt	Joseph T. Finlinson 1904-	J. Lee Anderson	
Joseph W. Blake 1906-	William N. Gardner 1906-1910	Joseph A. Young 1906-	Alice L. Gardner 1906-
	Joseph A. Stephenson 1910-1911		
	James S. Blake 1911-1912		
Albert E. Gull 1912-	Heber W. Beckstrand 1912-1922	John C. Labrum 1912-	
Orvil E. Beckstrand 1919-1922	Sherman Cooper 1922-1925	Clifford Stewart 1919-1922	
	Milton A. Beckstrand 1925-1928		
	Hyrum P. Jones 1928-1931		

MILLARD STAKE SEMINARY

At a stake presidency and high council meeting held April 30, 1921 a letter from the Church Commission of Education recommending the establishing of a Seminary in Millard Stake was read and discussed. Motion carried to the effect that a Seminary be established. On the same day President Orvil L. Thompson presented the matter to the saints gathered in Priesthood meeting and asked for an expression from the bishops. They all agreed.

A committee consisting of Rufus Day, T. Clark Callister, and Daniel Stevens was appointed May 21, 1921 to secure a room in which to hold classes. On September 18, 1921 it was decided to use the Relief Society hall in the Second ward, until a spot of ground could be secured and a proper building erected.

November 12, 1921 the stake presidency became committee in charge. A building spot on the northeast corner of the high school lot was selected June 24, 1922 and was purchased from the school board. Plans for the building were approved April 28, 1923, and the building was reported finished August 24, 1923. The approximate cost was placed at $3,000. In 1936 the house was enlarged to accomodate a Junior Seminary. This class, however, was discontinued in 1941.

The following have served as principals of the Seminary:

1921-1925—William T. Tew, Jr.; 1925-1927—L. Ray Robison; 1927-1930—Hyrum P. Jones; 1930-1934—Samuel D. Moore; 1934-1938—Le Roi Groberg; 1938—Seymour H. Spencer 1938 to 1951 and still serving.

JUNIOR SEMINARY INSTRUCTORS

1936-1939—Asahel D. Woodruff; 1939-1941—Erwin L. Sheffield.

(The above information secured from History of Millard Stake Seminary by Samuel D. Moore, 1934).

CHORISTER OF MILLARD STAKE

F. Earl Stott, 1922; T. Leo Jacobs, 1929; Thomas A. Whatcott, 1931; Rachel M. Brunson, 1934-36; Thomas A. Whatcott, 1936-1949; F. Earl Stott.

ORGANISTS OF MILLARD STAKE

Lillie Hanseen, Katherine Rasmussen, 1922; Josephine Swallow, Grace Stott, Anna W. Snow, Marjorie B. Robison, La Priel Swallow.

MILLARD STAKE WELFARE HOUSE

Millard Stake Welfare House is situated on the corner of First North and Fourth West Streets in Fillmore, Utah. It is a frame structure, the material of which was salvaged from the Japanese Relocation Center at Topaz, West Millard County, following World War II.

Members of the Priesthood in Millard Stake salvaged the building and donated the labor required to make it fit for use. It is intended not only for a store house, but also for a place to preserve products, for use in times of need.

It is at the present time unfinished but is operating with Arthur M. Taylor in charge.

History of Holden

BY ARMINA S. NIXON

In 1853 the two families of William Stevens Sr., and Richard Johnson, who were then living in Pleasant Grove (Battle Creek), with a number of other families were called by the church leaders to come south and help settle southern Utah. George S. Clark was appointed the leader of this company. They came south and located in Fillmore, where they remained about two years. They were not satisfied here however on account of the rocky soil. Upon investigation they found there were springs in the hills above where the town of Holden is now located and after looking over the country thought it a more desirable place to locate so they obtained a permit from President Bigham Young to start a new settlement. On June 15, 1855 William Stevens and Richard Johnson families came from Fillmore and settled on Pioneer Creek about two miles south of where Holden is located. The two families lived in dugouts and wagon boxes on the creek until fall. They attempted to plant crops but didn't reap much harvest because of the short season. The grasshoppes were also a menace to their crops.

In the fall of 1855 the following families from Fillmore joined them: Thomas Green, Philo Farnsworth, Charles Williams, James Brooks, John Webb, Edward Holden, Joseph Call and William Stevens Jr. They came north at this time to the present townsite where they decided to build a fort. They immediately began making preparations to build the fort to serve as homes for these families and also as protection against the Indians. They found a strip of clay soil which they used for making the adobe bricks. These families did most of the work but had a mason from Fillmore help lay up the walls. Logs were hauled from the canyons nearby and taken to Fillmore to be sawed into lumber. The whole fort was put together with wooden pegs which the pioneers made of oak. They had windows and wooden floors but nothing but the adobe walls.

The houses or rooms of the fort were built in two rows, one hundred-fifty feet long north and south and seventy-five feet wide east and west with a space of thirty feet between. The east and west walls served as enclosures and walls were built north and south with openings for large gates which were made of plank but were never hung as they had no occasion to use them. This fort was finished in 1856. It was commonly known as "Buttermilk Fort" a name given it by travelers who often stopped there and were given buttermilk to drink which was used much and enjoyed by the pioneers.

Richard Johnson and his wife Fanny were the first ones to move into the fort this being in February of 1856. The other families moved in soon after. There was but one street in the town of Cedar Springs as the town was first called. This one street ran west of the fort through the Albert Stevens lot now owned by George Nixon Jr., and came out at about the corner of the Colby lot now owned by Milburn Mills, here it joined the road to Fillmore. There was also a lane east of the fort which joined the main road.

The hills and valleys in this section were covered with grass which served

as feed for their cattle, horses and oxen. It was cut and stacked in the summer and fall for winter feeding.

The church property was west of the fort extending as far as the present highway. This was the western limit of Cedar Springs. All west of that was grass and sage brush. What is now the meeting house grounds was covered with cedar trees, sage brush and grass. On account of the scarcity of water some of the families moved away shortly after coming here.

There had been a log house built on pioneer creek, this was moved in 1856 down to the townsite and used for church and school purposes. It was put near the site of our present meeting house.

By the choice of the people William Stevens Sr., presided over this small colony of people for a short time. Meetings were held in Richard Johnson's home. He was next appointed to act as presiding Elder which position he held until 1862.

Catherine Thatcher Holden, wife of Edward Holden died in April 1856 and was buried in Fillmore. This was about two weeks after her husband had gone on a mission to England.

In September, 1857, Elijah E. Holden took a load of wool to Nephi to have carded and made into rolls for the women to spin. When he left home the weather was good for the time of year. On his way home he was overtaken by a severe storm which made the weather cold. He was not prepared for this sudden change of weather. He left his team and wagon at Chicken Creek and attempted to walk. He had a boy with him who became exhausted when on the steep part of Sevier Hill south of Sevier River. Mr. Holden carried him as far as he could then wrapped him in his gray cloth overshirt and left him where he perished. Mr. Holden came on and got as far as one half mile this side of the summit and was found on the west side of the road September 8 near a clump of oak brush, frozen to death. His team was found in Levan.

Albert and Walter Stevens and families came here from Pleasant Grove in 1858. Walter Stevens was appointed presiding Elder to succeed Richard Johnson in 1862.

Sybell Spencer Stevens, mother of William Stevens Sr., and wife of Roswell Stevens died November, 1862 and was buried in Fillmore. She had gone blind some time before her death.

In these early days most everybody had a few head of sheep and dairy cows. They were both profitable for them at that time. The wool sheared from their sheep was a necessity for their yarn, clothing, bedding, etc.

Dairying was begun about 1860 and proved to be a profitable business. They made an abundance of butter and cheese which found good market at the mining camps and various places.

There was fine meadow land at the hay ground seven miles west of town. Many of the women and girls spent much of their time during the summer helping the men milk cows and making butter and cheese. The young boys went along to take care of the calves. They also made butter and cheese in the canyon east of town on Pioneer Creek about where the Robert's home was built.

In these primitive days of Cedar Springs the principal mode of travel up to 1865 was by wagon and ox team. D. R. Stevens owned the first buggy in

town. Their food was cooked over an open fire in the Dutch oven (bake skillet) also in an iron kettle hung over the fire. Most of the women did their own spinning. Some wove cloth. The clothing was made by hand as there were no sewing machines. Stockings and gloves were knit from the yarn made.

Their funiture was limited having only that which was necessary for use. Their floors were bare until they began making rag carpets. Ingober Stephenson was one of the first to weave rag carpets. Charlotte Badger afterwards took up the profession and supplied the homes with rag carpets for many years.

The first alfalfa seed was brought from Dixie by Albert Stevens and planted in his garden. Ebenezer Tanner next planted a vacant lot with the seed, others followed. It is now the principal feed for all kind of stock. It is said they didn't take very kindly to their new feed at first as they had been used. to plenty of grass and meadow hay. Before the cultivation of alfalfa most everybody mowed and hauled meadow or wild hay from the hay ground. This section is now used for pasture, many of the leading stock owners having an interest there. Mary Ann Tanner brought the first dandelion seed here to be planted for greens which were then used much for food.

In 1863 George Croft of Fillmore went east and got a carding machine. This was run by David Turner, father of Joseph and David Turner. He did a great deal of the carding and also weaving of cloth for all kinds of clothing. Cotton was brought from Dixie, carded and mixed with wool which made jeans. This was used quite extensively for clothing. Their cloth was colored with blue vitrol and sage brush. Brother Turner was one of the experts of his time at carding and weaving. He owned his own loom for weaving.

Joseph V. Robison had a nursery which supplied the county with trees. They raised an abundance of apples, peaches, plums and some pears. Their apples found ready market bringing them from $2.00 to $2.50 per bushel. The principal way then of preparing their fruit for winter use, was by sun drying it. This was used extensively in the home. Their surplus was readily sold. Very little sugar was used in those days on account of being expensive as well as scarce.

A syrup was made by boiling the juice of beets, carrots, and corn stalks which was used for food. They began the culture of sugar cane early which made it possible for them to have plenty of molasses. The first made from this cane juice was cooked on their stoves. Richard Johnson owned the first mill for grinding the juice from the can, he also installed a vat for boiling the juice into molasses.

Peach preserves made with molasses were used very much. The women gathered in groups, peeled peaches and just before the molasss was done the peaches were put into the vat and preserves were made which was a great contribution toward their winter food supply.

In 1868 John Bowen of Fillmore burned the first kiln of brick. They did not prove to be very successful as they were taken out too soon. About all that could be used were those put into William Stevens' Sr. home. T. C. Stephenson then went into the business of brick making, this being his profession in Denmark before immigrating to Utah. He made the brick which were put into many of the first houses in town. The people were highly complimented for their fine brick houses in those early days which were mostly large two story

PIONEERS



David Turner, Sr. | Rose Collier Turner | Anthony Stephenson | Mary Ann Bennett Stephenson | Phebe Alden Keney

William Hardin Ashby | Nancy Maria Badger Ashby | Charles Wood | Sophia Dame Wood | Caroline Stevens

Ansil P. Harmon | Rosaline Chandler Harmon | Benjamin J. Stringham | Olive Stringham | Della Hunter

William Stevens, Sr. and Metilda Stevens

James J. Stephenson and Jane Bennett Stephenson

David R. Stephens, Edward Stevens, Wm. Stevens, Jr., Albert Stevens, Rachel Stevens Holman, Walter Stevens.

PIONEERS



Thomas Christian Stephenson

David Turner, Jr.

David R. Stevens

Nancy Garr Badger Stringham

Andrew Stephenson

Elizabeth B. Kenney

Husseler B. Johnson

Jane Roberts Bennett

Ella Johnson

Catherine S. Crosland Rawlinson

Lillian Speirs Smith

Sarah Jane McKee Stephenson

John D. Hunter

Lillian Smith Crosland

Fanny Nixon

John Bennett

Elizabeth H. J. Nixon

John Smith Crosland

Elizabeth Bennett Hunter

Catherine Jones Bennett

Benjamin Bennett

Elizabeth Bennett Kenney

buildings. These first settlers were thrifty and industrious and were desirous of subduing the soil and making something of this new country.

George W. Nixon was among the prominent stock raisers of early days. He served as County Commissioner for six years and was County Sheriff for four years. He was one of the promoters of the State Bank of Millard County and was vice-president and later president of the bank.

In 1858 a post office was established and the name of Cedar Springs was changed to Holden in honor of Elijah Holden who was frozen to death the year before. Prior to this time Rosaline Harmon acted as postmistress in the fort. The post office was operated in connection with the co-op store; Charles Wood being the manager. After moving the store the post office was operated in connection with Woods Store. A new post office was built about 1924. Harold Wood has been postmaster since that time. Later he erected a frame building near his home in which the post office still does business.

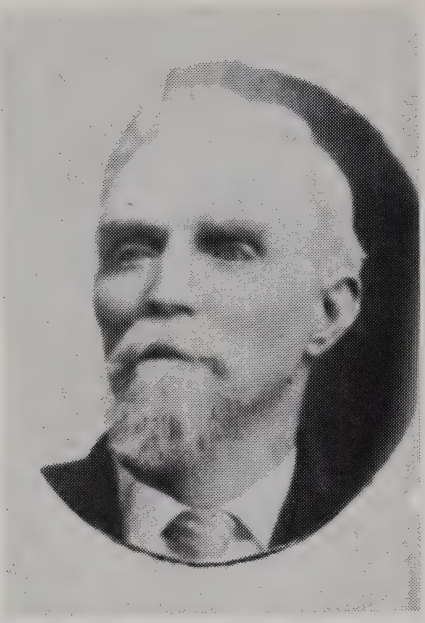
William Robins and Charlotte Nixon were the first couple married in Holden in 1858.

In the spring of 1861 William Stevens Sr., was called to furnish three yoke of oxen and Richard Johnson to furnish one yoke of oxen and a wagon; David R. Stevens was called to drive the team to bring the saints from the Missouri River. In 1862 William Stevens Jr. drove a team across the plains for immigrants, the ward furnished the team. At one time Matthew McEwan crossed the plains for immigrants, the branch furnished the outfit. In 1864 the branch furnished an outfit for George W. Nixon to get immigrants. Edward Stevens, Ebenezer Tanner, Benjamin Bennett and Simeon Stephenson were all called upon to make trips across the plains for immigrants.

In 1867 Bishop Thomas C. Callister of Fillmore advised the people to convey the Pioneer creek water on the south and the Wild Goose creek water on the north into the settlement which was done. He also advised that the townsite be surveyed. About this time Deseret was abandoned for a time as the dam had gone out of the Sevier River. As a result the following families came to settle in Holden: The Stephenson family, Kenney, Bennett, Wood, Thomas Davies, Lanson Colby, Poulson, John D. Hunter, Evans, John Elliot, Beecroft and Chestnuts.

In 1864, the people decided they were greatly in need of a better building for church and school puposes so an adobe room was built 18 by 26 feet. It had one door in the north end and two windows on each side. The furniture consisted of two long tables and home-made benches, also a fire place in the south end. It was lighted with home-made tallow candles. When the population increased and they still needed more room, the south wall was taken out and the building made about twenty-six feet longer. They then put in a box stove to take the place of a fire place.

The Sunday School was organized in 1868 with Joseph S. Giles as superintendent. He often gave a dance, funishing his own music which consisted of a comb with a paper drawn over it. Brother Giles was also the town surgeon, doctor and dentist as there were no professionals available in these lines at this time. He was succeeded as superintendent by Joseph Turner, then Edward Stevens succeeded him. William H. Ashby next took the office and made a faithful superintendent for twenty-five years. Richard Nixon succeeded Brother Ashby and he also held the position for over twenty-five



George W. Nixon, pioneer cattleman, sheriff, and banker. Holden.



Heber and Ella Johnson, (first boy and girl born in Holden). They married.

years. Mark Stephenson was the next in order followed by James W. Stephenson, John C. Bennett, Ned A. Bennett, Horace Harmon and Douglas Crosland.

In February, 1870, the Relief Society was organized with Abigal Stevens as president, with Mary T. Elliot and Fanny N. Johnson as counselors. She was set apart for the office by Stake President Thomas Callister. She was industrious and made a wonderful leader. She, with her counselors, looked after the sick, poor and needy of the ward. These sisters made quilts to sell. They also donated their Sunday's milk for making cheese to sell. Elizabeth and Lettie Stevens made the cheese. It was colored with carrot juice. They made and sold $88.50 worth of cheese.

In 1873 a Relief Society store was built about where Alma Stevens lives. The sisters made bread and cake, butter and cheese; also had eggs and cloth or anything they could easily donate to stock their store. At this particular time there was a great deal of freighting and travel through town so they had ready sales for their produce. Ellen Stevens Johnson and Elizabeth Kenney Stevens were two of the clerks employed. In 1875 the society donated $38.35 on the St. George Temple. They were instructed to store grain, which they did. The president asked for donations to start the Relief Society hall. She advised them to donate anything in building material or labor. It was built during the time sister Stevens was president. She taught them to braid from three to seven strands of straw for making hats. They also made hair flowers of horse hair colored different colors for trimming their hats. Sister Stevens held the position of president for ten years. Those who succeeded her as presidents are: Nancy M. Badger, May Ann Stephenson, Nina M. Wood,

Rose Stevens, Ethel Ashby, Irene Johnson, Martha Stevens, Louise Stevens and Hazel Harmon, who is the president at the present time (1950).

In 1870, the cooperative store was started with a capitol stock of $1,000. Charles Wood, Sr., was the first manager. The building was a log room built in the southeast corner of Brother Wood's lot. Before the establishment of this store William Stevens Sr. had a small store in one room of his house where he carried groceries, cloth and whatever was most needed. He had his goods brought from Missouri. His son Edward made a special trip at one time to get supplies for the store. He turned what goods he had in his store over to the new co-op and took stock in the store for them.

During these early times matches were 50 cent per box, sugar $1.00 per pound and tea three dollars per pound. If people didn't have matches to start fires they made their own fires by striking flint together and catching the blaze in a powdered rag.

The co-op store was finally moved from the corner on Brother Wood's lot one block north and a block east into a new store which was made of rock. In 1894 another addition was built on the store. Others who managed the store were Bryant Stringham, Edward Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, William Ashby, Anthony Stephenson, Ezra Wood, Alma Poulson and Edward F. Stevens. This cooperation proved very successful for many years sometimes paying a yearly dividend of twenty-five per cent. In 1922 the store was sold to pay the debt incurred upon it. Edward F. Stevens bought it and continued in business until July, 1934 when the store was closed.

The Woods Mercantile Institution was established in 1870 by Charles Wood Sr., John and Edward A. Wood took over the business in 1901. Later Edward sold his share to his brother John. In 1905 a new brick building was built in place of the old building. In 1929 this building was remodeled and the Red and White stock was placed in the store. John Wood's son Reed Wood now owns and operates the Red and White store in Holden.

Ancil P. Harmon was called by leading church officials of Salt Lake City to come to Holden and take care of the church property. The family located here May 11, 1863. Joseph M. Harmon, son of Ancil P. and Rosaline Harmon died May, 1868. He was the first one buried on the hill.

William H. Ashby and George W. Badger also came here for the purpose of helping with church property. They had charge of the church farm north of town which was irrigated with what is now known as Church Spring. The church has had as high as a thousand head of cattle at one time in this section of country. It was necessary to hire extra help. The church spring was first owned by David Savage who sold it to the church. William H. and John Ashby afterwards got control of this spring by exchanging some of their property in Salt Lake City for it. They took up land two miles north of town (now called White Bush) and brought the water in there for irrigating the farms. The William H. Ashby claim is still in his family. John Ashby moved away and sold to David Stevens who moved away and sold to Edward Stevens. His sons Edward F. and William now own the property. The water from this spring has been beneficial to many. Some families have built on dry farms near this stream and have used the water for culinary purposes also for watering their stock. Most of the farmers in the section north of town depend on this water for watering their stock.

After the townsite was surveyed in 1867 people began building log houses on their private lots and as soon as they were ready to occupy they began leaving the fort. These log rooms served for a time but many of them built nice two-story brick houses as soon as it was possible to do so.

William Stevens Jr. was the first one to leave the fort and move on his own lot in the adobe house he had built; others then living in the fort told them they would be afraid to go so far away for fear the Indians would get them. After the families living in the east side of the fort had moved out on their private lots, Richard Johnson tore down the east row and built a home for himself. His son Hyrum B. Johnson now owns the home. The west row was left standing to house those who had not yet built on their lots. The whole structure was finally torn down, some of the adobes being used for the east portion of the Johnson home, some were used for building a room for the Sibley family who were in need of help, some were used in the William H. Ashby home, and some were used in the construction of David R. Steven's barn. These buildings are still standing and one of the doors used in the fort is still in use in the Thomas H. Sibley house.

Heber Johnson was the first child born in the fort, March 20, 1856. Ellen Stevens Johnson was the first girl born there who lived and grew to womanhood.

On Christmas Eve of 1872 Mark Parker and a number of other young men borrowed a cannon of Ezra Huntsman to celebrate in real style; this cannon was made of iron which was covered with wood and braced with heavy iron bands. They mounted it on the two back wheels of a wagon. It had been filled with gunny sack and powder and hammered in tight. A crowd had gathered to see and hear the cannon fired off. Mark Parker was operating it; he made two attempts to touch it off but it didn't work. While trying it the third time it burst and hit him in the eye tearing his head open and scattering it in all directions. His hat was thrown several feet into the air. A number of others standing farther away were hit but not seriously injured. He was killed instantly. Simeon Stephenson was the first one to his side after the accident. It was thought the burlap was damp and caused the trouble. He was a carpenter by trade. He left a wife and family who moved away from the town some time after. He is buried in the cemetery on the hill in Holden. This was the first real tragedy the town of Holden had witnessed.

William Stevens Sr. was the first one to build a brick house. It was almost completed when it took fire and burned everything except the wall of brick. Charles Rawlinson had been doing the carpenter work and had made a fire in the fire place where he was working. He had gone home for dinner and while he was gone the wind blew in and scattered the fire among the shavings on the floor so before he returned the house was ablaze. The people turned out and attempted to extinguish the fire but it had made too much headway. This was the first home burned down in town. It was later rebuilt.

John Bennett, the father of the Bennett family died April 20, 1870. February 27, 1877 Appleton M. Harmon brother of Ancil P. Harmon died, he was a pioneer of 1847. December 24, 1877 Colonel Jesse P. Harmon, father of Appleton M. and Ancil P. Harmon died. He was colonel in the Nauvoo Legion and a soldier in the war of 1812. February 5, 1877 William Stevens Sr. father of the Stevens family died. He was a faithful man, did

much to help the poor and needy. He was a real financier. Before his death he gave $5,000 in gold to the church.

In 1869 the first quorum of ward teachers was organized with Ancil P. Harmon head teacher.

The United Order was organized in 1874 and was in operation two years. Those in debt were not allowed to enter the order; some didn't care to join. They were a united people and were good to assist those in need, but they didn't feel they were prepared to live the order as it should be, so it was abandoned.

July 22, 1877 the Holden ward was organized by Apostle Erastus Snow with David R. Stevens as its first bishop and Benjamin Bennett as first counselor and Ancil P. Harmon as second counselor.

The meeting house now in use was erected in 1883 and was dedicated August 24, 1885 by Apostle John Henry Smith.

January 24, 1887 Ann Wood, wife of Charles Wood, died.

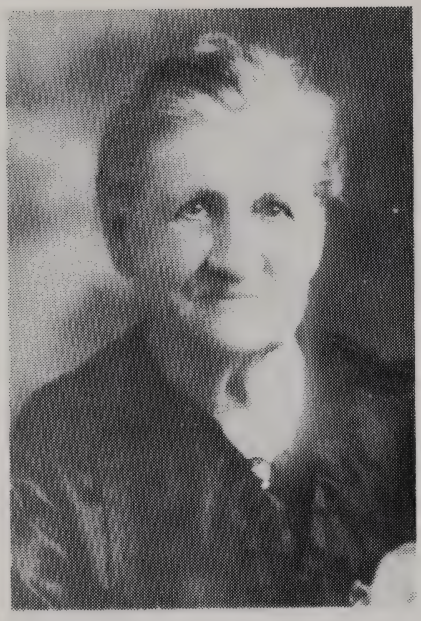
This same year the rabbits were so numerous they were about to devour everything so steps were taken to relieve the town of this condition. A corral was built of lumber, tight enough to hold the rabbits and high enough to prevent them from jumping over; this could be moved and placed anywhere desired. It had two wings made of factory five hundred feet in length. When the corral was stationed the wings were placed at opposite corners of the corral (with an opening in the center) and stretched out. The majority of the people of the town, men, women and children went out on these rabbit drives going in the morning, taking their dinner and staying until night. The rabbits were slaughtered by the hundreds.

Between the years 1885 and 1890 this part of the country suffered from drought. There was scarcely any feed for stock so it was necessary to take them away to be fed. This was a time when a cow with a large calf was sold for thirteen dollars. Eggs were five cents per dozen and other things were in proportion.

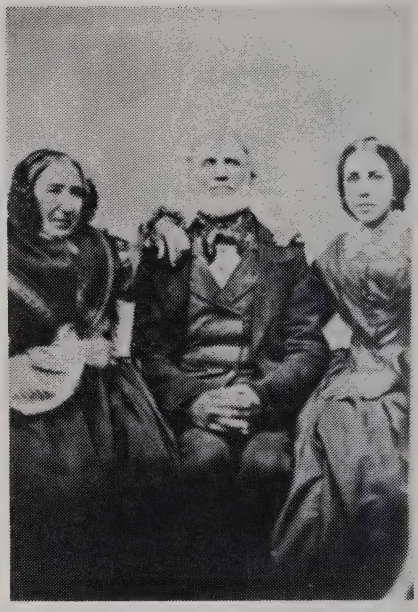
September 5, 1880 the primary was organized with Eliza Poulson president with Mary M. Badger and Jane B. Stephenson counselors. The primary presidents then followed in this order up until the present time: Elizabeth Hunter, Edith Stephenson, Ada Wood, Neva Johnson, Lizzie Stevens, Emma Johnson, Hazel Harmon, Hattie Johnson, Jean Hofheins, Lenora Stephensons, and Genevieve White.

Olive Stevens was the first president of the Young Womans Mutual Improvement Association followed by Emma Jane Bennett, then Mary M. Badger served faithfully for over thirty years. She had several different counselors during this period of time. Ellen Kenney succeeded Mary M. Badger as president then she was followed by Martha Stevens, Irene Johnson, Vera Dixon, Cleone Probert, Marjorie Stevens, Barta Bennett, Lenora Stephenson, Virginia Wood, Hilma Stephenson and Lillian Wood.

William Probert was the first president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association with John Ashby and Benjamin Bennett as counselors. Jonathan Bennett was the next president followed by John Ashby, J. J. Stephenson, O. A. Bates, Benjamin Stingham, Edward F. Stevens, Henry Hughes, Lorenzo M. Stevens, John B. Stephenson, Sidney P. Teeples, Glen Kenney, Joseph E. Wood, Mark S. Johnson, Owen Harmon, Edgar Turner,



Nicklaus Gourley Teeples, (handcart pioneer.)



Reading left to right: Cathern Jones Benett, Benjamin Bennett, Elizabeth Bennett Kenney (daughter). Holden pioneers.

Otto Hunter, Hugh Wood, Thomas Stephenson, Earl Hunter and Ward Turner.

In 1885 the following group of young people left Holden for Provo to take advantage of the opportunity offered there for higher education: William R. Stevens, Milo A. Harmon, William R. Probert, John Wood, George H. Stevens, Nina M. Ashby Wood, Harden Ashby and Benjamin Stringham with Emma Stringham as their cook. Pauline Larson Dastrup and Fredricca Poulson Merril also attended the same year. This was at the Academy at Provo where Dr. Karl G. Maeser was president. Since that time Holden has been loyal in furnishing her quota of students for this institution as well as other colleges of the state.

Some of the early teachers of Holden were Delilah King Olsen, John Kelly, Fanny Powell of Fillmore, Mary Elliott, Mrs. Savage, Sarah S. Dudley, Huldah B. Kimball, Thomas Turner, Benjamin Bennett, Charlotte Badger, Mr. Walk, A. W. Brown, Pauline Larson and Kate Kenney. The text books were principally spelling books, a few readers and some arithmetic. The course of study was the three R's. In those days the discipline was rather severe.

Some of the first schools were taught in private homes also in rooms of the fort. O. B. Burgland came here as a teacher soon after 1880. He was a more modern teacher. He introduced new methods. Marinda Halliday also taught here a number of years; she being the first woman principal after the introduction of new methods. M. I. Bushman served as principal of schools. When it was necessary to employ two teachers, the Relief Society hall was used for the smaller grades, and the old adobe house for the higher grades.

As the population increased it was found necessary to build a new school house. This was a two-story structure built of brick and placed about where the present school house now stands. It consisted of two class rooms and a hall on the first floor and one large room on the second floor. It also served as the town dance hall for a number of years. When it was necessary to employ four teachers this room was partitioned, making two class rooms. Holden was then without a dance hall. It was at this time that a number of the young men were making prepartions to build one. They had arranged with William Stevens for the southeast corner of his lot and were getting material together to build when Bishop Anthony Stephenson Sr. told them he felt that the people of the ward should assist with the building. It was then they wrote to the church leaders asking for assistance with the building. They got the help asked for. Committees were appointed for the different lines of work and the town was soon alive with excitement over the new dance hall. This is one of the times when the town had proved, as on other occasions, that where there is unity, there is strength. It has served for many years for dances and other purposes. Since then the dance hall has had a new front, has been plastered throughout, the stage remodeled, rest rooms and showers added, a modern heating and lighting system installed making it one of the finest dance halls in the county.

In 1888 Ormus A. Bates came here as a school teacher, he was well qualified as a teacher and well prepared to assist the town in a musical line which they were very much in need of at that time.

In the early days of the fort, Richard Johnson led the singing. In 1868 when the Bennett family came here from Deseret, Benjamin and Edward Bennett were the principle choir leaders. William Bennett also led the choir for a number of years later. John Beecroft occassionally accompanied the singing with his violin for church as well as being one of the first to furnish dance music. J. C. Bennett has served as choir leader and chorister for a number of years and still holds this position.

The first organist Holden had was Mrs. Emma Ashworth. She was a plural wife and came here to live in seclusion. (She took the assumed name of Emma Thorp). She understood music and played the organ. It was at this time that the ward purchased an organ and song books with music. She held the position of organist while she resided in Holden.

When Mr. Bates came he took over the leadership of the choir and taught vocal and instrumental music. He worked up a fine choir with Julia Harmon Kessler as organist until Jane Marinda Stephenson Ashby qualified herself to act in this position. Mr. Bates was her principal instructor. She held the position for all organizations for a number of years. After she moved to Leamington to make her home Armina S. Nixon served as organist for all organizations of the ward until others qualified themselves for the position. Since that time Holden has had plenty of organists as well as assistants. Brother Bates also furnished violin music for dances. He resided here for seven years and was an active worker in the ward.

Zilla Johnson Poulson was the first lady of town to take up the study of violin, Brother Bates being her first instructor. After he moved away from town she, with a group of other girls, furnished the dance music for a number of years. Holden has a great deal of musical talent. It has had good

orchestras at different times that have furnished good music. Some of the first ones in the early days to furnish dance music were John Beecroft and Walter Stringham on the violins, William and John Wood and Freeman Giles on the accordions.

Joseph Giles owned the first organ in town and his wife Sarah Huntsman Giles owned the first sewing machine. Julia Harmon Kessler had the first piano. Orson Johnson owned the first automobile.

Nicholas Paul was the first mason in town. He laid up the walls of most of the first brick houses. Charles Rawlinson, Josiah Gibbs and Mark Parker were some of the first carpenters. Andrew Stephenson was also one of the town's principal carpenters. He made many of the caskets for the dead. He made the pulpit and benches for the meeting house and also built houses and barns for people of town. He worked on the St. George Temple.

John Ashman of Fillmore and Walter Stringham, John D. Hunter and Simeon Stephenson were among the first to do plastering. People burned their own lime. The first saw mill was in Pioneer canyon where the rough lumber was sawed. The finishing lumber was brought mostly from Parowan.

In these early days the people enjoyed a good community life. They were always ready to exchange work and produce when they could assist one another.

HOLDEN BISHOPS



Anthony Y. Stephenson | Mark Bennett | Leon Ed Dobson | James A. Stephenson

Harold A. Wood | John C. Poulson | David R. Stevens

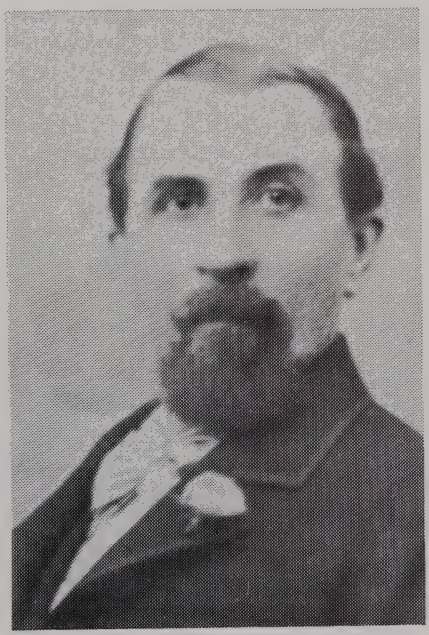
During the time of the polygamist raid when it was most severe in the years from 1885-90 Holden witnessed exciting times as well as the saints all over the state. There were a number of plural wives living here in seclusion who were watched and hunted by their enemies. Homes were entered and searched without search warrants for these victims, which kept them in a spirit of unrest. The home of T. C. Stephenson was searched, he was found and sentenced to serve a term of six months in the state prison. He remained there from September 26, 1889 until March 30, 1880, for plural marriage.

Tithing was paid during the first few years with produce. The tithing office was then a log room which was located about where Mark Johnson lives now. A tithing granary was built later on the east side of the tithing lot which is still standing.

The meeting house which was built between the years 1883 to 1835 is made of brick. Its dimensions were thirty-five feet by sixty feet. It had two class rooms on the east, one upstairs and one on the main floor. The cost of the building was approximately $7,000 which was acquired principally by donation. The different organizations of the ward assisted in furnishing the building. William Probert was general manager of the work. Nicholas Paul was head mason. Charles Rawlinson had charge of the carpenter work. John D. Hunter had a Mr. Triniman help him with the plastering. In 1927-1928 this meeting house was remodeled and a number of class rooms, a kitchen, a baptismal font and rest rooms were built. It has a modern heating and



Maranda Giles Turner, pioneer nurse for fifty years. Daughter of J. S. and Sarah Giles. Assisted her father as a young girl.



Tommy Evans, (handcart pioneer.)

lighting system. At its dedication the three bishops who had served up to that time were all present. Their combined services extended over a period of fifty years. They were David R. Stevens, Anthony Stephenson and John C. Poulson.

In 1890 David R. Stevens was chosen counselor to stake president Ira N. Hinckley and on August 22 of the same year Anthony Stephenson succeeded him as bishop with Ancil P. Harmon and Edward Bennett as counselors. February 11, 1917 Bishop Stephenson was honorably released on account of failing health and John C. Poulson held this position until April 1, 1934 with James A. Stephenson and Edward F. Stevens as counselors. Mark L. Bennett succeeded Bishop Poulson with Edgar Turner and Hart Johnson as counselors. Bishop Poulson was succeeded by Leon E. Dobson then James W. Stephenson and the bishop at the present time is Harold A. Wood with Ned A. Bennett and Melvin Stevens as his counselors.

In 1902 Silas Harris of Provo came here to act as principal of public schools. On account of lack of discipline he gave up the school and Rufus Day of Fillmore took his place as teacher.

In about March of 1901 the town was stricken with an epidemic of measles which took the majority of the students out of school. Schools were closed for the remainder of the year. J. Frank Day was principal of schools this year.

Before the year 1889 the people of town used the water in the creeks and ditches for culinary purposes, many had surface wells dug that they ran water into to serve for the day's use. Many filled barrels when the water was near for irrigation purposes. In the winter season snow was often melted and used and much of the time it was necessary to break thick ice to procure water for home use. Holden was favored by having many springs in the hills just above town. Some were close enough for people to carry drinking water from, but most of them were too far away. Many cattle and sheep watered at streams the people were using for culinary purposes which made the water unsanitary for home use. It was therefore decided to pipe the water to the homes from the springs for the benefit of having pure water.

It was in the year 1889 that a company was organized with Anthony Stephenson Sr., George W. Nixon and Charles Wood Jr. as leading officers to have a water system put in the town. This was the first water system of town so other lines were laid after until all were privileged to enjoy the spring water piped in or near the house.

After a few years it was decided that something should be done to increase this water supply. This had been talked of among the citizens of town. The question arose in the Mutual Improvement Association as a project regarding a new water system. From this time the idea grew and finally the system was started in the early part of the year 1931. The town board took charge of the business. They procured the help of Mr. Richards and Mr. Hall of Salt Lake City as engineers. The spring to be piped was located southeast of town and is known as Currant spring. A large storage tank was built on the hill east of town several hundred feet from the spring. This spring was purchased from the irrigation company of Holden. It was necessary to bond the town to procure the money to install this new water system.

In the summer of 1935, a new addition was made to the water system. The

big spring in the Edward Bennett field was piped to the storage tank and another tank was built. These two tanks hold about one hundred and twenty thousand gallons of water. This water not only supplies the homes for culinary purposes, but helps irrigate gardens, orchards, flowers and lawns. After the water system was completed in 1931 a two-day celebration was held. A home coming was held which extended an invitation to all former residents of Holden to join them in a program, barbecue, baseball game, dancing, etc. This brought many of the old-time residents back who hadn't been here for many years.

In the summer of 1897 the town was visited with frequent rains and a number of severe floods which filled the streets with mud and filth. The flood waters ran into some of the houses. This caused an epidemic of typhoid fever. This sickness spread over the town until there were hardly enough well people to take care of the sick as they should be cared for. There was at one time forty-five seriously sick from this disease. There was a large number of deaths and a time of sorrow and trouble long to be remembered by the citizens of town.

When the town received the glad news of Utah being admitted to the union as a state January, 1896, Holden celebrated with a barbecue, dancing, etc., and made this event a time of rejoicing.

On November 4, 1899 the creamery, which was a cooperative institution, was organized with Willard R. Johnson as president. The citizens of town did the work and some donated cash for which they were allowed to take stock in the company. In January of 1900 a collection was made to buy machinery to equip the building. In April of the same year the creamery was ready for business. Nels Iverson of Fillmore, was the first one hired to operate the plant, a hauler was employed to gather the milk up every mornnig. Peter Stephenson and Peter Christiansen both served in the work for a number of years; also S. W. Thornton. A 9% dividend was paid in 1902. While it was operated as a cooperative institution a stock holders dividend of 15 to 20% was often paid.



T. C. Stephenson and family reading from left to right: T. C. Stephenson and his wife in front, Edward Stephenson and daughter Annie, Simeon Stephenson and wife Antone Stephenson, James J. Stephenson and wife, Andrew Stephenson and wife, Peter Stephenson and wife. All Pioneers of Holden.

June 25, 1905, Anthony E. Stephenson took over the charge of the creamery and Benjamin Kenney succeeded Willard R. Johnson as president of the creamery board. Samuel Bennett Jr. was hired to run the creamery from 1910 to 1918 after which Ray Stringham operated the plant for a time. He

finally bought the stock from the share holders and it became a private business. In 1925 the creamery was sold to the Pahvant Valley Creamery company and was moved to Fillmore.

In 1914 a large brick school house was built. The one that had previously been built was torn down and the new one built near the site of the old one. Hans Rasmussen and sons of Fillmore were the contractors and builders. This building has six class rooms and an assembly room also rest rooms and closets and a modern heating and lighting system. Edward A. Wood, Edward F. Stevens and Sidney P. Teeples then constituted the board of trustees. The building was finished after consolidation of schools of Millard County.

During World War I, which lasted from 1914-1918, a number of young men in Holden were drafted. Some went overseas and some went only as far as the training camps. Lawrence Crosland was the only volunteer. James William Crosland and Parley Turner lost their lives in World War I. In 1920 a large granite monument was erected on the meeting house lot in honor of these two men. The names of the soldiers from town who fought in the war are also engraved on this monument.

In World War II Holden furnished over 60 men and women. Many of these were in actual combat. One was killed, Farrell Johnson. Our town is also represented in the present conflict in Korea.

In 1922 a town board was appointed by the county officers. Edward F. Stevens was appointed as president with John Wood, Ben Kenney, John E. Hunter and Sidney P. Teeples as board members. These men were instrumental in securing electricity for the town.

The Holden Electrical system was installed in 1922 at the cost of approximately $12,000 dollars. The town issued bonds amounting to $9,000 and the same year a tax of twelve mills was levied on the citizens of town. The electric power is gotten from the Telluride Power Company. The Holden town cooperation owns the system which connects with the Telluride power line five miles west of town. This system was in use in September, 1923.

Those who have acted as presidents of the town board are: Edward F. Stevens, John Wood, John C. Bennett, J. R. Stringham, Byron Stephenson, Mark S. Johnson, Cyrus Stevens, Hart Johnson, Carl Nixon, Milton Stevens, Hugh Wood, Douglas Crosland, Wendell Stephenson and the present mayor is Mytrle Nixon.

The Cedar Springs Camp of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers was organized February 4, 1924 when Hattie B. Johnson was elected captain. Those who have succeeded her as captain are Priscilla Stevens from 1927-29; Frances Stevens 1929-31; Armina Nixon 1931-35; Nettie M. Hunter 1935-37; Ellen Kenney 1937-41; Clara Lyman 1941-43; Margaret Jackson 1943-50; Geniel Stevens, 1950.

In the winter of 1935 the Daughters of Pioneers advanced the idea of placing a monument on the place where the old fort stood. This was mentioned to Benjamin Wood when he was at the home of the president of the organization. He was very much in favor of seeing it done and asked what he could do to render assistance. It was decided to first canvas the town and find out how the people felt regarding this move and to take up a collection to help pay for the expense for its erection. There was nothing in the treasury of the organization at this time. Armina S. Nixon and Mr. Wood visited the homes



Cedar Springs DUP Camp (Holden, Utah) (Reading from left to right). Bottom row: Ida Crosland, Algie Stephenson, Clara Crosland, Vesta Stephenson, Lena Bennett, Roma Turner, Lila Badger, Geniel Stevens, president; Sarah Stringham, Christie Teeples. 2nd Row: Flossie Stephenson, Margaret Jackson, Margaret Hunter, Jane Harmon, Nina Wood, Lydia Jones, Josephine Stevens. Back Row: Emily Johnson, Afton Badger, Martha Stevens, Rose Stevens, Laura Stevens, Clara Lymen, Nettie Hunter, Frances Stevens, Larina Stephenson, Lula McKee.

of the people and found the majority quite favorable toward the move. It was at this time that a neat little sum was collected as a start for the erection of the monument.

Mr. Wood knew of places in Salt Lake City where the inscription could be stamped on the marker. By investigation it was found the Daughters of Pioneers were putting out the best to be had. The president then wrote to the president of the state central company for information asking the course to pursue to obtain one of their markers to place on the monument. She received a quick reply and plenty of first-hand information. A history of the fort had to be written and endorsed with the signatures of three pioneers. The county camp president had to be consulted regarding this move as all members of the organization of the county were asked to pay a small fee to help defray the expense of the marker. Some of the presidents found it difficult to collect this fee so the Holden camp sold ice cream and collected the necessary amount. This plan was adopted so that all camps, when applying for a marker, had the right to ask assistance from other camps. The necessary money was obtained, a history of the old fort written by the president, also an inscription to have engraved on the marker.

The Holden camp was the second in the state to make application for a marker but on account of not being able to proceed as rapidly as desired Nephi obtained the second and we came in third. The bishopric was asked to act as a committee to assist the daughters in putting this work over. They obtained the assistance of Leonard Wood, who was the designer and principal workman in its erection. The stone was acquired from a quarry fourteen miles north of town. It was intended that a celebration should have been given in March, but the work was not completed for that date so it was held June 15, 1935 which was the anniversary of the settlement of Holden.

An invitation was extended to Apostle George Albert Smith, who was president of the Land Markers and Trail Builders Association also to state president of the Daughters of Pioneers, Cornelia S. Lund to be present at the celebration. An answer was sent from both stating that they would be present or send some of their leading officers.

Those of the state officials who were present at this celebration were: George Albert Smith, Dr. George W. Middleton, Professor Snow, and Joseph Wirthlin of the Trail Builders Association and vice-president of the Daughters of the Pioneers, Ida Kirkham; recording secretary, Leah M. Cheever; treasurer, Ellen M. Arnold and Kate B. Carter, historian.

This celebration began in the forenoon of June 15, 1935 with a pageant and program of singing, speeches, music, etc., after which the crowd went a short distance to the monument where it was unveiled by Edward F. Stevens and Hyrum E. Johnson representatives of the two oldest families of Holden. George Albert Smith offered the dedicatory prayer. Speeches were made and the Millard high school band played a number of selections. The people then retired to the social hall where an elaborate banquet was held in the basement. A ball game was played in the afternoon Fillmore vs Holden. The day's proceedings concluded with a dance in the evening.

Invitations were sent to all former residents of Holden to be present at celebration. They came from all parts of the state and as far away as Canada. They came to renew old acquaintances and again visit the old home-town. All

expenses were paid for the erection of the monument. A little better than five dollars was turned into the treasury. A state flag was purchased for the town and twenty-five dollars was donated to the social hall to be used in helping in its remodeling. The principal part of this money was collected from the proceedings of the day's celebration.



Reading from left to right: Alice D. Watts, Kanosh ; Mary Ella Staples, Kanosh; Pearl Black, Kanosh; Neva N. Johnson, Holden; Edna Poulsen, Holden. Presidents of the Primary Associations of Millard Stake.

Huldah B. Kimball, one of Holden's early school teachers passed peacefully away while sitting in a chair in her room September 20, 1898. She was an aunt of Ancil P. Harmon and Appleton Harmon. She had been a resident of Holden several years.

Sister Elizabeth Kenney was also found sitting in a chair in her home. She had lived to a good old age.

Willard R. Johnson died suddenly from a heart attack February 8, 1910. He had attended a board meeting of the co-op store in the evening, had returned home and retired for the night, but died before morning. He was born in Fillmore December 31, 1853 in a wagon box when the snow was two or three feet deep. He had been active both in church and civic affairs of the ward.

William H. Ashby passed peacefully away during the night March 19, 1925. He had been a useful and active citizen for many years. George W. Badger was stricken with a heart attack late in the afternoon of July 31, 1931 while in his yard. He had lived a little better than four score years and had been active as a citizen of the ward all his life.

Elmeda S. Johnson died in May of 1931. When not arising at the usual hour her son opened the door of her room and found that she had passed away. She was not old in years and still active both in body and mind.

One unique projects in Holden for many years was the wood hauling dance and supper. This was sponsored by the Relief Society. It was for the purpose of supplying fuel for the widows and missionary wives and for the church buildings. This project was started in December, 1884 under the leadership of Nancy Maria Ashby.

Another annual affair observed by Holden for many years is the annual sand hill roll which was enjoyed by all the people of the town.

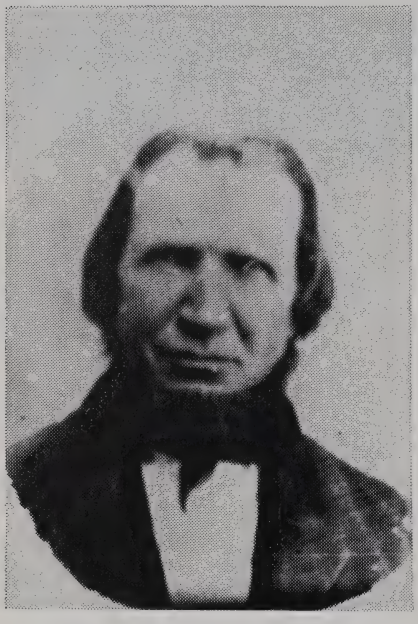
The travel through town by bus, truck and automobile on the highway 91 adds much life to the town as well as contributing in a business way.

People are engaged principally in farming and stock raising. For several years poultry raising, especially the raising of eggs, has been a profitable industry with several of our citizens. Dry farming is now one of the principal and most profitable industries.

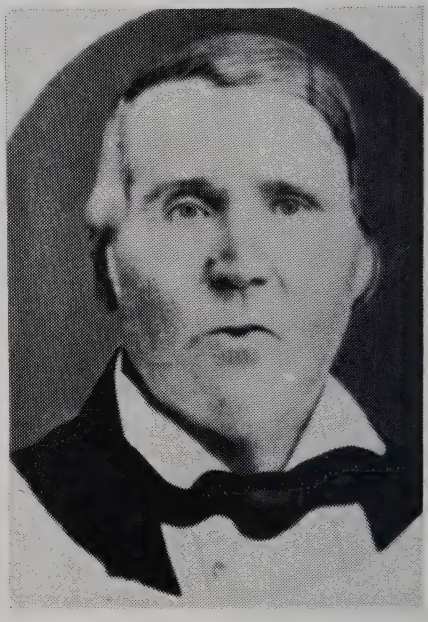
In 1950 the electric line and telephone poles as well as all trees are being removed from the street through town on highway 91 and the street will be widened to a four lane highway.

A project is also underway in 1950 to install an underground sprinkling system and plant lawn, shrubs, flowers, etc., to beautify the church and school grounds.

The town of Holden is a prosperous community and yet quiet and peaceful to live in. The population of Holden at present is about 418 persons.



Richard Johnson, Holden pioneer.



William Stevens, presiding elder and Holden pioneer.

History of Meadow

INTRODUCTION TO MEADOW HISTORY

BY RACHEL B. BENNETT

IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE PAHVANT VALLEY surrounded by fields of waving grain lies the peaceful little town of Meadow. This eastern section of the valley was a primitive and coveted hunting ground of the redman. A remnant of which resides about three miles to the southeast on the foothills.

These Indians belonged to the Piute tribe and by themselves were not so hostile, but were feared by the Pioneers, because of their close connection with the great Chief Walker, a Ute and his many braves, who were constantly on the war path.

The few settlers who had located in this valley gave generously of their scanty food supply, that through kindness and generosity, friendship with the tribes might be established.

From all external evidences the Piute Tribe had made this valley their possession many years before the advent of the Pioneers. An old squaw of the Piute Tribe said she remembered when there was no white man, just "Ingins."

The valley was well covered with sage brush and meadow grass, cedar trees covered the foot hills, extending to the town sight making a perfect rendezvous for the roaming redman. Deer, rabbits, antelope and wild berries were sources of food supply.

The western part of the valley is the birth place of a great volcano, evident from the mountains of volcanic rock. The famous warm springs (the bathing resort for nearby towns) besides being a resort, Meadow ward used it for Baptismal Services. A good sized cold spring just a short distance to the north provides a watering place for animals. Numerous caves of various depths are found near the extinct crater.

This section is barren of vegetation and contains no historical data, but still has evidence of life existing at a date when the lava was yet molten; foot prints of a squaw were found in the lava rock. Geologists cut out these foot prints, placed them in the university for study.

The White Mountain of sand to the west became the children's play gound at Easter time.

The Walker war that had been menacing the people's safety for the past three years had ended. Chief Walker died at Meadow Creek the 29th of January, 1855. This place had been for some years his resting place, or reteat where the great Chief Walker and his brother Arropeen and Chief Sowiettee, with their braves assembled after committing some terrible massacre in Sanpete Valley.

They had chosen a secluded swail by the side of the creek-bed, quite enclosed with tall Cedar trees and just east of the present town. It was here, in this place that Chief Walker died and received such high honors from his tribe. A great demonstration preceded his, "Last Ride," to the canyon which bears his name, where he was buried underneath the ledge of (sliding

rock), at the base of the mountain that displays the form of an old fat pig, so visible from highway 91, directly south of Walker's Canyon.

In the spring of 1857 James Duncan of Fillmore made a scouting trip over this section on Meadow Creek. He found the soil fertile and apparently productive grazing for animals exceptionally good. The possibilities for a future home here were promising.

Returning to Fillmore he talked the matter over with his wife, telling her of a beautiful stream of water, the rich looking soil and fine pasture land. She was in harmony with his ideas. The neighbors, learning of their intentions tried to discourage the thought. To settle nearer the Indians would only enrage them to hostilities.

James and Jeanette were of the determined Scottish type who weren't easily discouraged. Hasty preparations were made, gathering scanty belongings, with their two children Mary and James were soon on their way to this new future home.

They located on the ridge about a mile west of the present townsite. This location was probably selected because the main traveled road to Fillmore came in just below the ridge. At that time the stage coach passed that way.

The Duncan family lost no time in preparing a dug-out home on the side of the ridge, serving as shelter and protection from the Indians. While James cleared brush from a small piece of land his wife and childen were close by his side, with watchful eyes on the surrounding country, lest a roaming Indian should unobserved approach them.

Not many weeks had passed when they were made happy by the arrival of four families fom Fillmore namely: Tomkinson, Tyler, Lemons, and Rowley. This little band of pioneers assisted each other in making their first homes (dugouts), side by side on the western slope of the ridge.

Not many years since, the imprints of those dug-out homes remained visible after 90 years of erosion.

Later lumber structures and a log cabin or two with dirt floor and roo. were also ridge habitations. During the summer small tracts of land were cleared of sagebrush, a little plowing done and some fencing.

In the fall of 1857 the place was vacated on account of Indian trouble, but most of the people returned in the spring in time to plow and do some planting. This spring three new families came: Robison, Safford and Taysom.

The winter had been mild with little snow consequently the water in the creek was low and the grass began to dry.

These pioneers worked together clearing brush, plowing and planting, also fencing their land in one big field.

Other families now wished to join them, but the water supply remained serious for two or three years and the few who were located on the Meadow Creek refused to grant a water right to any more.

President Brigham Young and party made a visit to the pioneers in the south settlements. He told these people on Meadow Creek to open up their hearts and divide the water with those who desired to locate on this mountain stream and as they tilled the soil the water would steadily increase. These saints believed the words of their leader and they did welcome other families. Parker, Brown, Adshead, and Crump came to join them.

The first birth on the ridge was a daughter Elizabeth to the Rowley family. The first boy was a son David to James and Jeanette Duncan. The

attending nurse was Mary Ann McBride of Fillmore.

For a time no eccleastical organization was effected, but James Duncan was appointed by Bishop Brunson to have general supervision of the saints on Meadow Creek.

In spite of the low water in 1859, some corn, barley and a little wheat were raised.

The work of clearing land, cutting posts for fencing and making ditches occupied most of their time.

During the late summer the water was so low it happened several times that thirsty cows would stand in the creek consuming the entire stream. The man that was trying to irrigate grain became wise to the fact and during the time he irrigated, stationed his small children on the cow trails to turn the animals away from the ditch as they approached. Some of the families became discouraged and returned to Fillmore.

It was an indiscrete plan, as they discovered, to operate farms above their homes. When the water did reach them, it was warm and muddy, unfit for culinary purposes. When the wind blew clouds of dust and dirt filled the homes, penetrating everything. Pieces of cloth with draw-strings were used to cover milk pans and dishes. Bedding had to be rolled up and covered, still the sand sifted through.

Disagreeable as it was, no one seemed to suffer any ill effects. Fortunately, the pioneers had come before the disease germs.

The group met, talked the situation over and decided it would be a better plan to make a town east of the farms where culinary water could be obtained from the main creek above the cow trail.

A general exodus from the ridge began. James Duncan supervised a new town above the farms. Blocks with two lots to a block, a street on either side was agreed upon. Each family was given a lot or permitted to draw for one.

James Duncan began making adobes and built the first house in this new town, located one block west of main street. Duing the summer each man built either an adobe room or a frame one.

It seemed James Duncan was a professional adobe maker as he is credited with making them for all those early houses, some of which are in use at the present time.

The summer of 1861 was encouraging. The people were all housed, the grain was good, the summer rains had restored the grass. Horses could be turned out on the streets to graze after a day's work was done. The gardens provided good food. It was a pleasure to live so near the creek bed so women could carry culinary water to their homes in buckets.

Sugar was unknown to this little colony, but the mothers provided a substitute. They made syrup by boiling corn stalks and water melon rinds. It was a nice addition to a plate of hot cakes.

Some bartering was done with Fillmore people to produce sheep. There was so much grass here, the colony decided it would be an asset to get a few and run them in a common herd, then at shearing time give each family its quota of wool.

Housewives washed, carded and spun the wool into yarn ready for knitting socks, bracelets, mittens, and children's stockings for winter use. The

black wool was combined with white to make grey yarn which was more serviceable for everyday wear.

The grain was ripe and sturdy farmers went into the fields swinging the cycle with the greatest ease. One man could cycle as fast as three could bind and to see how efficient they were at flailing would be the envy of any ambitious youth.

Children selected the long barley straw, soaked it in a pan of water over night, ready for mother to braid and sew into shape a fine straw hat for father and the boys. A bonnet with slats was the fashion for mothers and daughters.

CHURCH CHRONOLOGY

In 1863, the Meadow Creek branch was organized with William Henry Stott of Fillmore as Presiding Elder. He moved to Meadow Creek with his family in the spring of 1864.

The Stotts and James Fisher were called by Brigham Young to come to Fillmore to do carpenter work on the State House.

James Fisher, Hyrum B. Bennett, Edwin Stott, Abraham Greenhalgh, Silas Smith, John Bushnell and William Stott, Sr., moved their families to join the Meadow Creek branch in 1864. In fact, the next two or three years saw this little community grow into a fair sized town.

Under the present presiding authority the town plot was re-arranged uniting the lots to make four lots to a block, streets running east and west, north and south with corners at right angles.

Philander Stewart of Provo and James Duncan surveyed the townsite, placing the corner stones quite in the same position as they are today. In later years Joseph Giles of Fillmore did some surveying.

William H. Stott held the town plot and it was decided that he should still continue the practice originated by James Duncan of giving each man and boy over 21 a building lot.

In the town plot a block west of main street on center was reseved for a tithing lot. Here the people could bring their produce such as hay, grain, potatoes, in fact anything they produced. In those days people paid tithing in kind for they believed that was the right way.

You will remember the original pioneers located immediately above their farms; close together. North of center street was Callister, Duncan, Bushnell, Dame, Stredder, south was Parker, Knowles, and Brown. East of the street Bennett, Fisher, Greenhalgh, Stotts were located on main street. Not all of this number stayed. Several became discouraged and moved back to Fillmore or located in other places.

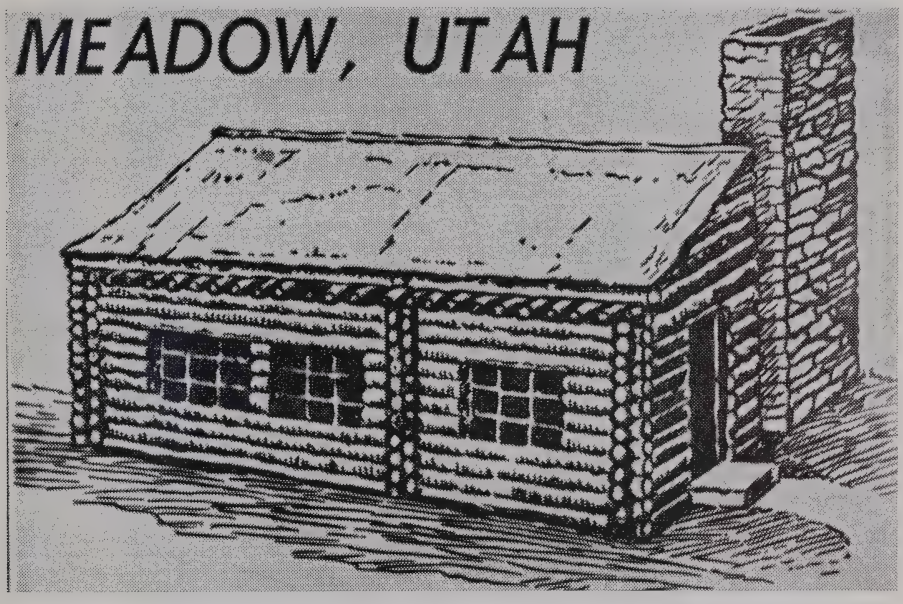
With the people fairly well clothed and housed they turned their thoughts to the spiritual, educational and civic side of life.

The community planned and erected a log room to be a public building, suitable for chuch, social gatherings and public school. This house was built in the southwest corner of the tithing lot, one block west of main street.

Men with teams went to the hills, cut and hauled logs, while others were trimming and fitting the logs, more experienced men were speedily laying up the walls. The crevices were chinked with mortar, the roof was of chalk and floor of rough sawed lumber. A fireplace was built in the east end just north of the entrance door, two oblong windows on either side provided

good lighting. For dances the room was nicely lighted by tallow candles in holders along the walls.

During the time this house was under construction, Martha S. Bennett organized and taught the first school, which was held in her front room. Church meetings were also held in her home under the direction of the presiding authority William H. Stott with James Duncan conducting the singing.



Early Community Center—Eliza R. Snow and Zina D. Young organized the Meadow Primary in this log church house. Counsel was given here also in early days by Brigham Young, John Taylor, John Henry Smith and George Q. Cannon.

Sunday School was held with Abraham Greenhalgh conducting under presiding authority Elder Stott.

The stage coach was changed from the White Mountain route to run through Meadow Ceek, then to Corn Creek for change of horses, out by way of Twin Peaks.

Hyrum B. Bennett handled the mail at first. Later Edwin Stott was appointed postmaster, his home on Main Street being more accessible.

From 1865-1869 homes had been erected on both sides of Main Street and two blocks east. Stott brothers and Fisher had erected blue adobe houses; Tarbuck of Fillmore was their mason.

Presiding Elder William H. Stott continued the practice originated by James Duncan of giving each new family a building lot. New arrivals were Hyum and Joseph Adams, Haken Anderson, Janvrin H. Dame, Elias Beckstrand, Criddle, Jimmy Howeth, John Powell, Robert Martin, William Stewart, John Gull, William Bond and John Galloway. All of this number did not make permanent homes. Fields were enlarged to accomodate the new families who desired to remain.



Sunday School teachers of the Meadow ward. From left to right, first row:—Emma Goddard, Hannah Stewart, Anna J. Duncan, Janette Greenhalgh, Mary J. Duncan. Second row:—Benjamin Goddard, James Fisher, Hiram B. Bennett, James Duncan, Sr., Niel M. Stewart, Sr. Third row:— Jesse J. Bennett, David Duncan, William Stewart, Elias A. Beckstrand, James W. Stewart, George Labrum, Sr., and Hirum Beckstrand.

Joseph V. Robison of Fillmore had a nursery. These Meadow people lost no time preparing their lots and planting them to apples, peaches and pottowattomie plums purchased from Robinson's Nursery.

The town was growing eastward and you can tell the order in which these people came as each family received a lot just east of the previous one. James Stewart was the last one to receive a free lot.

The lot just east of William H. Stott's was designated as United Order lot. Here people who desired to unite as one family came with their grain and corn, potatoes, etc. The first summer big stacks of wheat and rows of shocks of corn filled this lot. Silas Smith and sons had charge of the processing and distribution of the meat. For a time this system worked well, but didn't last. Through misuse and dissention it was abandoned. The lot remained a public square or a school building lot.

The lot just east was set aside as a church lot. They perceived a time might come when this would be the town center.

It was interesting to pass by the homes and listen to the hum of the spinning wheels. House wives were busy spinning their wool into yarn. They had put in their order for cloth to be woven and the shuttle in Abaham Greenhalgh's loom was going day by day. Father and the boys must have a new suit of clothes.

Abraham Greenhalgh had been a weaver in England and brought with him a loom and a pattern of a coat and pair of pants.

Strange as it may seem that pattern fit every man in town and in turn the house wife borrowed it and made her husband's Christmas suit.

Abraham taught the women to use a coloring for their yarn; peach leaves and alum, also squaw bush and alum. This made an amber or yellowish shade. My! What pretty yellow stripes he could weave in the cloth for their dresses.

Do you young ladies of 75 remember those full gathered skirts of wool material, and those grey linsey petticoats gathered full around the waist? You couldn't wear just one, it would be very indecent; you must wear two. And those knee length woolen stockings, wonder if your health would improve if you should wear them today?

With the completion of the log school house in 1866 all gatherings, religious, civic, educational or social were held in this house.

It was a pleasure to attend church and sit on planed seats of plank, with backs of 2x4 that stretched across from one end post to the other. These seats were very uncomfortable for children. Their heads barely reached the 2x4.

William Stott, Sr. made a long table with a drawer in one end for school books, and too, this table served as a pulpit, back of which many fine sermons were preached by presidents, apostles and statesmen.

President John Taylor said, while speaking here on one occasion, commenting on the log house, "It should be presented to the museum, a monument to the saints of Meadow Creek."

July, 1860, several new families had arrived now and the community wanted a real 24th of July celebration. Previously they went to Fillmore to celebrate. A committee on arrangements was chosen and Charley Tayson and Hank Monroe went into the canyon to get a liberty pole. They brought the tallest and straightest pine to be found and planted it just east of the log house.

Whether they had a flag or not, we have no record, but the committee went to Fillmore, purchased some red, white and blue cloth for decorations and also enough to serve the pole dancers. Long strips were fastened to the top of the pole. Imagine the excitement among the young people, who will be chosen to dance and weave the pole! Whom would you choose?

24th of July, just at break of day, the entire town was awakened. A bass band? no! that loud whistle that sounded so much like a fog horn, (belonging to no one but Crump) had awakened the entire population. Morning chores were hastily done, the oxen turned out to graze, mothers had made a special molasses cake and all was in readiness for a gala day.

Long before starting time people began to assemble. Women who had brought dresses across the plains looked real tony. Others not so privileged had made calico dresses for themselves and daughters and those who couldn't get new ones washed and mended their old ones.

Everybody came, and how fresh that new log house did smell. Instead of listening to the program, children picked a big chew of pine gum from the blisters on the logs.

The progam consisted of speeches, songs, recitations, and dialogues. The closing song was James Duncan's favorite, "Oh! Babylon, Oh! Babylon We Bid Thee Farewell, Farewell, We're Going to the Mountains of Ephraim to Dwell."

The original pioneers were chosen to weave the liberty pole. James Duncan's shoes were completely worn out so he danced barefoot.

During the afternoon competitive sports were enjoyed, but no one could beat Crump whistling. The day was long to be remembered. The dance in the evening was over crowded. The women brought home-made tallow candles and fastened them on either side along the wall. Parker placed a chair on the table, then sat on it to play his violin so the dancers could hear.

The music started, they took partners for a quadrille, the caller shouted, young men stamped and jigged and threw their feet to show off those high-heeled rawhide boots while swinging their partners with those long, full gathered skirts to the center of the set, while gents run around—was so exciting, (Edwin Stott) the caller had to stop the music to calm the dancers so his voice could be heard.

What a mistake to build a new house that accomodated just one set at a time. The next set was called on "No ringing on!" There were no clicks or clans among these people, everybody danced in turn. Wall flowers didn't grow in those days in Meadow Creek.

Thus ended the first 24th of July celebration. In memory of that gala day the Liberty Pole remained for years. Each succeeding year for many years, that liberty pole was braided with red, white and blue bunting on May Day, Fourth of July and 24th celebrations. The thirteen girls representing the thirteen original states were always privileged to select a young man partner and weave the Liberty Pole on the Fourth of July. James Fisher cut from bright new tin a rooster and placed it on a swivel, then fastened it to the top of that pole so the people could tell which way the wind blew.

William H. Stott organized a flute band that serenaded on the Fourth and 24th until the brass band was organized by Billy Pugh years later. Members of that first brass band were: Hyrum Beckstrand, Enoch Stewart, Ray Stott,

William Gull, Harden Jenkens, Nephi Beckstrand, John Labrum, George Littlewood, Joshua Bushnell and Hyrum Bond.

The band wagon was fitted with double bed wagon box, lined on the outside with red, white and blue bunting. Plank was laid along the sides and ends for seats. Stripes of bunting decorated the horses also the band boys. At the sound of the first loud cannon that heralded the Fourth of July, this grand band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Ray Stott was later made president of the band and served many years. Meadow has always maintained a fine band.

The grain was ripening in the fields and the crop must be cycled at once. John Galloway Sr., was the fastest cradler in Town. It was said, he could take off his shirt, go into the grain patch and cradle as fast as four men could bind. Flaying and fanning the grain in the wind was a common job.

William Stott, Sr. saw the need for machinery and being a good mechanic made a threshing machine, the first one made in Millard County. However, this was made and operated in Fillmore. It was run with water power and located by the creek. People hauled their grain to this machine to be threshed, then loaded the straw and hauled it back home so the bedticks could be filled with fresh, clean straw for winter use.

The first mower or dropper was brought to Meadow by Elias A. Beckstrand. He would mow the grass that grew down on the hay grounds, then the men hauled it up and stacked it for winter use. Remember, no lucerne as yet had been planted.

A municipal organization was effected and Meadow became a voting precinct. Three trustees were elected, a constable and water board.

Previously the water was conveyed to town by the original creek bed that ran through the center of town. Housewives carried water from that creek bed for home use. Wash day, they carried the water in wooden tubs made by cutting into a 40-gallon barrel, then making oblong holes at the top on opposite sides to admit the hand.

The water board cut out a ditch that ran diagonally across the meeting house lot. This brought water close to the people with homes in the south part of town. Several service wells were dug that supplied drinking water for the family.

Do you remember that well just inside Beckstrand's lot, under those Locust trees? Many a cool drink it provided the upper town people on their way from Sunday School.

The water board changed the water system by cutting three ditches from the main stream above the east farms and conveying the water accessible to each block staight through town and abandoned the creek bed entirely. The ditches were made and water flows down them to this day.

To the west of town in Bushnell's lot a pond was made near the ditch for the use of baptizing children. For some reason unknown to the writer a pond was made in the creek above town for the purpose of rebaptizing adults as was the church custom at that time. At this rebaptizmal pond James Duncan and Elias Beckstrand officiated.

The town has grown rapidly and a larger public house was necessary. Hasty preparations were made to enlarge the school house. They removed the east end, then added a 12-foot-log extension with an adobe chimney and

fire place in the east end, three windows along each side and an entrance door in the east end. Three brackets were placed along each side wall to support tallows for evening entertainments.

Long desks were fitted with hinges and projecting props on hinges so when the house was used for church gatherings or dances, the props could be swung against the wall and the desk let down.

All benches were made of heavy plank the end posts supported a 2x4 that was high enough to strike most children in the back of the neck. A wonder we didn't all develop curvature of the spine.

The log house now was very neat and comfortable as you will see from the picture I have submitted.

A big opening dance was given. Parker and Hyrum Adams with violins were the orchestra. George Littlewood did the calling. Two sets danced at a time, it was grand! Ladies, with full length silk skirts, others with calico, some wore striped flannel dresses. Men wore suits their wives had made; all joined in one big friendly social dance.

Relief Society was organized in the Meadow log house March 4, 1870 by President Callister of Fillmore. Offices installed were as follows: Martha Smith Bennett, president; Hannah Lees Fisher, first counselor; Elizabeth Smith, second counselor; Sarah Stott, secretary; Alice Stott, treasurer.

Present at the first meeting were: Selina Adams, Mariah Taysom, Ann Gallaway, Mary Ann Western, Jeanette Duncan, Charlotte Gull, Fanny Knowles, Ellen Bennett, Jane Howeth, Jane Stewart, Isabel Western, Anna Littlewood, Mary A. Anderson, Mary Ann Greenhalgh, Lovina Dame, Susan Martin, Elizabeth Bushnell, Ann Bond, Bessie Adams, Emma Stredder, Ruth Parker, Isabel Martin, Henrietta Powell, Mary Ciddle.

The first Sunday School was organized with Elias A. Beckstrand, superintendent, James Duncan and Hyrum Adams, counselors. While the farming land was being divided the Sunday School superintendency requested that 40 acres of farming land with six shares of water be designated as a Sunday School farm. Proceeds from the farm were used for Sunday School maintenance. Presiding Elder Stott granted this request.

In 1871 Meadow had a flourishing Sunday School, the first in Millard County to furnish its students with text books.

INDUSTRY

The people were raising sugar cane and this had to be hauled to Fillmore to be ground and made into molasses.

James Fisher had a wise thought; he made a molasses mill with wooden wheels, then fastened to it a long pole, hitched a gentle horse to the end of the pole and it went round and round grinding out the cane juice.

John Bushnell also made a molasses mill on the same order as Fishers.

Then Jimmy Howeth thought he could improve on the molasses mills so he made one on his lot up by the old creek bed. He had steel rollers and a big vat. The fruit trees were now bearing a fine grade of peaches and he told all the people to pick those beautiful peaches, cut them in half, bring all they had and he would make the town preserves. This was great, all that worry off the minds of those busy house wives. Jimmy made gallons and gallons of molasses preserves for everybody. It tasted fine when he didn't burn it, but

when he did, it was divided out so each family had a share of burned preserves, as well as the good.

In the spring time of 1872, it was necessary to look for a suitable cemetery. The first death was an infant son of William and Jane Stewart. The men went out to search, they decided to make a cemetery north of the waste ditch on the clearspot. In May, 1872 an infant son of Elias and Henrietta Beckstrand died and was buried by the Stewart child, but just two months later Tom Western died, then the men decided to find a more suitable cemetery. The present one was located and when Tom Western was buried the fathers with other men dug up those two children and buried them in the new cemetery. Later in the same year Parker was killed while hauling wood from the canyon.

Nield family came. John took a very active and prominent part in this community. The Nields came to Meadow from Fairview where they were pioneers. John taught school in the log house, organized and led the choir, accompanying the singing with his violin. He was the first Justice of the Peace, played his violin for dances, and was a very fluent speaker. It is said that John Nield was one of the most public spirited men Meadow has had.

John Nield succeeded Martha S. Bennett, Salina Adams, Mr. Riley, John Bushnell, Mrs. Finch and Sarah Stott, as teachers. All teachers received produce for pay. His influence as an educator stands out very prominently. True, he used the rod or switches as a means of discipline, but those spirited spelling matches held at each week end, made excellent spellers of the boys and girls, noticeable to the present day. He taught his pupils to sing the multiplication table, to read in concert, and he made mathematicians of many of them.

He opened the door of the school room to parents, adults or any who wished to attend. Several fathers and mothers were regular students. The log school house was full of students.

George Labrum and family came from Cottonwood and located down on the sloughs on the hay grounds. Their children rode horses back and forth to school. John Nield was delighted to receive for the school a language book those children brought from Cottonwood. He taught language, reading and spelling from that book.

It was Elizabeth Labrum, the little girl that rode a horse to school that in after years became our very efficient town nurse.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

It is conference up to Fillmore and President John Taylor is expected to be there. Meadow saints are going as usual. Men hitched their teams to the big wagons, put on two or three spring seats, mother and family climbed in and off they trotted over those rocky roads, up to conference. William Stewart and Elias Beckstrand and families went also, but they drove oxen.

Those oxen were good trotters, in fact Beckstrand boasted that his ox team could trot faster and step together more evenly than any span of horses. Many times he drove his team to Salt Lake City for supplies. On one occasion President Young stopped his carriage by the road side and watched Beckstrand trot his oxen down Main Street.

MEADOW PIONEERS



James Duncan	Janet Snedden	William Bond	Janvrin H. Dame	Lovina Hayes Dame
Martha Smith Bennett	James Fisher	Anna Sophia Haggland Beckstrand	Wm. Henry Stott	Henry George Labrum
William Stott	John Bushnell	Elizabeth Brockbank Bushnell	John Gull	Charlotte Gull
Samuel Adams	Henrietta Cecellia Halquist	Hyrum Adams	Elias A. Beckstrand	Jane Criddle Labrum

HOME INDUSTRY FOSTERED

Housewives washed, carded and spun the wool into yarn ready for knitting socks, bracelets, mittens and children's stockings for winter. In fact the entire family used stockings mother knit.

Those big orchards that the pioneers planted some years ago were bearing abundantly. Of course, the wind blew many of those apples to the ground. These were gathered up and placed in a pile, ready for an apple bee. A long table was placed by the pile and chairs, boxes or stools were provided for seats. Bring your peelers, you wouldn't miss an apple bee, no matter how hard you worked all day. Some would peel, others core and other spread on big lumber scaffolds. About 10:30 mother announced, "that's enough for tonight, wash your hands." Here she comes with those lovely pies and cakes, all you can eat! "Don't spend too much time talking and laughing; we are all invited to a green gage bee tomorrow night." All this fruit must be dried. The market is exceptionally good for dried fruit.

Those rough floors were hard to keep clean so mother and daughters tore into long strips all the worn out clothing, when they had big enough pile, invited 10 or 12 women and girls to the rag bee. They sewed these strings, then wound balls ready for Lovina Dame or Abraham Greenhalgh to weave into a carpet. To each of these rag bees a fine dinner was served. Later Olive Duncan did a great amount of weaving.

The rag carpets were very pretty and substantial. Mother laid a pad of nice clean straw, then stretched the carpet over and tacked it to the floor board.

BOWERY

It was very warm to assemble in the log church house during the summer months so the men and boys built a bowery to the north of the log house. The sides and top were covered with fresh scented maple boughs, a floor or rough lumber was laid and a long stand for the preachers placed in the east end.

That big bowery served for conferences, musicals, theaters, political rallies, patriotic celebrations and dances until one day a terrible wind came, lifted off the roof and scattered maple boughs all over the tithing lot.

William H. Stott had built his big barn. He built a loft over the feed stalls and it made a fine place for dancing. They built a ladder that reached the platform. Now, with care and assistance of courteous young men, ladies could climb that ladder easily.

The wedding dance of Annie Anderson and Lewis Ross was held in this barn loft.

William H. Stott had purchased a small Kimball organ. Men lifted it up and with Hyrum Adams playing the violin, William accompanying on the organ, excellent music was furnished.

The tithing granary was being built. When it was completed and before bins were placed, dances were held there.

Christmas dance was the opening. William Stewart was the young people's friend. Anything he could do to add to their pleasure, he never tired of doing.

Those unplaned floors they danced on were hard on shoe soles. Then too, it made dancing an effort instead of a pleasure. If anything could be done

to change the situation it should be tried. William Stewart and his wife, Jane, visited their relatives up to Goshen. While there he heard someone mention waxing floors for dances. That gave him a thought! He was in the bee business. The next dance, here he came with a big chunk of wax, whittled it all over the floor. The dance started, shoe soles got thicker and thicker, feet stuck to the floor—what a predicament! Boys opened their pocket knives and whittled bees wax from the girls shoe soles. How they removed it from the tithing floor, we are unable to say.

You remember that old creekbed that ran down through town and was so full of squawbush willows, poison ivy and everything else; was dry, except when a flood came down. Some wild animals ventured down this creekbed. Occasionally wild cats were seen in town, one went right in Sister Powell's kitchen. A more vicious animal came, one that killed every dog in town except those that were taken in the house every night. It would make its way in the darkness and invariably someone's dog would be a victim.

That animal frightened everybody—no children roamed the streets after dark. One night James Duncan tied a chicken to the fence, then waited with his gun loaded. In the morning his chicken was there alright, but his dog had been killed.

Curtis Galloway tied his dog to the fence, then lay waiting with his gun ready. In the night the dog began to bark; when it began to fight Curtis knew it was a big animal. He fired twice and to his surprise, found he had killed a mountain lion.

PRIMARY ORGANIZATION

Zina D. Young and Eliza R. Snow organized the Primary November 12, 1880, with the following officers: Sarah A. Stott, president; Mary J. Rowley, first counselor; Janet Stewart, second counselor; Mary E. Stott, secretary; Jesse J. Bennett, treasurer.

Eliza R. Snow while speaking raised a watch, telling the children it was the Prophet Joseph Smith's watch.

Young ladies were organized in 1881, with officers as follows: Alvira Smith, president; Ellen Bennett, first counselor; Rebecca Stott, second counselor; Albertina Beckstrand, secretary; Mary Stewart, treasurer.

Young men were organized as follows—1882: Joseph Fisher, president; Joseph Dame, first counselor; Neil M. Stewart, secretary.

William Stewart and John Powell were cabinet makers; they had a shop near Powell's house in the south part of town. John had a lathe and working together they could put over some very fine work. They made tables, chairs, bedsteads with smooth round posts and legs. The chairs were very substantial with seats laced forth and back with raw hide strips. Beds were made with smooth round posts, then raw hide in strips laced forth and back ready to hold a big straw tick. If the bed sagged, just draw tighter the raw hides, then go back to bed and rest comfortably.

Those carpenters made low rocking chairs that were very choice. And those baby cradles that became so much in demand, the men couldn't fill the orders. Each family had one. Babies had to be rocked all the while they slept. If the motion stopped the baby awakened and cried, then the rocking began again.

Joseph Brown made furniture. Joseph Adams made small benches for small children who attended school in their home. His wife, Salina taught this younger group for several years. All teachers received pay in produce. This was quite a universal custom. Men paid their dance tickets in produce, they would come to the dance carrying a squash or a bucket of potatoes, or some flour, paying their dance ticket at the door.

Ann Galloway and Fanny Knowles were town nurses. Besides caring for infants they assumed the responsibility of caring for the dead, preparing them for burial. Fanny Knowles moved away later.

Ann Galloway was succeeded by Mary E. Bushnell and Elizabeth Stewart, who cared so efficiently for both the living and the dead until the time of morticians. Mary E. Bushnell served as a town doctor as well as a nurse. She was very successful in pneumonia cases and all ailments pertaining to childhood.

Remember, at that time we had no doctors; we relied on the skill of Elizabeth Bushnell, who was so successful in her profession, that she never lost a mother through confinement. The record bears me out in saying she waited on 2,000 women and never lost a case. She attributed her success to the power of the Lord and His guidance over her. Elizabeth Stewart worked as nurse and midwife as did Elizabeth Bushnell and great success accompanied her work.

BUILDING OF THE ST. GEORGE TEMPLE

Work had commenced on the St. George Temple in 1873. A call was made for workers. The citizens of Meadow readily responded to the call. Those at home donated liberally of provisions and money. William Stewart, Niel M. Stewart, John A. Beckstrand and Oscar Anderson were called to give 6 months work. William Stewart being a skilled carpenter was asked to remain longer so he sent for his wife and family and remained two years.

Joseph Fisher was called to haul provisions to the workers. Of that number who rendered service, John A. Beckstrand is living.

The leaders saw the need of a little store in this town. It was hard to get some of the very essential articles, even if they did have a little money. Sugar, pepper, soap, matches, thread, needles, pins and everything had to be brought from Fillmore.

While the spirit of building seemed to prevail, the town fathers decided to build a Co-op Store. In it they could carry the more essential things. Work soon began, some people contributed money, others cut and hauled logs and older men laid up the walls. It was an oblong room, front part for goods, back part for a blacksmith shop.

The house was built on the northwest corner of William Stott's lot as he was to have charge of the store. William Stott, Sr. should run the blacksmith shop as he was able to mend and make farm tools.

The store was quite an enterprise. Wagons drawn with oxen were sent to Salt Lake City for goods. It required from 8 to 10 days to make the trip. Oxen traveled 15 miles per day. These wagons were loaded with home-made cheese, butter, raw hides, dried fruit. With these commodities they bartered for the goods for this store. Two or three bolts of cloth were always puchased, white canton flannel for men's underwear, gray linsey for mothers and

daughter's dresses, a bolt of calico for aprons and summer dresses. It usually happened most of the women in town had a dress from the same bolt.

It was really a cooperative establishment as a number of families were ranching down on the slough during the summer time making the cheese and butter that was hauled to Salt Lake City.

Later years Stott bought the store from the share-holders and remodeled it, removing the front part and adding an adobe room. He later sold the store to J. D. Smith who sold it to Charles Swallow, the present owner.

William H. Stott studied Dentistry with a crippled man named Stewart. He did some neat and serviceable plate work for that early day.

A community sawmill was next thought up. An upright style water power located a mile below the narrows. Marion Smith was operator. Some logging was done and the mill started. When the water was high it sawed, when the water was low it stopped. They called it the old try weekly. A flood came and washed it away.

In the fall of the year the men hauled their winter wood from the Cedars west of the White Mountain. It was necessary to get an early start to make the trip and get home before dark.

No alarm clock, but early in the morning Crump would get out in the street and with that peculiar foghorn whistle, awaken everyone in town. Soon wagons would begin to rattle from every street on their way to the Cedars.

The social life in this little town was enhanced by the coming of the Benjamin Goddard family. They were very fine singers. Benjamin organized and led the Sunday School Choir. The Goddards, Stotts, Stewarts, Martins, Hyrum Adams and daughters, Hyrum Beckstrand and Jesse Bennet made a very fine choir for Sunday School and Church. It is doubtful if a better choir than this could be found in any little community.

Benjamin and his wife Emma taught school several years in the log school house also in the church house. They trained the young people in part singing and in many theatrical performances, in one-act plays, dialogues and readings.

My first introduction to fine theaters was when Benjamin with his family, Joseph Fisher and several others presented East Lynn, Ten Nights in A Bar Room, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Seven Children and many others of high quality.

Alice Goddard was president of the Primary. I shall never forget how thrilling her charming countenance was when she stood before the children to address them. "To know her, was to love her." In all my remembrances, no alto voice I have ever heard compared to hers in sweetness. She took the young girls by her side in the choir and taught them to sing alto.

BRICK CHURCH HOUSE

The old log house was out of date, too small and in every way unfit for a growing town. Through the united effort of the people, it was possible to erect a brick church house. The lime was burned, brick made and burned. Builders were Hyrum Adams, Lewis Tarbuck of Fillmore, William Stewart, John Gull, William Bond, Joseph Fisher.

Jacob Ferguson made the brick. Men and boys of the town assisted in one way or another. Lumber was hauled from Fillmore. They met some obstacles while building. The roof was partly on when a big wind came

and blew it off, retarding the work a while. When it was again replaced, they made it more substantial.

It was summer time and the crops must be harvested so the building program waited a short time. It's remarkable what those men could do with a team, a hand plow, a mower, rake and harrow. The yards were filled with beautiful stacks of grain. The grain stacks were made as high as a man could throw the bundles, then a scaffold would be built around the stack; a man would stand on the scaffold and throw the bundles up to the stacker as the person on the wagon pitched them onto the platform. Just why they made such high stacks we have no comment.

In the fall, the church house was finished. A platform was laid in the south end, two double doors in the north end. Above was a tower with a church steeple. In the tower was placed a huge bell that rang for all church gatherings, school entertainments, in fact all meetings of any nature.

The church house was completed in 1884. The old log house was torn down and the gatherings of all kind met in the church house. For 14 years it served as a school house. Two teachers were hired and the advanced students were seated in the south part and primary grade, as it was called, was in the north end.

The trustees hired young teachers. School books were available and the school exhibited an air of advancement and learning.

MISSIONARIES

James Stewart was the first missionary called from Meadow Creek. He went to the southern states; James Duncan, next, he also went to the states. John Beckstrand was called to Sweden and Jesse Bennett to Samoa. Since that time many young men and women have filled honorable missions to nations of the earth and islands of the seas. They are as follows:

James M. Stewart, Niel M. Stewart, Duncan Stewart, Nephi Stewart, Clifford Stewart, Edwin Stott, Jr., Joseph L. Stott, Cleon B. Stott, George Q. Stott, Lester Stott, George Labrum, Jesse J. Bennett, John A. Beckstrand, Orvil Beckstrand, Heber Beckstrand, Nephi Beckstrand, Alma Beckstrand, J. Milton Beckstrand, Eva L. Beckstrand, Harold Beckstrand, Frank Smith, Henry Smith.

Peter L. Greenhalgh, James E. Fisher, Joseph H. Fisher, Asael Fisher, Flora Fisher, F. Earl Stott, Ida Stott, John Gull, Alonzo Gull, Haken Anderson, Oscar Anderson, William Anderson, John Anderson, David Duncan, J. Clem Duncan, Claude Duncan, Bennett Pearson, Venoy B. Labrum, LeLlynn Labrum, Stott Duncan.

Albertina Fisher, DeLyle Beckstrand, Owen Duncan, George L. Bushnell, Howard Bushnell, Daniel Bushnell, Merrill Bushnell, Edith Ann Bushnell, Isaac Bushnell, William E. Bushnell, Bernard Bushnell, J. Delbert Bushnell Joseph S. Dame, J. Alonzo Duncan, James Duncan, Owen Duncan, Stott Duncan, Truman Swallow, Elva Swallow, Benjamin Goddard, Hyrum Adams, Niel S. Stewart, Heber W. Beckstrand, Mary S. Beckstrand, Neil M. Stewart, Sr., Percy Labrum.

Joseph Hanson, Joseph Fisher and John Beckstrand built a sawmill in Meadow canyon about one mile above the narrows. This was a water power mill with a pen stalk and a long flume was made to carry the water from the creek to the shaft. There was much fine timber in that section and that mill did a lot of work with no restrictions on the amount of timber you cut down. The owners of the mill hired men to cut down timber which was mostly red pine and balsam.

Joseph Beckstrand, Bill Payne and "Nass" Matheney were fine loggers.

They would chop those huge pine trees down, then trim them, hitch a good trusty horse to one end, start them on the trail and the horse would draw his load down to the mill. For huge logs they propped one end on the front wheels of a wagon and a team would draw it down.

It would be a safe guess to say, every house in Meadow that was erected about 50 years ago was built of lumber from that mill.

All the lumber used in the erection of the rock school house was sawed by that mill. Hyrum Bond had a trusty team and he hauled the lumber to town.

During the summer months Hyrum Beckstrand, Enoch Stewart and Ray Stott operated the sawmill, in turns. 8 hours work was $1.50 per day; sawing at night, $2.00.

Groups of young girls would go up and spend a week roaming around under those trees, enjoying the fine mountain scenery also cooking for the boys that did the sawing. The first of the week Hyrum went with a load of girls, bedding and food. The last of the week he brought them back on a load of lumber.

It was surely fun. Do you girls of long ago, remember that evening just as the sun was sinking behind the mountain we all were seated outside of the cabin door on the ground, talking and laughing, enjoying the finest kind of meal when away up on the steep mountain, south of the creek, we heard the roar of a mountain lion. Quickly we were on our feet carrying the food into the cabin. That animal roared several times during the evening and each time it seemed closer. The boys challenged each other to go out and start sawing. They all went; one would run the saw while the others kept a fire. Ray said, "a wild animal is frightened of a big fire."

SCHOOL HOUSE

The church disapproved the practice of dancing in the church house so the people united and erected a stone school house. A man by the name of Stony Nielson was a rock quarrier. He quarried all the rock for John Beckstrand's house, for Elias Beckstrand's and for the rock school house. Joseph Fisher laid up the walls and did much of the carpentering. The lumber was sawed in Meadow canyon. Joseph Fisher built a planing mill above town and planed much of the lumber. The school house consisted of three class rooms, a hall with a winding stair case inside, a large room above for amusements. The floor was supported by large pillars, one in each class room. The notheast and northwest class rooms were finished. These were adequate because our school only had two teachers. The upper room was finished and used for dancing. Later it was advisable to remove the stairway to the outside of the building and enclose it from storm. This idea met with the safety requirements of public buildings.

This rock house was completed and ready for use January, 1899. Jesse Bennett and Rachel Beckstrand were the last teachers in the church house. They marched their school of 85 pupils to that new school house. Jesse taught in the northeast room and Rachel in the northwest.

They gave a school play and charged 10 cent admission for the purpose of buying a school flag. It was placed on the steeple above the tower that held the school bell. While the flag was being raised the bell was ringing and the children sang:



Rock School House—Erected in the year 1896. This building was used as a school house and amusement hall (upper floor). Building stones were brought from mountains above town.

"It's the same old bell a ringing
that our fathers used to hear
As they passed along the highway
To the old school house so dear." — etc.

This school building served for 21 years, during that time, as the population increased, a third room was finished and three teachers were hired. A few years later dancing on the upper floor was considered dangerous and a new recreation hall was being considered.

The old school house was removed. The rocks were sold for building homes and the timber was used in the building of the social hall.

The present school building of brick is one story, modern, and up-to-date, provided with well-lighted rooms and a play ground with swings and slides for childrens' recreation.

SCHOOL

From the grade school, the younger people of Meadow were handicapped They must leave home for futher advancement. Proudly, we mention the Academy at Fillmore, the school so many of our boys and girls attended. Under the tutorship of Joshua and Alma Greenwood, they received the stimulation for educational growth. I believe the impressions of honor and integrity inculcated in the minds of those students was an incentive to higher learning. Later we have the high school replacing the academy. To this school students are transported to and from by bus. Very few, if any of the Meadow students fall short of high school graduation. A goodly number of our sons and daughters have attended higher institutions of learning, later



Meadow Elementary School Building.

to return and become educators in the schools of our state.

Of this number forty-three have college and professional degrees. Among them are: Professor Hyrum Beckstrand, University of Utah; D. Grant H. Beckstrand, California; Dr. J. LaMar Bennett, New York City; Dr. Evan A. Beckstrand, Fillmore.

Where is that old creek bed? During the hot summer days of 1896, a storm arose over the canyon, resulting in a cloud burst. Shortly afterwards a roaring noise like a heavy wind was heard. Boys on horses went to the June hill to investigate. They came home in the run to give the warning—a terrible flood is coming! It will take the town! Very soon it was visable, looked like a mountain rolling towards the north of town.

People who lived along the creekbed turned loose their calves, pigs and chickens, closing their doors and went to the south of town for protection. It was coming by way of that old hollow. Beckstrand had built a big stable on one bank of the hollow and a huge hay stack on the other. It was coming with a terrible noise! What a sight! Mud, boulders and huge trees all mixed together. When it struck Beckstrand's yards it pushed before it that big hay stack, the log stable, corrals, every object swept away. As men watched the haystack, they thought the force might push it to the side, but no, when it reached the street it tipped over and tons of mud covered it. That mud covered the north part of town, even went down into the fields.

As it dried, men got busy removing logs and boulders from the streets. Within a few days the mud had dried and cracked so they could lift sections

onto wagons an haul it out of town. The Main street was cleared in this way and traffic was soon resumed. The lots required much work. The old hollow, streets and lots were made level after drawing out float logs and rocks, shed posts and rubbish.

The canyon was a wreck, sawmill was gone with all that fine timber and sawed logs. No more good canyon trips for the young folks. It carried away the finest and tallest pine trees in the canyon, one that everybody knew, standing by the roadside, below the narrows. We called it, "Uncle Toby."

All those bull fences that enclosed the lots were carried away replaced later with net wire fences. While the flood was a disaster at the time, it was the means of making for later years, the town more beautiful.

TOWN INCORPORATED

The summer floods were a menace; after each one the creek water was muddy for days, housewives dipped up tubs and barrels of water and settled it by means of ashes or a broken egg in the bottom of the vessels.



Joseph H. Fisher, Meadow Mayor.



Hyrum V. Adams, Meadow Mayor.

Some homes were provided with wells which were from 70 to 90 feet deep. The water was clear and cool, but hard to draw by buckets on the end of a long rope that hung in the well.

During the time the creek water was unsanitary, people carried drinking water from these wells.

Town fathers had a wise thought. In 1910 they incorporated the town. The first town board was Joseph Fisher, John Beckstrand, Joseph Stott, Jesse J. Bennett and Edward Bushnell, president. The proposition was, to bond the town for $4600.00, charge $100.00 per hydrant and the same amount in labor and pipe "The Lone Cedar Spring" in Walker's canyon to town, a distance of three miles. This plan met hearty approval and work began. In the summer of 1912, water flowed from 100 hydrants in this town.

In honor of the occasion a town dinner was given by the mothers. Large



Meadow Mayors, beginning from left:—J. Leo Stott, Orvil E. Beckstrand, J. Clifton Beckstrand, F. Earl Stott, Venoy B. Labrum, Ivon O. Bennett, J. Clinton Bond, Leland M. Bushnell. These men directed many town improvements assisted by their board members. They have enlarged the water system by adding more springs, cemented the irrigation ditch from the canyon to the top of town, installed the electric lights, cemented the town sidewalks, graveled and oiled the roads in town, and to the white mountain. With town cooperation the streets are kept clean and sanitary.

boweries of maple boughs and long plank tables were placed on the grassy school grounds. To this banquet the Bushnell brothers, Ed, Dan and John each donated a fine mutton. John Beckstrand gave a yearling calf. A great feast climaxed by a dance in the evening!

CHURCH CHRONOLOGY

The first complete ward organization of the Meadow ward was perfected in 1877 with:

Hyrum B. Bennett, bishop , 1877-1900; James Fisher, first counselor; James Duncan, second counselor.

Niel Murdock Stewart, bishop — 1900-1909.

John A. Beckstrand, bishop — 1909-1912; Joseph Stott, first counselor; Nephi Stewart, second counselor.

(John A. Beckstrand was called to preside over Millard Stake.)

John A. Beckstrand, ordained Patriarch of Millard Stake September 16, 1928 and still acting as Patriarch. (1950)

Jesse J. Bennett, bishop, — 1912-1927; Howard Bushnell, first counselor; Niel Stewart, second counselor. (Counselors released and replaced by J. Clem Duncan, first; Thomas Swallow, second.)

Daniel D. Bushnell, bishop — 1927-1928; Cecil Fisher, first counselor; Venoy B. Labrum, second counselor.

(Daniel D. Bushnell chosen to serve in Stake Presidency).

J. Leo Stott, bishop — 1928-1937; Venoy B. Labrum, first counselor; Cecil Fisher, second counselor.

J. Milton Beckstrand, bishop — 1937-1944; Thomas Swallow, first counselor; Leland Bushnell, second counselor.

Venoy Labrum, bishop — 1944-1949; Clifton Beckstrand, first counselor; Cleon B. Stott, second counselor.

Melvin W. Duncan, bishop — 1944. Serving; Dwain D. Gull, first counselor; Harold Stewart, second counselor.

Proud to say Meadow has 6 living Bishops.

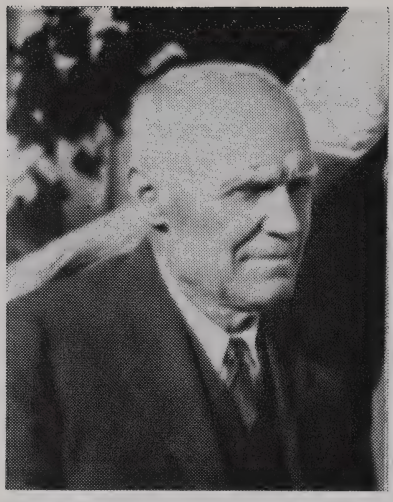


Meadow Chapel — Religious center for the people of Meadow is this Church Building. Main building was built many years ago. In 1949 a wing was added joining the main building to the Amusement hall, for the purpose of using the basement rooms for additional class rooms. A very fine Relief Society and Bishop's room are joined on the east side. To the south an outdoor dance floor and recreatin place is a community favorite. People come from adjoining towns to enjoy a good dance in this out-of-door recreation center.

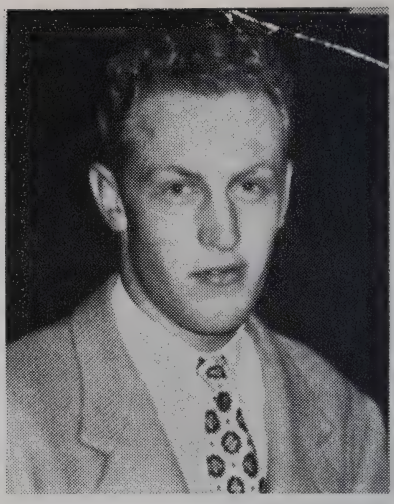
PIONEERS

We proudly speak the name of Mary Duncan Stewart, the first little girl to come with her pioneer parents. It was she, who stood by her father watching for Indians while he grubbed the brush, preparing to plow a little piece of ground where they could plant some corn.

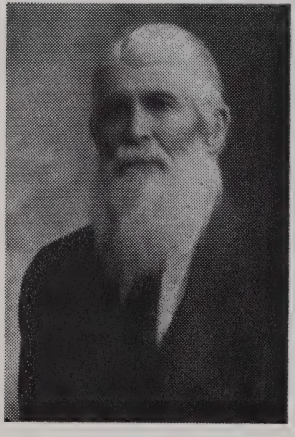
She maintained her bright, keen mentality to the last, even at the age of 85, those early experiences were clear in her momory. It is to her, we are indebted in most for this history.



Neil M. Stewart, Sr., Bishop of Meadow.



Melvin W. Duncan, Meadow Bishop.



Hyrum B. Bennett,Bishop, Meadow.

TO THE PIONEERS OF MEADOW

We bow our heads in sacred reverence
Your task was hard, but your courage strong.
The steps that call for courage
The task that's hard to do
In the end results in glory
For the never wavering few.

As they left us one by one,
We laid them tenderly away;
By the foothills, under the shadow
Of The Pahvant Range.

Those who served faithfully and well as superintendent of Sunday School of the Meadow ward are: Elias A. Beckstrand first 1871; Edwin Stott, Howard Bushnell, Joseph Stott, Elmer Duncan, Alonzo Busnell, Sylvester Adams, Clifton Beckstrand, J. Clem Duncan, Cleon B. Stott, Thomas Swallow, Leland Bushnell; Nephi Beckstrand, first counselor; Alonzo Duncan, second counselor; Niel Stewart, Lynn Greenhalgh, Stanley Pearson, now serving.

Stake Board Members: Lula D. Gull, Laura Beckstrand, Harold Beckstrand, now serving.

Meadow ward Sunday School has always been well attended, and up to standard in the Millard Stake. Officers are products of pioneer ancestry and teachers.



Meadow Bishops. From left to right, seated:—John A. Beckstrand, Hyrum B. Bennett, Daniel B. Bushnell. Standing:—J. Leo Stott, J. Milton Beckstrand, Venoy L. Labrum.

Relief Society was organized in Meadow by President Callister of Fillmore, May 9, 1870 in the log house.

Officers: Martha Alice Bennett, president; Hannah Lees Fisher, first counselor; Elizabeth Smith, second counselor; Sarah Stott, secretary; Alice Stott, treasurer.

Presidents that followed: Ermeline Beckstrand, Elizabeth Stewart, Mary E. Bushnell, Mary S. Beckstrand, Mary H. Beckstrand, Albertina Fisher, Ida Stott, Vanda Swallow, Laura Beckstrand, Ida Stott, Retta Duncan now serving.

Stake Board members: Elizabeth E. Stewart, Albertina Fisher, Clara Stott.

The Relief Society of the Meadow ward has been alert, willing to serve, ever ready to help in times of need, sickness or death. They have made very fine quilts for those who are worthy, sewed for the poor and clothed them, comforted the sick, visited the sick, canned fruits and vegetables for the welfare, to be given to the needy.

They raised means to buy a grand carpet for the new Relief Society room also bought curtains and drapes.

Each Relief Society president in turn has done her work well. They have raised the standards of relief work. The Relief Society presidents have selected a group of sisters to sew for the dead until recent years.

Alvira Smith, president; Ellen Bennet, Rebecca Dame, counselors; Albertina Beckstrand, secretary.

December 6, 1883 — Jane Stewart, president; Ellen Bennett, Hannah Stott, counselors; Mary Labrum, secretary.

September 16, 1912 — Hannah Stott, president; Elizabeth Stewart, Anna J. Duncan, counselors; Rachel Bennett, secretary; Martha A. Gull, treasurer.

November 15, 1892 — Mary E. Stott Beckstrand, president; Emma Greenhalgh, Albertina Fisher, counselors; Martha Smith, secretary; Besse Labrum, Mary Gull, treasurers.

January 8, 1895 — Anna Jenkins, president; Albertina Fisher, first counselor; Bessie Labrum, second; Mary Gull, secretary; Mary Ross, treasurer.

June 21, 1896 — Mary E. Bushnell, president; Albertina Fisher, first counselor; Bessie Bennett, second counselor; Minnie Stewart, secretary.

October 28, 1900 — Lucy Bennett, president; Elizabeth Stewart, first counselor; Mary Adams, secretary; Hilma Pearson, treasurer.

December 8, 1901 — Albertina Fisher, president; Mary Adams, Minnie Beckstrand, Alice Duncan; Ida Fisher, secretary; Amy Bushnell treasurer.

October, 1903 — Anna J. Duncan, president; Minnie Beckstrand, first counselor; Isabel Stott, second counselor; Mary Adams, Jane Reay and Ada Stewart, Emma Pearson, secretaries.

Martha Gull, president; Ethel Stott, Mary Adams, counselors; Jessie Barkdull, secretary.

Mary Beckstrand, president; Ada Stewart, Emma Gull, counselors; Lottie Bushnell, secretary; Lula Gull, terasurer.

Lula Gull, president; Minine Beckstrand, first counselor; Albertina Fisher, second counselor.

Lula Pearson, president; Sarah E. Stott, first counselor; Sarah Labrum, second counselor; Martha Bushnell, secretary; Geneva Bennett, treasurer.

1923 — Sarah E. Stott, president; Rachel Bennett, first counselor; Lula Gull, second counselor; Jane Reay, secretary.

Jane Reay, president; Melba Bushnell, counselor.

Ada Stewart, president; Emeline Beckstrand, Mary Beckstrand, counselors.

Melba Bushnell, president; Eva L. Beckstrand, first counselor; Thelma Fisher, second counselor.

Noreen Labrum, president; Roma Bennett, first counselor; Minie Penney, Belva Stewart.

Belva Stewart, president; Nelda Reay, Lola Bushnell.

May, 1946 — LaVeda Duncan, president; Zola Beckstrand, first counselor; Virginia Reay, Mary Ella Robison, second counselors; Isabel Gull, secretary.

1949 — Mary Ella Robison, president; Zella Stott, first counselor; Claree Jensen, second counselor; Beth Stewart, secretary.

Joseph Fisher, president; Joseph Dames, first counselor; Niel M. Stewart, secretary.

Y. W. M. I. A. ORGANIZED DECEMBER 8, 1882

Those who have served faithfully as choir leaders and organists in the Meadow ward are:

CHOIR LEADERS: William H. Stott, Hyrum Adams, Benjamin Goddard, F. Earl Stott, Rulon Stott, Eva Beckstrand, Earl Stott, serving; Clifton Beckstrand, assistant; Veldon Bennett, assisting in Sunday School; Loyal Robison, assisting in Sunday School.

ORGANISTS: Bessie Adams, Lucy Bennett, Enoch Stewart, Edith Beckstrand, Lula Pearson, Laura Edwards, Ruth Stott, Roma Bennett, Lila Stott, Eva L. Beckstrand, Flora S. Stewart; Deonna Bennett, Ferris Bennett, Kay Jensen, assisting in Sunday School; Marilyn Swallow, Junior Sunday School.

MEADOW PRIMARY

Meadow Primary was organized by Eliza R. Snow and Zina D. Young in the log church house November 12, 1880. Officers installed:

Sarah A. Stott, president; Mary J. Rowley, first counselor; Elizabeth Bushnell, second counselor; Mary E. Stott, secretary; Jesse J. Bennett, treasurer.

SUCCEEDING PRESIDENTS:

Elizabeth Bushnell, president; Hannah Stewart, first counselor; Janet Stewart, second counselor.

Alice Goddard, president; Hannah Stewart, first counselor; Elizabeth Fisher, second counselor.

Emma Iverson, president.

Martha Adams, president; Isabel Stott, first counselor; Elizabeth Bennett, second counselor.

Rachel Bennett, president; Ada Stott, first counselor; Sigred Pearson, second counselor.

Mary S. Beckstrand, president; Vanda Swallow, first counselor; Zina Stott, second counselor.

Mary H. Beckstrand, president; Vanda Swallow, first counselor; Zina Stott, second counselor.

Jennie Bushnell, president; Thelma Fisher, first counselor; Lottie Cowley, second counselor.

Minerva Barkdull, president.

Vanda Swallow, president; Alice Bushnell, first counselor; Laura Beckstrand, second counselor.

Alice Bushnell, president; Vanda Swallow, first counselor; Rose Stewart, second counselor.

Della Bennett, president; Lola Bushnell, first counselor; Retta L. Duncan, second counselor; Audrey Brunson, secretary.

Rose Stewart, president; Rachel Bennett, first counselor; Lola Penney, second counselor.

Rachel Bennett, president; Lola Penney, first counselor; Thelma Fisher, second counselor.

Flora Bushnell, president; Louis Duncan, counselor.

Aleith Brunson, president; Lola F. Bushnell, first counselor; Nelda Reay, second counselor.

Vilate Greenhalgh, president; Noreen Labrum, first counselor; Audrey Brunson, second counselor.

PRIMARY STAKE BOARD MEMBERS: Dorothy Beckstrand, Rorna G. Bennett, Isabel O. Gull.

Lola F. Bushnell, president; Helen Spafford, counselor.

MEADOW SCHOOL TEACHERS

PRINCIPALS:

George Ramsey, Hannah Huntsman, Lulu Wilkens, Benjamin Goddard, Daisy Hanson, Hirum Beckstrand, Jesse J. Bennett, Wesley Barton, F. Earl Stott, Horace Greer, William Davis, Alma Beckstrand, William Connell, Frederick Pack, Leo Stott, Rulon Starley, Otis Walch, Sherman Cooper, J. Milton Beckstrand, Mark L. Bennett, Lowell Bennett, Fawn A. Bennett, Melvin Beckstrand, Don Hatton, Lenna Bushnell, Rachel Blake, Donald B. Cox, Delbert Young, James W. Dunn.

TEACHERS:

Emma Goddard, Daisy Hanson, Jessie J. Bennett, Rachel Beckstrand Bennett, Alice Dame, Mary H. Adams, Joseph Stott, Fannie Powell, Ada Stott Stewart, Lulu Bushnell, Lavina Bushnell, Hannah Adams, Ezra Gull, Florence Stevens, Clara Williamson, Edith Gwendolyn Wally, Melba Stott Bushnell, Edith Bennett, Fannie Anderson, Alta Robbins, Sarah Backham, Lilace Christensen, Miss Ellis, Mary Smith.

Virginia Robinson, Minnie Howard, Edith Bennett, Minnie Penney, Hannah Ainscough, Jennie Beckstrand, Daniel D. Bushnell, Hattie Webb, Marie Gleason, Carl Stott, Vera Esklund Frampton, Elaine Stevens Kimball, Arville Ashby, Homer G. Danes, Elizabeth Kenney Robins, Verla Orgill, Eloise Hanson, Lois Dunn, Della Lindblade, Florence Rachman, Edith Beckstrand.

Jesse Stott, Rubye Mae Bartholomew, Phyllis Nissonger, Sadie Rogers, Rachel Stowe Blake, Hope Hilton, Fawn A. Bennett, Phyllis Talbot, Luella Harris, Melvin Beckstrand, Helvie Hill, Berniece Dorrity, Lenna Rowley, Virginia Ray, Lilace Beckstrand, Jean Bennett, Lenna Bushnell.

INTRODUCING ICE CREAM TO MEADOW

Someone in Fillmore learned to make ice cream by combining milk, eggs, and sugar, and freezing it with snow. They even capitalized on the method and opened up an ice cream parlor. John Beckstrand heard about it, in fact he had eaten a dish; then he chanced to meet some Meadow girls on the street, Lizzie Stott, Sadie Martin and Isabel Stewart and invited them to come with him and have a treat. They pronounced it delicious ice cream.

John and Joseph Fisher owned the sawmill in Meadow canyon. John went out to locate saw logs when by chance he happened on to a ravine filled with solid ice and snow. He thought what a fine treat ice cream would be to the people of Meadow and here is plenty of snow. It was just a few days before the 24th of July, so he sent word to William Stewart (chairman of the committee) of this amount of snow and ice, saying "Send men with a wagon and plenty of sacks. We have located snow enough to make ice cream for all the people of Meadow," a fine idea thought the committee. Early in the morning men were on their way up the canyon to the sawmill.

They worked all day packing snow in sacks and loading it on horses bringing it down the side of the mountain to the wagon ready for an early start home. In the meantime William Stewart had allotted sugar, eggs, and milk to be furnished by the families and brought to his home.

Ice cream will be served to everyone just at the close of the program. Bring saucer and spoons for each member of your family was the final orders. Imagine the children's excitement, 24th of July tomorrow and we are going to have ice cream!

Just at day break the cannons roared, the band began to serenade the town. Stewart and Martin girls were busy beating eggs with a fork, no egg beaters had yet been invented. People were bringing their morning milk and preparations were being made for the freezing.

Here comes the parade, the band in the first wagon all decorated with red, white and blue bunting. Next a wagon drawn with 4 horses bearing the original pioneers. Boys dressed as Indians with guns followed and at intervals gave shouts and a sham battle with the hand cart company which was following.

People wended their way to the old bowery down by the log school house. This bowery had been recovered with fresh maple boughs and decorated with bunting and sun flowers.

The committee came with the ice cream mixture, tubs and buckets to



Members and officers of the Janet Duncan Camp Meadow D. U. P. From left to right, first row seated:—Ida Stott, Ada S. Stewart, Zina S. Stott, Second Vice Captain, Captain Lula D. Gull, ClaRee Jensen First Vice Captain, Jane D. Reay, Rachel B. Bennett. Second row:—Lottie Dame, Georgia Stott, Albertina Fisher, Eliza Stott, LaVina B. Stott, Sarah E. Stott, Bessie B. Brunson, Jennie R. Bushnell. Third row:—Lola Blake, Laura S. Beckstrand, Louie B. Duncan, Edith Bennett, Lois D. Bushnell, Minnie Pearson, Mary H. Beckstrand, Mary A. Labrum, Della B. Bennett, Ruth Bennett, Violet Bennett, Rita L. Duncan, and Sarah B. Adams.

freeze it in and sacks and sacks of snow, placed them all in the log house and began the freezing method. They filled the tubs with snow, filled the buckets with liquid covered with lids and began turning. The first while it was interesting, but they didn't like missing the program that was going on in the bowery. William Stewart went into the bowery and asked for volunteers to come and turn. Fresh ones came and speeded up the process. The tubs filled with water; Stewart sent a runner home for a brace and bit. He bored holes in the tubs to drain the water out, filled up with fresh snow and the turning went on.

The program ended, but the ice cream wasn't ready, he announced bring your saucers and spoons back, we will have it ready for eating after the children's dance and sports are over.

Children came so expectant with their utensils ready to be served. The turning went on all afternoon and evening. Stewart announced it would surely be ready after the night dance, but the children were not allowed. They cried and begged their parents to permit them to come, so disappointed. During the dance some people had a dish of mushy ice cream, others couldn't eat it. Stewart announced, "send your little girls to my home in the morning, I will give them a bucket full and mothers can make custard pudding for dinner." What a shame some one didn't think that salt was required to freeze it.

HISTORY OF THE JANET DUNCAN CAMP MEADOW D. U. P.

The Janet Duncan Chapter D. U. P. was organized September 11, 1930 by County Camp President Nellie M. Huntsman with the following officers: Rachel Bennett president; Jennie Bushnell, first vice-president; and Ruth Bennett, second vice-president. At their first meeting a sketch of the lives of James and Jane Duncan was read by daughter Elizabeth Stewart. Daughters were instructed to write the histories of their pioneer forebearers and gather pictures and relics for the museum. Officers since then have been: Jennie Bushnell, captain; Amy Adams, first vice-captain; and Iva Stewart, second vice-captain, Emaline Beckstrand captain, Isabel Stott first vice-captain, Mary Cowley second vice-captain; Madie Hainsworth captain, Lula Pearson first vice-captain, Ada Stewart second vice-captain; Clara Stott captain, Madie Hainsworth first vice-captain, Iva Bushnell second vice-captain; Lavina Bond captain, Elizabeth Bushnell first vice-captain, Jane Reay second vice-captain; Ruth Rappleye captain, Thelma Fisher first vice-captain, and Ada Stewart second vice-captain. Present officers are: Lula D. Gull captain, ClaRee Jensen first vice-captain, and Zina Stott second vice-captain, Ada Stewart secretary, Jane Reay lesson leader, Ida Stott registrar, Rachel Bennett historian.

History of Kanosh

HISTORY OF HATTON

BY LAURA CUMMINGS AND ARTEMESIA GEORGE

HATTON, LOCATED ABOUT THREE MILES NORTHWEST of Kanosh, was surveyed and settled in 1854. Peter Robison brought corn to Hatton and then named it Corn Creek. Hatton was one of the necessary depots for the stage-line of Salisbury and Gilmore Stages from Salt Lake City to Pioche, Nevada. John Ormond was in charge of the line, and had a store beside the station where drivers and horses were changed to go on the next span of the journey. The stage came through every day. The "Home Station" as it was then called was operated by William George. Orson Whitaker was a driver for this line. Frederick M. Bird, Sr., was sent from Salt Lake City to be caretaker of the horses. According to Annie Watts, the first three settlers of Corn Creek, or Hatton, were Charles Hopkins Sr., Peter Robison, and Peter Boyes. Two span of horses were driven on the big coach coming from the north, and one span on the "jerky" from the south. There was quite a bit of travel through Hatton as it was located on the old immigrant trail leading to southern California.

Peter Robison, one of the first settlers, was chosen postmaster of the village and in his honor the town was named Petersburg. But this name endured only for a short time, as there were several other towns on the route by the same name, and this caused confusion. So a few years later a new postmaster, Richard Hatton was chosen and the town then named for him.

The first house built was made of logs. It was built by Charles H. Williams, and is now known as the Noah Stowe home. The second house was built by Peter Robison, and was later owned by Hyrum Robison and his wife, Clara. It was made of adobe. This house was across the road south of the Stowe property, which had been bought from Charles H. Williams who had a "squatter's right." The house was sold for $150.00 Solomon Barkdull homesteaded the land, and later got a legal deed through Joseph S. Giles of Fillmore.

Other houses were built by William George, Charley Hall, John Webb, Mr. Bridges, Charles Hopkins, Thomas Charlesworth, Joe Woodcock, Mr. Larson, John Ormond, Joseph Barrows, John Dual, S. F. Cortsen, James Hubbard, John and Daniel Rogers, Samuel Stowe, William Abraham and William Geardsman.

Farming was the chief occupation. George Hickerson operated a feed store, where he sold hay and grain to the emmigrants going through to California. John Ormond's store also sold general merchandise and confections. His wife was very skilled in the art of candy making, and she made up fresh stocks daily for a very thriving business.

School was conducted in the home of Peter Robison, who generously contributed his largest and best room for that purpose. Cornelia Robison was the first teacher, Henry Young, second, and William Dameron, third. In 1867 a combined school house, church building was erected, across the street south of the Joseph Whitaker home. Culbert King was bishop of the town, with Peter Robison and Thomas Charlesworth as counselors.

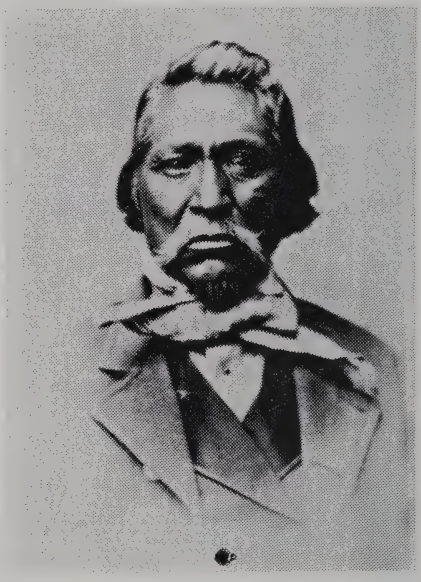
In 1867, President Brigham Young advised the people of lower Corn

Creek, or Hatton, to move farther up the creek, to conserve water, to avoid early frost, and to enjoy more fertile soil. In a few years Hatton was almost deserted. Only a few families remained there to make their homes and take care of the farms already under cultivation. Those who stayed and lived there for many years were Joseph, Orson and George Whitaker, Noah Stowe, George Chesley, Fred M. Bird, Sr., Hiram Robison, Leslie Robison and the Bird family after the death of Fred M. Bird, Sr., the father.

Charles Hopkins brought the first stream of water to Hatton for irrigation.



Old stage coach barn at Hatten, Utah.



Chief Kanosh.

HISTORY OF UPPER CORN CREEK — KANOSH

In one of the small valleys of the Pahvant Mountains, an Indian Chief, Kanosh, lived with his tribe of four or five hundred Ute Indians. His name was C-Nos, or Kanosh, as the white man later called him. Because he met and Loved Brigham Young, the white man's chief, he spent most of his days in promoting peace between the whites and the Indians. He allowed a small band of pioneers to live in safety in the little valley fed by the waters of Corn Creek, a tumbling mountain stream. He controlled his tribe so well it was unnecessary to fortify against them. Only when other tribes came to bother him, did the people have any trouble. Then he used his influence to make friends as best and effectively as he could.

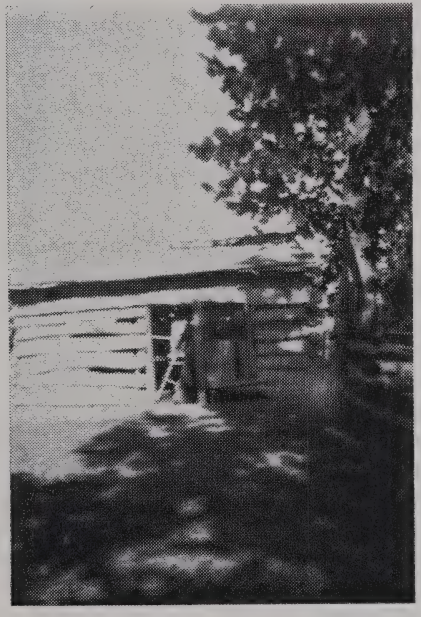
In 1867, upon the advice of Brigham Young, the townsite of Kanosh was changed to a location three miles south and east of Petersburg, or Hatton. President Young indicated that the land was more fertile near the mouth of the canyon, frost did not come so early in the fall, and water could be saved for irrigation and the climate was more healthful on the hills. Several families moved up to the new town, which was called Kanosh. The first

families to settle in Kanosh were Avery, Penney, and Watts. It was spring and the settlers found that the soil was suitable for every kind of farming and gardening. The town was layed out and surveyed in the late summer of 1867. Prior to this time the land, or townsite, was all Indian farms. Edwin King did the surveying and George Day assisted him by carrying the chains.

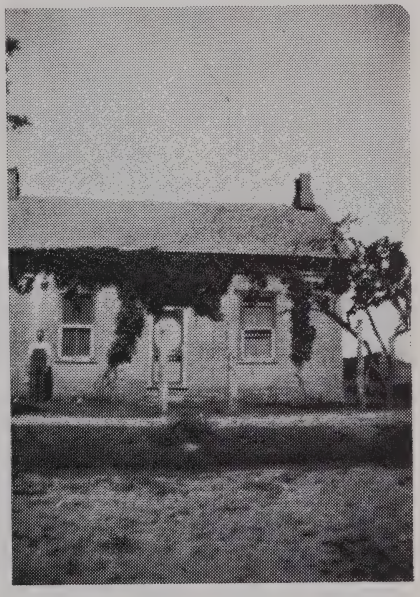
William Penney built the first house of logs. It was located where Anne Penney's home now stands. Noah Avery, in the summer of 1867, built the second house and Samuel Stowe went down the creek a little farther to build the third house in Kanosh. By the next spring nearly everyone in the lower town or Petersburg (now called Hatton) moved up to upper-town, or Kanosh. Some homes were built of logs, some of adobe, and some were what was then known as dug-outs. John Avery built the first adobe house, across the road from Noah Avery's home.

The King house was located across the street north from Nettie George's home. Isaac Riddle and McLathchies, built adobe houses and these first houses are still standing (1950) in Kanosh. Isaac Riddle's house was where Nettie E. George's house now stands.

Mortimer Warner, who suggested the town be named after the Indian Chief Kanosh, built a house of adobe that was considered very beautiful. Trees of every kind were planted. Main Street was mapped out according to President Brigham Young's plan, and the town divided off into ten acre blocks, with a public square for recreation and straight streets crossing Main Street at right angles. Box Elder trees were the favorite trees bordering each side of the streets. William Black, Thomas Charlesworth, Tump Freeman, Baldwin Watts, W. D. Hunter and Thomas Woolsey also built homes at



Manhard home, one of the first in Kanosh.



Ammon Rappleye home in Kanosh.



Paxton home, Kanosh.



Baldwin Watts home, Kanosh, one of the first of red sandstone.



Sarah Roberts home, Kanosh, built by Sidney Roberts, and first post office in Kanosh.

this time. They started using the water from the creek to irrigate the land, in the manner taught them by President Young. They proved his word, that this valley was a blessed land, by showing that superior fruits, vegetables, melons and berries could be produced in abundance.

The first winter the settlers held meetings and other public gatherings in William Penney's home.

The first baby was born January 9, 1868. She was Julia Anne, daughter of Baldwin and Barbara Jane Watts. On April 26, 1868, Josephine Prows, the second baby was born, and on December 4, 1868, the third baby was born. She was named Betsy Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hunter. Betsy lived and raised her family in Kanosh.



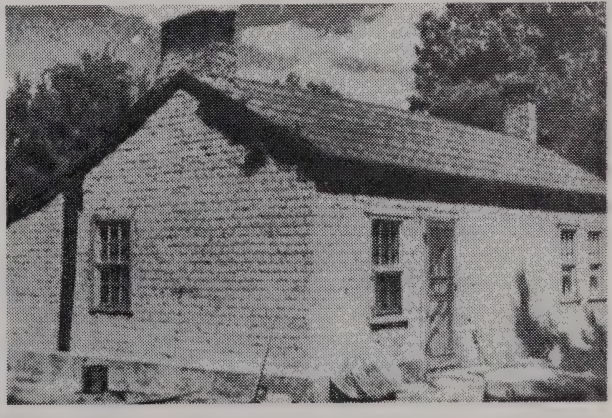
Will Roberts home in Kanosh.

Because the town of Kanosh was named for an Indian Chief, we, the daughters of Sally Kanosh Chapter, wish to give a brief account of Chief Kanosh's history, which follows: (Account enclosed with grave).

Be it resolved that the Daughters of the Pioneers of the Sally Kanosh Chapter, under the leadership of Captain Mary E. Staples, first counselor, Annie George; second counselor, Vie K. Paxton, are responsible for this monument erected by the C. C. C. boys, and this bit of history enclosed of the life of the man whose body lies here, and for whom the town of Kanosh is responsible for its name, the Great Chief Kanosh.

Chief Kanosh was born February, 1821 in eastern California and when a young man came to the valleys of the mountains of Utah. He was accompanied by his old mother and three brothers. Kanosh being the eldest, a firm and kindly man, was chosen ruler of the band of Indians that inhabited the valley.

Chief Kanosh was one of the most intelligent and friendly Indians of our state. When called to Spanish Fork to sign the treaty between the whites and the Indians, at the close of the Black Hawk war, he was the only Indian able to sign his name. From his first acquaintance with the settlers, Kanosh was a friendly, loyal supporter of peace. This fact was attributed to the



Noah Avery's home, the second house built in Kanosh.

ability of our town forefathers to establish an unbiased, brotherly understanding with the old chief. He often spoke in funerals of the white brothers, showing an unusual amount of kindness, friendship and cooperation. It was not necessary to fortify against the Indians as Chief Kanosh would often gather his people around him and plead with them to be good to the whites. He begged them to refrain from plundering and killing. His high pitched voice could be heard during the night, sometimes all night through. He had a very forceful character and fine conception of right and wrong.

Uncle Henry Whatcott tells this story of Chief Kanosh, and vouches for its truth. He also tells that before the people moved here the town was a valley of tents and Indian farms. The first camp grounds were across the lower town ditch, east of the old Ed Mortenson home.

Arapine, brother of Kanosh, was Chief of the Ute tribe and Tooele Counties. Another brother, Walker, to the disturbance of Kanosh, was the great war chief ruling his people with a stern, cruel hand, the people of Sevier and Sanpete Counties. As often as possible Kanosh would visit this ruthless brother and plead with him to spare the white settlers.

Despite the fact that Kanosh was so great a man, there was tragedy in his private life. He was married several times. His first wife, Julia, lost her mind, and the Indians thinking she was possessed with evil spirits, put her to death. The second wife, Betsykin, was a strikingly beautiful woman, but a very jealous one, and when Chief Kanosh came home with another wife, Mary a Cherokee woman from Camp Floyd, Betsykin lured her into the wilds to hunt squirrels, and cut her throat. When the tragedy was discovered the Indians decreed that Betsykin must die. She begged to be allowed to starve to death, which plea was granted her. So within sight of the teepee village, she lay in her own teepee with but one jug of water, crying and moaning until she died.

The last wife of the great Chief Kanosh was a little girl who was captured by a waring tribe from another band of Indians. Her clothing denoted that she belonged to a wealthy family. She was taken to Salt Lake City and offered for sale. Charles Decker, brother-in-law to President Young, bought her, and took her into his home and she was taught to live as the white people lived. It was while Sally lived there that Kanosh met and married her. They were married in the Endowment House. Later Kanosh brought her to the town of Kanosh to live, and they lived in a log house south of the tithing office. Due to her training, she kept house as efficiently as the white women. White people were invited to dine with them and the old Chief would ask the blessing on the food. It was a common thing for him to speak in a Sacrament meeting. He was a speaker at Bishop Callister's funeral. Chief Kanosh was sixty-three years of age when he passed on.

Kanosh town was visited every day by Indians. They would carry a white flour sack and usually have it full when they left to go home. President Young's admonition: "Feed them, don't fight them!" in reference to the Indians, was carried out by Kanosh people. The squaws would appear at a window and press their noses against, and if they saw the mistress of the house inside, would open the door and walk in, and each demand what she thought she would like best to eat or wear. Ada Penney, told us of an incident when the squaws walked into the co-op store where her mother, Mary Ann Mills, was



Sally, wife of Chief Kanosh.



Hunkup Indian, 2nd Indian bishop or chief at Kanosh.

taking care of the store, and demanded choice varieties of canned foods, and when she told them they could not have the food, one squaw picked up a large can and threw it at her, smashing a large mirror that hung over the counter. Mrs. Mills, fearless and full of courage, grabbed a broom and hit the squaw over the head and chased her from the store, telling her never to come back again. But the next day there were several more squaws returned to the store and demanded the canned food. That time, however, Mr. Mills was in, and he came out from behind the counter with fire in his eyes and his fists doubled and told the squaws that if they couldn't be grateful for what was given them by the townspeople, they couldn't have food from the store. He drove them all out, and from then on, they did not come to the store begging.

But not all the Indians were objectionable. There was Old Jane, a well-known and well-liked squaw, who did washing. She had four children, John, Peach, Shibbins, and Caroline, who played with white children. Uncle Peach was friendly and educated. Indians of those days were Chief Kanosh, his brother, Hunkiter ,and cousins, Narrant, Toadsweep, Pushant. Then there were Mashoquop, Sobaquinn, Blind Jim, Joe Levi, Martha, Avage, Toby, Umpatch, Moab, Sam Corborets, Munzuck, Jimmie Knight, Annie Levi, Charley Cross Eye, Hunkup, Peach, Dick, Alex, Joe Molford, Lonnie Dr., Jim, whoe wife was Annie Gay Itchie. Among the Indians here now (1950) are Lonnie, Dorothy, his wife; Joe Pickavitt and wife, Emily; Frank; Sess; Fred Levi and wife Flora; Johnson Levi and wife Ruth, Ted, Wes Levi and wife. Joe Pickavitt is the Chief. Hunkup was second Chief or Bishop of Kanosh.

OFFICERS AND THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SALLY KANOSH CAMP

Early in 1930, our Camp was first organized with Edna Abraham acting as first captain. There wasn't much accomplished at this time as the work was new and not many interested. Therefore, Mrs. Abraham resigned.

Our real organization was effected April 25, 1930. A meeting was called by Daughters, Kate Snow and Maude Melville from the Central Camp. These ladies explained the obligations of the organization. The officers elected at that time were as follows: Ruby Whitaker, Captain; Ella Hopkins Huff, First vice-captain; Pearl Kimball Black, second vice-captain; Grace Whitaker Staples, secretary; Ellen Bird, historian; Maggie Watts, registrar; Mary Rogers, chaplain; Ruby Iverson, librarian; Katherine Manhard, relics.

There were but three meetings held in 1930.

Our camp was reorganized again in February 16, 1934. A meeting was called for that purpose by Mary A. Dame and Mary E. Cooper from the Millard Central Camp. Mary E. Staples was voted in as captain with Vie Kimball Paxton and Anne C. George as vice-captains. Josie Day and Esther Chesley, secretaries. At the first meeting on April 5, 1934, Captain Staples asked for the names of all pioneer nurses of our town, that could be remembered. There were twenty-one names recorded.

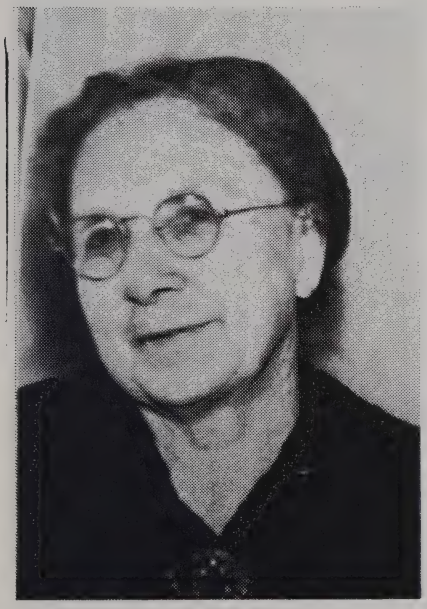
Captain Ella Staples and her officers collected $10.40 to help finance the pioneer marker at Cove Fort, also with the help of C. C. C. boys of Kanosh, erected a monument for Indian Chief Kanosh which was placed at his grave in Kanosh cemetery. The committee in charge of this work consisted of the following: Mary Ella Staples, Georgia Rappley, Vie Kimball Paxton, Isobel Rogers, and Anne C. George. A committee was chosen to put on an Indian Pageant for July 24 celebration. The pageant was written by Edith Penney Robison and Amy Terry Halsey. It was the story of Chief Kanosh and his life, entitled: "Chief Kanosh and His Wives." The Daughters belonging to our camp took part in the pageant in Kanosh, on July 24, and as it was considered successful, we accepted an invitation from the camp at Fillmore to present the pageant there. At this time a name for our camp was decided upon. It was "Sally Kanosh Camp," Sally being the last wife of Chief Kanosh. She had been educated with the whites in Salt Lake City, and President Young gave her to Chief Kanosh as his bride when he was left alone through a tragic happening involving the death of his wife, Betsykin. These officers also sponsored a clean-up day at our cemetery which is still being observed each year, and is a big benefit to our community.

On July 7, a meeting was held to pay honor to Chaplain Alice Rappleye on her 77th birthday. She was our eldest Daughter at the time. There were fourty-four Daughters present. These officers also put on the program for July 24th of that year following. A history of our town was kept by these same officers. Captain Staples passed on, April 24, 1943. She was a much revered and honored captain, and very active in pioneer work, serving the Sally Kanosh chapter during 1934 and 1935. Sister Staples was also an excellent nurse.

September 12, 1935, Vie K. Paxton was voted in as captain of our camp, with Anne C. George and Esther Chesley as vice-captain, and Edna

Abraham secretary, with Amy Halsey assistant who was later voted secretary. Their first project was to continue the cleaning of the cemetery, and to promote a lasting interest in this work. They also sponsored the program for July 24, and met with success, especially in preparing a parade. This particular occasion was also held in connection with a Home Coming for Kanosh residents, and people came from all points in Utah and other surrounding states. On New Years Day they put on a pioneer costume dance and took in some money for our organization, also gave $5.00 to the ward fund. Our average attendance at this time was about 14. In 1940, our books show 100% annual fee paid, 23 enrolled, and 10 registered members.

In 1941, Maggie Watts was voted in captain with Amy Halsey and Vie K. Paxton, vice-captains, and Edith Lafever, secretary. Our camp continued to grow, and we accomplish a lot of work. We paid our allotments for the State Capitol monument, also the Cove Fort monument. Our Memorial Building Fund and membership was paid in full while these officers were acting.



Mary Ella Staples, First Captain
D. U. P. Kanosh.

Since being organized, we have honored several of our elderly Daughters at special birthday parties, they were : Ellen Bird, Alice Rappleye, Mary Ella Staples, Anne Watts, and Barbara Hopkins. Also Alzada Day and Maggie Halsey. early all of these have since passed on. We have made and sold three quilts, and eight of the Heart Throbs in our camp. About twenty-five histories have been read up to date.

July, 1945, Laura Kimball Cummings was voted in as Captain with Amy Halsey and Adelia Cortsen, vice-captains, Ida Cummings, as secretary. In 1950 Nettie E. George voted in as second vice-captain, Adelia Cortsen, released. The history of the community has been written with the help our historian, Artemisha George, and is ready for publication. It is not an unusual sight to see our captain, Mrs. Laura Cummings, scouting around town at all hours gathering history for this project. We have put on a bazaar to help our organization and contributed $150.00 for the children's playground. Our contribution to the Centennial Parade in Fillmore was a float with a queen and her attendants. Our float represented a rainbow with all the colors. Our queen was Miss Joy Hutchinson with attendants, Marilyn Watts, and Georgia Penney.



Sally Kanosh Camp as follows: Back row, left to right:—Ann Hatton, Ruby Iverson, Artemesia George, Edith LeFevre, Pearl Black, Florence Abraham, Urvy Hutchinson, Ida Cummings, Vie Paxton, Laura Cummings, Captain; and Adelia Cortsen. Second row, left to right—Annie Watts, Barbara Hopkins, Eva Abraham, Belle Rogers, Maggie Watts, Ada Penney, Amy Halsey, first Vice-Captain. Third row, seated left to right:—May Day, Nettie R. George, Nettie E. George, Ann George, Freda Christensen, Juanita Charlesworth, and Bertha Cummings. Picture taken in 1949.

In 1950, we sold Pioneer song books, and Heart Throbs of the West to raise $100.00 allotment on the Memorial Building being built in Salt Lake City. This building is being built for the purpose of having a place to store relics, and historical stories of our Pioneers.



Queen and attendants from Kanosh, 1947 Centennial celebration. Queen, Joy Hutchinson, and attendants, from left to right, Georgia Penny and Marilyn Watts Hanson.



School taught by Carline Leavitt about 1890.

SCHOOLS

In the Spring of 1869, the settlers moved a log school house from Hatton and placed it on the public square directly opposite from where the gymnasium now stands. The building was 18 by 20 feet, and was partitioned into two rooms. It had a dirt floor and a door made of canvas. A huge hewn slab of wood, fastened at the bottom of the long window was raised at night and lowered in the daytime for the students to write upon.

The first school house in Kanosh was an all-purpose building built



School picture taken around 1894. Teachers are Pearl Kimball Black, Winine Smith and Willard Hansen. Robert Barrows, Janitor.

across the street west from our present ward chapel, on the sight about where Lloyd George's new mercantile building now stands. It was an adobe building about 40 by 60 feet, with a pulpit, or table in the west end, placed on a raised floor. There was one door in the east end of the building. On either side of the building were four windows, four feet wide and eight feet high. A big flat sandrock about 4 or 5 feet was placed in front of the door. The long hewn logs that served as sleepers for the floor, came from Fish Creek Canyon. The adobes were made and donated by the people who also did the work.

In the first school building, they sat on benches, and would either write on their laps or kneel down by the benches. They wote on slates with slate pencils. To erase, they would use a damp cloth. The room was heated with one large stove. Some of the teachers were William Damron, first; Carline Leavitt, Pearl Kimball Black. For years this was an all-purpose building. Sunday School meetings and entertainments, including dancing, were held in it. Earlier a night school was held at the teacher's home for reading and spelling. Then a one-room brick building was erected where the gymnasium now stands. Teachers then were Ben Goddard, Emma Neil. Some of the trustees at this time were Thomas Greener, Sr.; Dennis Dorrity, and George Roberts. Later two rock rooms were added on the south of the building which made room for three grades. The principal in the new building was George Hansen. This new building was also used for church purposes. About this time, a little building was built of adobe a block east of the ward chapel, where the Relief Hall now stands. This building had rows of benches for the students and

a desk for the teacher. The only books consisted of a speller, an arithmetic and a reader.

In the first schools held, one teacher taught all of the students who went to school, and the term was 3 months instead of nine, or as long as they could pay the teacher. If a traveler came along whom the people thought was educated, they would hire him as the teacher and would pay him by having him board at each student's home. Some of the first teachers in lower town were so poverty stricken that their shirt tails would hang out of the holes in the seat of their pants. Some of the early men teachers practiced corporal punishment. According to E. L. Black, William Damron whipped the children with his leather belt doubled, also the end of a heavy strap. Another punishment of his was to make them sit on the floor, put their heels up on a stand about a foot and a half high from the floor, then lock their hands under their legs and sit in that position for one hour. Others he would make stand on one foot for a long period of time. He had quite a job enforcing his rules, so one day he brought a six shooter to school and laid it on a big table and told the kids if they disobeyed his rules, he would shoot them.

From E. L. Black's history I quote: "Brother Ben Goddard was my first teacher in the brick building. He was a pious man, just over from England. He would say long prayers in school every night and morning, and invoke the blessing of the Lord on us. He had a habit of pulling kid's ears. It was a common thing to see him lift them from the floor by their ears. He pulled the ears loose from the heads of two boys. He was very severe in his punishments and many students suffered under his lashings and varied cruel treatments. These inhuman exhibitions were pulled off in the presence of the whole school.

The first school trustees in the building were Baldwin Watts, Collins Hakes, and Lyman Leavitt.

In 1903, the present school building was erected. It has six large class rooms, one large assembly room, large spacious halls and rest rooms. School trustees in 1903 were D. S. Dorrity, James Gardner, William Cummings, Jr., and Ben Roberts. Prior to consolidation, Kanosh had a ninth grade school with six teachers employed. At present, there are four teachers.

Some of the early school teachers at Hatton were Cornelia Robison, Henry Young, William Damron. At Kanosh, some of the early teachers were Miles Reay, Willian Damron, Mary Callister, George Savage, Isaiah Coombs, Susan Black, Ben Goddard, Lucina Morrey, Valney Hoyt, Emma Neil, George Ray, Carline Leavitt, Emily Crane, Bertha Olsen, Pearl K. Black, Vern Robison, Winnie Smith, Albert Hanson, George Hanson, Myrtle Croft, and Willard Hanson.

First teachers to teach in the new building were C. A. Kimball, principal; John Watts, Susa Paxton Whitaker, Nellie Holbrook, and Isabell Whatcott.

FIRST STORES

The Nadauld store was built in 1884, where the John Fennemore Pool Hall now stands. Soon after its completion, a farewell missionary dance was held in it for C. F. Christensen. Later it was used for a store and post office. It is a large, spacious building. The men who financed the building were Anthony Paxton Sr., Thomas Greener, William Cummings Sr., William



The Albert Nadauld Store built in 1884.

George, Ezra Penney, Baldwin Watts, George Crane, Abraham A. Kimball, and others. Albert Naduald was manager and clerk. Bishop Abraham Kimball and William Milis did most of the mason work. E. L. Black and George Rogers and others tended mason and carried the adobes. Andrew Ross had the first store in a log house that had been used for a tithing office.

The first Co-op store was in the house of Walter Phelps, where the Orson Whitaker home now stands, and this was later moved to the Collin Hakes house. Another store was operated by Bob Shaw, situated south of Alma George home. It was also used as a meat market for some time. Among the first stores was that owned by William D. Hunter, and operated in his own home. This store was an addition to the home, which was a large house for those days. It had five rooms with the store addition on the east side. There were three 25 foot porches on three sides of the house. At the ends of two of them were food supply rooms. In one, on the west, the family made their own cheese, using a small cheese press. On the east was a meat house where Brother Hunter had a large barrel of salted fish, and a good supply of salt bacon. On the porch post hung a whole spice grinder, which was an interest and delight for the children, who parched corn and ground it there. A bell would ring when the door opened.

Mr. Hunter hauled goods for his store from Salt Lake City. He would take surplus goods and produce raised here and sell them in other places and trade them for goods in Salt Lake City. He made regular trips to Milford, Frisco and other mining towns. Because of his being away from home so much, his wife Emma, ran the store. He hired men and Indians to do his farm work while he was away. His son, Dee, will always be remembered for his expert markmanship, and his friendliness, and hearty laugh.

The Hunter store was torn down many years ago, and today only the two front rooms remain which are the property of Frank Christensen.

About this time, George Roberts operated a store in his home, which was located where the Howad Stott home now stands.

In 1869 a real co-op store was organized, with Culbert King as president for three years, then George Crane was president. He was succeeded by Baldwin Watts for a period of 20 years. This store bought goods wholesale from the Z. C. M. I. in Salt Lake City. At first the store was run in a private house until there were enough people to build a store. George Day hauled freight from Juab for the store. Following is a list of the directors, stockholders, and trustees of the co-op store: Culbert King, George Crane, B. H. Watts, Joseph Parker, Andrew Ross, William Mills, James Abraham, Mads Larson, Q. B. Cooley, N. L. Marsing, J. A. Rop, Amos Rappley, William George, George Condy, Noah B. Avery, Tunnis Rappleye, Anthony Paxton, Sr., James E. Powell, W. V. Hakes, Thomas Rop, Sr., Ezra Penney, and C. R. Hakes. William Mills managed the store for some time.

The following minutes of a meeting held to elect officers for the Co-op store were found in the diary of William Hunter: "A meeting of the stockholders of the Cooperation store in Kanosh city, Corn Creek, Fillmore County, Utah. Held on the 5th day of November, 1879, for the purpose of striking or declaring dividend of the last half year, and also for choosing officers for the Board of Directors for the next 6 months. Baldwin Watts, president, in place of George Crane, Andrew Ross, vice-president, William Mills, secretary, Walte Barney, treasurer. Other officers, Anthony Paxton and Joseph Parker. Dividends declared 16 cents to the dollar."

The Co-op store was located just north of the Hatton and Olive establishment of today. This store was later owned and operated by William (Bill) George. Mr. George also owned and operated one of the finest hotels in town, now owned by Lizzie George. Later, Charles George bought and operated the store, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. George purchased the hotel, which stood across the street east of the store, and operated it for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mills operated the co-op store for many years. Adelaide Paxton clerked in it with Joe Damron.

Other stores in Kanosh were the early Albert Nadauld store, the W. B. Fennemore Store, The Stevens' Red and White Store, and the Guy Bement store which was in the building now occupied by Hatton and Olive.

At present, Kanosh has two modern general merchandise stores and one grocery store. They are: George's Mercantile, Hatton and Olive and the Kimball Station, groceries.

HOTELS AND MOTELS

One of the first hotels was in the Alvin Penney home. It was owned and operated by Ezra Penney and wife, father and mother of Alvin. It housed Federal agents who were sent to Kanosh to arrest men practicing polygamy. Emily Nadauld operated a hotel for traveling salesmen, or drummers, as they were called in that day. This hotel was where Will Roberts lived, now the home of Mrs. Guy Bement.

William Cummings operated a hotel in the two-story home now owned by Harvey Cummings. Ella Gardner owned and operated a hotel in the home now

owned by Collins Charlesworth.

During the First World War and after, the Alvin Penney home became the scene of a very active "Campground," where automobiles drove in and pitched tents for the night and camped. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Penney remodeled old buildings for cabins. One had been an adobe chicken-coop, facing the house on the south. They always called it "the chicken-coop cabin." One was made from a granary, and another from a blacksmith shop. "The middle cabin" was constructed from the old buggy shed. These cabins were the first in Millard County, and in that day were patronized considerably. Today (1950) a strictly modern and beautiful motel is operated and owned very near the Alvin Penney home. In fact, the ground upon which it stands was sold to Carl and Daisy Billington by Mr. Penney. Where the "chicken-coop cabin" once stood, now stands a group of four motel units which are a credit to Kanosh. Two blocks south on the same highway 91, is another motel owned and operated by Herschel and his wife, Ana Penney Billington. Both these fine motels are assets to Kanosh.

BISHOPS

When a bishop for the new town was to be selected, the story is told of how Brigham Young and Erastus Snow contacted Bishop Callister and asked him who among the men at Corn Creek would make a good bishop; to which Bishop Callister replied, "There's a young man down there that's the best hand I ever saw to break a pair of mules." To which President Young declared: "That's the man for bishop!" Accordingly Culbert King was made first bishop of Kanosh. With Collins Hakes as first counselor and Lyman Leavitt as second counselor. These men were set apart by Erastus Snow, May 9, 1869.

A. A. Kimball Sr., was the second bishop with counselors during his term, Charles Hopkins, George Crane and Hans Christensen.

Jesse Hopkinson (convert of Heber C. Kimball) was the third bishop. His counselors were C. F. Christensen and James Gardner.

C. F. Christensen was the fourth bishop with James Gardner and Joseph Robison as counselors.

Abram Alonzo Kimball Jr., was the fifth bishop. His counselors were Orson Whitaker and E. L. Black. At this time there was no amusement hall in Kanosh except the upstairs to the church building. The very steep, narrow steps leading up to this hall from the outside of the building were a menace, especially in winter. An opposing element arose in town when it was decided that we needed a new amusement hall, and another hall was built by private individuals. It was called "the rebel hall." Accordingly, Bishop Kimball took a trip to Salt Lake City to see the general authorities. At first he was ignored, and not allowed to enter the private meetings of these individuals, but eventually, through his patient persistence, he was allowed to meet with them, and allowed to talk and tell his story. He related how the young people of Kanosh needed "clean, wholesome amusement," and at the conclusion of his impassioned plea, one of the members of the meeting declared: "Let that man have what ever he wants. He can't go wrong with a spirit that he has!" Whereupon, the present amusement hall was built, and dances, parties, and picture shows are still held in it.



Culbert King

Abraham Kimball

Jesse Hopkinson

C. F. Christensen

Abraham Alonzo Kimball, Jr.

A. Tunis Rappleye

Preal George

Lloyd Rogers

Mark C. Black

Collins R. Charlesworth

A Tunis Rappleye was the sixth bishop with S. G. Bement and O. C. Staples as counselors.

Preal George was the seventh bishop with the following men acting as counselors during his term: O. C. Staples, James E. Charlesworth, Thomas Whatcott, Mark C. Black, and J. Frank Christensen.

Lloyd Rogers was the eighth bishop with Charles Christensen and Grant Staples as counselors.

Mark C. Black was the ninth with the following acting as counselors: Willard Whitaker and Donald Hatton. While these men were in office, the amusement hall was redecorated, the ceiling lowered, and a picture show put in, 1944.

Collins Charlesworth is the present bishop with Fred Whitaker and Victor Rogers as his counselors. (1950)

Monday morning, April 23, 1951, sod was broken for the construction of a new chapel. The men who headed the project were the ward bishopric: Collins Charlesworth, Fred Whitaker, and Victor Rogers, with LeGrand George as contractor; directors of employment Carl Billington and Tunis Rappleye; secretary and treasurer, Gardner Kimball. The work is to be done by the townspeople. John Fennemore hauled the first load of gravel.

TWINS BORN IN KANOSH

Mr. and Mrs. Charles George, LaVar and LaMar; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Christensen, Rhoda and Melba; Mr. and Mrs. John Kendall, Floyd and Lloyd; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Whitaker, Lowell and Louise; Mr. and Mrs. Stan Paxton, Melvin and Merlene; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ahlstrom, Ramon and Revon; Mrs. Vida Bird Waldrop(Remon and Renon; Mr. and Mrs. Weldo George, Leah and Laura.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Whitaker, Lowell and Melba; Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Leavitt, Charles A., one died; Mrs. Margaret Erickson, Edith and Meredith; Mr. and Mrs. James Dorrity, Eve and Eva; Mrs. Martha Prows Miller, Parley and Perry; Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Penney, Almon and Alvin; Mr. and Mrs. William Penney, Mary and Martha; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hopkins, Chell and Chelcie and Levi and LaVoy; Mrs. Manda Penney, two sets of twins; Mr. and Mrs. Martin George, triplets, Ira, Ina, and Ila; Soren Jens Cortsen, James and Andrew, first born in Kanosh.

THE OLD WASH

At the time Kanosh was settled, there was a big wash, Corn Creek, as it was called, which ran diagonally through the town. In some places it was ten feet deep and fifteen to twenty yards wide. Every spring when the water was high, great volumes of water would rush down through the old wash. It came into town through Sam Dorrity's field, passed through the James Paxton corral, then on into James Charlesworth lot, out into the street, then through Dan Rogers' lot, and on through Collins Charlesworth's lot, on toward Hatton where it eventually vanished.

PRESENT IMPROVEMENTS

Kanosh at present (1950) has one ward with complete Auxiliary organizations, a ward-owned picture show that plays two nights each week, an open-air dance hall built in 1935, which was constructed at the time Weldo George was mayor of the town.

A branch line of the Union Pacific railroad runs within 14 miles of Kanosh. The town has a steel pipe water system, and a complete electric light and power system.

The water system was installed in 1915. The electric lights were installed and completed December 22, 1926. In 1947 the Millard Electric Company installed new transformers and larger lines in order to supply the future needs

of Kanosh with its growing population. Electricians were Marion Rappleye, Wells Black and DeVoe George. Paved sidewalks were layed in 1949.

FIRST MAIL ROUTE

The company of Salisbury and Gilmore operated the stage line through Hatton, or Lower Town, as it was called. William George operated the "Home Station" for the overland mail route from Salt Lake City to Pioche, Nevada, under the Gilmore and Salisbury contract. The stage came through every day and changed drivers and horses at the station. Two span of horses were driven on the big coach coming from the north, and one span on the "Jerky" from the south.

Mr. George's daughter, Ellen Bird, kept records for the Gillmore-Salisbury Company. Frederick Montgomary Bird was sent down from Salt Lake City as caretaker for the horses, and he was one of the many boarders at the George home. He later married Ellen George. The Armonds were first to operate the Stage Coach Line.

A boy would bring the mail to Kanosh once a week on horseback. The only paper then, was the Deseret News. The roads were very bad, which made traveling difficult, so the people really appreciated the mail when it came to town.

George Roberts was the first stage driver and postmaster in town. The office was where Howard Stott now lives. Uncle Henry Hatton brought the mail on horseback many times, even in the late hours of the night.

Later Thomas Greener became postmaster, then Adell Kimball, who had the postoffice in her home and eight years later, Albert Nadauld took charge and built a regular post office. He owned and operated a store in connection with the post office. Mr. Nadauld was a member of the Kanosh choir for many years as was his wife, Emily. The post office was moved to a building just north of the Hatton and Olive store and Jane Gardner Kimball was postmistress for many years.

In early days, the mail was taken from Kanosh to Cove Fort, (20 miles distant) which was built in 1867. Uncle Henry Hatton took the mail from Kanosh to Cove Fort on a horse or mule. He would leave early in the morning and get back at night. Alonzo Hinckley was one of the first riders who took the mail from Cove Fort to Beaver. E. L. Black would leave Cove Fort at noon with the mail and get back at midnight, from Beaver. He traveled on a mule. Uncle Henry was late getting in one night in winter. They went out to meet him. He was met at the eight-mile point, driving a bunch of horses to break the trail for him. The snow was 2 feet deep and he was nearly frozen. It was the task of the sturdy pioneer to hew the tall oak and cut the rough granite. It is our privilege to declare what the pioneer has accomplished and surely it took stout hearts and willing hands to accomplish the settling of so remote a town as Kanosh. Later when the mail started to come from Juab to Kanosh, Thomas Greener became postmaster with the post office in his house.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CAMP — C. C. C.

In September, 1934, a C. C. C. Camp was established in Kanosh. The first company was composed of Utah boys and was awarded the blue flag, which signifies the highest rating of all the camps in the Fort Douglas district.

Another company, mostly from Missouri, carried on the splendid development of East Millard County, which had been started by the first company.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the C. C. Camp was the erection of the modern five-building Forest Ranger's home and station on the northeast corner of the Town Public Square.

The C. C. boys developed Adelaide Park, which was named in honor of Adelaide Tippet Paxton. Several buildings were erected, a water fountain, an amphitheater, bridges, etc.

This site was dedicated and set apart as a park in 1935, at a community celebration held in the canyon at the park. James Jensen, forest ranger at the time, was Master of Ceremonies.



James M. Paxton and wives Elizabeth Brown and Adelaide Tippett, who were owners of Adelaide Park at Kanosh.

ADELAIDE PARK

We are indebted to Mrs. Edith LaFever (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Paxton) for the following information.

Adelaide Park, the old ranch home, located 6 miles up Corn Creek Canyon, southeast of Kanosh, was taken up by James Mills Paxton, under the Squatters Rights Act.

Mr. Paxton was an assayer, rock mason, and music teacher. While prospecting in the hills he was impressed with this picturesque spot, and it was made known to him that it would some day become a Government National Park.

Mr. Paxton, with his second wife, Adelaide, lived in a log cabin above the spring where the amphitheater now is. The cabin was built by the father and his children from both families. He married Elizabeth Brown, October 4, 1868, and on January 25, 1877, he married Adelaide Tippet, a pretty, black-eyed English maiden, who came with a group of emmigrants to Utah, "for the Gospel's sake."

There was a natural corral of trees and shrubs northeast of the house, with enough branches between to hold poles for bars, which gave service for milking cows. The cows were run up one ravine and the calves up another. When they heard the jingle of the cow bells they had to get busy or lose the milk.

Mrs. Paxton churned butter in a red cedar dash churn, using a bunch of green leaves for a fly switch. The children drank the buttermilk when they couldn't get out of it. The butter was put in brine in jars for a few days before it was moulded into pounds and half pounds, to be sold or exchanged for dried squash, venison, deer hair, pine nuts, flour, etc. The family had two deer hair bed ticks or mattresses, used buck-skin shoe laces and the children wore a lump of assafoetida tied around their necks with a buckskin string to prevent diphtheria, and other diseases.

The children had a lot of fun there, gathering wild flowers, killing snakes, birds, squirrels and skunks. The dog always had his nose full of porcupine quills. One day Walter and George climbed up a leaning tree and caught a stripped cat. They had to bury their clothes. The children made a little wagon out of an old dishpan to haul wood from across the creek.

Grape root, mint, elderberries, chokecherries, and sarvis berries, yarro, and stinging nettles grew in abundance. Edith remembers Arthur and Mabel Charlesworth gathering cow-cabbage leaves out of which her mother made a poultice for her neuralgia.

The house had a table, two bunk beds, some log chairs, a board cupboard with curtains made out of one of the girl's Irish-freeze red petticoats.

Rattle snakes came in and out at their pleasure. One day they had been planting potatoes and other garden stuff, up the creek. Mr. Paxton remained to plant bee-weed (stink weed) seed for the bees, and the women folks went to the house to prepare dinner. As they entered two rattle snakes were fighting in the window. They ran for their father, but before he could get there, the snakes had gone. Tarantulas were plentiful too, and often at night weird sounds were heard. The children would say, "Mother, did you hear that, can anything get inside our house?" The Mother's reply was, "Have you children

said your prayers?" I asked God to protect us, now go to sleep and let Him do it."

Food supplies were cut off many times on account of floods, and it would take Mr. Paxton and his boys many days to fix the roads so the white-top buggy and the old grey team, Rot and Dan, could go to town. When it rained, the dirt roof leaked so badly that things had to be put under the table to keep them dry. Often during a rainstorm the folks would take refuge under a deep foliaged tree.

When the Government Forest Act commenced a survey, the old ranch home became a forest reserve, and Mr. Paxton was given $50.00 for the house and fence.

In 1927 people began to go to the mountains with their families. Doctors recommended a change of climate for whooping cough, etc.

"May Day" programs were taken to the canyon. At this time the Sunday School officers, Abenadi Abraham, Andy Avery, and Harvey Cummings together with the bishopric, Preal George, James Charlesworth, and Thomas Whatcott, decided to meet with Ranger James Jensen and secure permission to fix up Adelaide Park for "outings." Adelaide Paxton had suffered hardships and pioneered the way for this park to become one of the most beautiful summer resorts in Millard County. On May 24, 1935, at a large gathering of Millard County citizens, this spot was dedicated by Parker Robison as a park. The celebration was under the direction of Forest Ranger, James Jensen, the man who helped the Paxton family to realize the prophesy of their father, James M. Paxton. Incidently, the park was dedicated on the birthday anniversary of the eldest Paxton girl, Mary Ann.

Rebecca Kimball and Katie Dorrity helped Mr. Jensen outline the children's playground in the park. Bessie Johnson brought blue-berries from Minnesota and planted them in the park. They were doing fine and blooming every year until the deer came down the canyon and ate them. Mary Ann Lefever contributed bull-berries for planting in the park, and Bessie Johnson brought a special tree.

Just below the park was the Chidester fire place where an old man lived, who made raw-hide bottom chairs. When people couldn't remember the name of Chidester, they referred to it as the place where the lion ate the wild cat.

Lion hunters, Harvey Watts,and Will Cummings and Dee Hunter, a good marksman, went up the canyon early one morning after a snow storm and a lion was eating a wild cat by the Chidester fire place.

KANOSH HISTORY OF THE BLIND

Kanosh, Millard County Utah, November 5, 1906. Samuel Russell McLatchie, who was born at Hillsburrough, Ireland, December 9, 1820, died at Kanosh, November 2, 1906. He was converted to the gospel in 1842, and for 20 years preached the gospel in his native land and in England. Here he worked in a glass factory, which job caused him to lose his eyesight.

Brother McLatchie came to Utah in 1862, and he and his wife came to Kanosh in 1872 from Weber County, where he had acted as counselor to Bishop Snyder. After coming to Kanosh, he was active in the church as a Sunday School teacher. He was a great scriptorian. He and Sister McLatchie

raised twin boys, Andrew and James Cortsen besides two older boys, Henry Reynolds and Peter Neilson.

He was totally blind for twenty years, and for many years before that had almost lost his eyesight—could only see daylight. For many years he was a weaver of blankets and carpets. We still have a piece of a blanket he wove. One of his accomplishments when blind was shaving himself. He would sit on the floor with his shaving things on a chair and shave himself. This he did until he died. Brother McLatchie was a man of excellent character. His devoted wife and foster sons took care of him and furnished him every kindness and support to the last.—Adelia Cortsen.

George Brisker Chesley was the oldest son of Alexander and Emily Haws Chesley, and was born at Potawatami, Iowa, in 1847. With his parents he came to Utah in 1851, and they settled in Provo. As a boy he worked on farms, earning what little he could to help the family and when sixteen years of age he worked in the woolen mills. He later worked with the pony express and stage coach companies. While working at this capacity, he met Mary Ann George at a place where the coach stopped, southwest of Fillmore, Utah. They were married and lived in Petersburg, where they raised stock and had a farm. There they invested their earnings in sheep and prospered until a slump came and they went to Kimberly to operate a boarding house for the gold miners, as his good wife was a very good cook; but suddenly the mines closed and they went back to their old home. He reached 80 years of age, when a stroke robbed him of his eyesight.This blow made him feel old and helpless overnight. He died at the home of his daughter, June 17, 1939, at the age of 92. — Emily Rowley, daughter.

Henry Whatcott, son of Isobel Paxton Whatcott and Alfred Whatcott was born in Middlesboro, York, England, September 26, 1857. His parents joined the church and early in the spring of 1863, they set sail for the United States. Upon arrival, the family traveled by train as far west as Florence, Nebraska. There they met ox teams sent from Utah to meet the immigrants. Henry walked part of the distance across the plains.

The family arrived in Utah the fall of 1863 and went to a sheep ranch at Parowan, then on to Panguitch where Henry's father was drowned. His mother and family, three boys and a girl, next moved to Kanosh. From then on Henry worked wherever he could find a job to help support the family, and as soon as he was old enough he helped build a home for his mother. He married Louisa Manhard and had one daughter and six sons.

Henry was a freighter and mason by trade and many of the homes he helped build in Kanosh are still standing today. He followed the mason trade until his eyesight failed him, and finally, in 1927, he lost his wife and daughter. Both died in 1936, and since that time he has made his home with a son in Lynndyl. His son Irvin's wife, is a most kind and gracious lady to Brother Whatcott. Henry is proud of the fact he had four grandsons on missions at the same time, two of them in Scotland.

Henry Whatcott did most of the mason work on the following houses built in Kanosh, most of which are still standing: George Alma George, Anthony Paxton Jr., Andrew Christensen, C. F. Christensen, Daniel Rogers, Thomas Paxton, Hyrum Prows, Grandma Howlett, Dennis Manhard, Charley Penney, Thomas Greener, Gus Howlett, C. J. Rogers, Albert Nadauld Store Alonzo Roberts, William Penney, Robert Watts, Abenadi Abraham, Alonzo

Wollsey, upstairs on William Cummings home, part of Anton Christensen, helped with the old school house, worked on the church house, Henry Whatcott, part of Lewis Barney, part of Louisa Kimball home, part of Will Day, foundations for John Watts. Mary Jack Rogers, daughter of Emily and Henry Barney. was blind for several years. She was a very devout Latter-day Saint. She was noted for her readings and her kind and loving disposition.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

How A. T. Rappleye Won the Election

Two women came to A. T. Rappleye and asked him if he was in favor of having the water piped into town. He replied: "Yes, indeed I am!" So the two women got busy and contacted everyone in town who was interested in having the water put into town, and they ran Mr. Rappleye as "a dark horse" on the town ticket. To his surprise he was elected President of the Town Board. He served as a member and as president of Kanosh Town Board for ten years.

One of the campaign songs in the political ralley was "Old Grover is a Monkey." He is the English people's donkey, and he'll get it where the chicken got the axe. For we'll have William McKinley in the chair, and he'll have his little tariff bill right there. On the first or second hour that Willie is in power, he will send the tariff way up in the air." Johnny Jukes, Lafayette Hopkins, Alonzo George, and A. T. Rappleye played the harmonicas. These lively boys played in rallies in Kanosh and then went to Fillmore to play in rallies up there.

One of the reasons for such enthusiasm in Kanosh was that Utah was then a state and as a citizen of Kanosh, the Honorable Charles Crane, was running for governor. Mr. Crane furnished cans filled with coaloil and a cloth wick in each to be carried on a long stick with a wire across the top to hold the torch. The young folks and teen-agers carried these torches up and down the streets singing campaign songs and calling people to come out to the rallies, where many a flowery speech from such worthy orators as Frank J. Cannon, who was termed the "Silver Tongued Orator" of our state, was given. Mr. Crane worked hard and spent much money on the campaign, but was not awarded the nomination of governor. Heber H. Wells was elected and became the first Governor of Utah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(We are indebted to William H. Staples for the following account).

The Democrats and Republicans held several public debates, which were well attended, and accompanied with much "mud slinging," although no real trouble resulted.

The Democrats were accused of believing in "free trade," while the Republicans were accused of wanting an extreme high tariff.

According to Brother Staples, John Henry Smith, one of the Apostles, came down to Kanosh to hold a rally. The rallies in early days were well advertised and well attended. This particular rally was held in the Bowery because of lack of room in the meeting house. Mr. Smith accused the Democrats of wanting free trade to the limit of 16 to 1 (ratio of coinage silver). He said: "The Indians have free trade, do we want to be like them?"

The Democrats took issue with the Republicans and said the Republicans wanted a protective tariff, but that they wanted such high tariff that it would hinder all imports and cut out all reciprocal trade, which would naturally ruin the country, etc.

When Frank J. Cannon came to Kanosh, he always stopped at the home of Charley Crane to get posted on the town problems.

The political speakers were always escorted by plenty of guards with torches, or lamps, elevated about ten feet, and they would be followed by large crowds of people.

Mr. Staples remembers seeing the torch bearers leading the way followed by Mr. Cannon and Mr. Allen walking so poudly into the old adobe meeting house. Mr. Cannon always brought a glee club to do the singing, and they were splendid singers.

At this special rally, while Frank J. Cannon was speaking, he was interrupted by a man who seemed to be a Socialist. Mr. Cannon listened a few minutes then he turned on the man saying: "You are a hundred years behind the times. Your eyes are on Egypt, and you should go there to live."

Charley Crane was a large sheep man and it was his policy not to hire Democrats. This was a big thing in favor of his party, since money was very scarce and hard to get in those days.

The political torches spoken of were used in various ways.

Mr. Staples recalls the time his oldest son died of diphtheria in Beaver while attending the Murdock Academy. Diphtheria at that time was such a dreaded disease that the body was placed in a sealed casket before it was allowed to be moved, and no public funeral was allowed.

As the funeral procession neared Kanosh, after dark, and about 12 miles from town, they noticed some bright lights shining on the road. As they came nearer they saw it was none other than Alvin Penney and Hyrum Prows carrying the torches to light the way for them. They saluted them, and led the way to the cemetery, followed by a large group of sorrowing townspeople. At this late hour of night, and by the light of the torches, the boy was laid to rest.

FIRSTS IN KANOSH

George W. Whitaker was the first white child born this side of the Rockies. Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Watts was the first child born in Kanosh Town, January 9, 1868. Another little girl, Josephine Prows, was born in Kanosh in that same year, April 26, 1868. James and Andrew Cortsen were the first twins born in Kanosh. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Penney, owned the first campground in Kanosh, the old home now owned by Ada Penney. Emily Nadauld operated one of the first hotels for traveling salesmen. James M. Paxton owned the first white-top buggy, the first organ, and was the first choir leader. Abraham A. Kimball Sr., owned the first threshing machine. William George Sr., had the first cart. Edward Krehbiel was the first man to use cement. Anthony J. Paxton brought the first automobile into Kanosh. It was a Maxwell, and brought here in 1911. An airplane landed in the fields west of Kanosh in 1915 and George A. George was the first man in Kanosh to ride in a plane. The first shoe polish was made from soot taken from the lids of the wood stove. William Hunter owned and operated the first store.

George Roberts was the first stage driver and post master. Culbert King was the first bishop. B. H. Watts set out the first orchard. James M. Paxton was the first man to graft trees. He planted seeds and raised flowers and roses sent to him from England by his mother-in-law, Mary Ann Richards. Hyrum Prows had the first well dug in Kanosh which produced water for public use for many years.

Following are the names of the First Settlers:

Peter Robison, Saul Barkdall, John Ormond, William George, Charley (Brickhouse) Robison, George Staples, William Penney, Samuel Stowe, Noah Avery, S. J. Cortsen, Joseph Barrows, Robert Barrows, William King, Culbert King, George Day, John Morey, Baldwin H. Watts, Collins Hakes, Samuel McLatchie, William Manhard, Thomas Greener, Dennis Dorrity, Thomas Charlesworth, Anthony J. Paxton, Lyman Leavitt, Abraham Kimball, The Rosses, Grand P. Payne, William Hunter.

Brigham Y. Kimball was the first to install gasoline pumps to serve automobiles and farm machinery in Kanosh. Carl Billingston was the second, he and his wife, Daisy, were first to have a cafe along with confections. They were located in the old Naudaul building where the Fennemore pool hall now stands. Fred Chesley and Aaron Smith built the first garage down where the Olive and Hatton Store now stands. Fred and his wife, Esther, had the first confectionery where the pool hall now stands. Fred was also the first man to have the contract for the school bus in Millard County. Arthur Howlett was the first in the chicken business. C. F. Christensen was the first young man to leave Kanosh for a mission and first to go to college.

PIONEER ENTERTAINMENTS

Among the most notable social gatherings were the dances held in the all purpose buildings. The dancers would pay the musicians in eggs, farm produce or a load of wood. The boys would take molasses candy to treat the girls. Sometimes the only musician was a fiddler, but at other times, he was accompanied by an accordion or a fife. Joe Prows played for the dances for the first winter or two. He was succeeded by Henry Young, Jim Hatton who played a violin, Charles Heinhold who played a cornet, Lois Kimball Hess, piano, and later the Jim Hatton sons, Jim and Dick, played with their father.

There was always the annual wood haulers party consisting of a supper dance at which all who hauled wood were guests. Wood was taken to the widows, the old people, the wives of men who were on missions, and the church house.

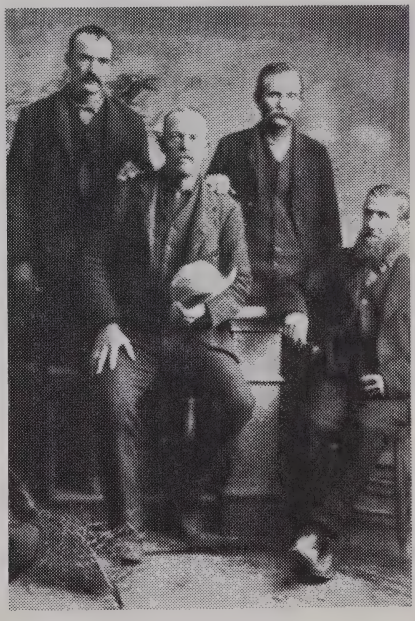
Round dances were discouraged, but sometimes the men, not wishing to be curtailed in their freedom too much, drank hard cider and a little wine and got "lit up" and had what they called a glorious time. The younger men, watching where the liquor was hid, would take it, and then they too, were in order for a glorious time. A story of one dance night is: a big fellow, feeling good, stood on the flat rock entrance of the building, and shouted while swinging his arms, "I'm wild and wooley and full of fleas, and never was curried above the knees." While quadrilles were being played, the young people would often call for the music to be played faster, declaring they wanted to enjoy a "Whooper-up time." Many went bare foot to dances and church as

well. Some of the refreshments served in early days was baked squash and pickles.

For many years the whole community would go in wagons to the canyon, now known as Adelaide Park, and enjoy a "May Day celebration. Some young girl would be chosen as "Queen of the May" and she always had to give a speech. Among the first canyon queens was Clara Kimball Christen, who was just fifteen. Tom Riddle acted as king. He walked beside the queen and carried her train to keep it from trailing in the dirt. She was very beautiful and gave a lovely speech. Other queens were Barbara Hopkins, Mary Jane Ross, Lois Kimball, and Roxana Dorrity. Our girls were also represented at the Utah Semi-Centennial celebration in Salt Lake City in 1897.



Pearl Kimball Black and Maude Crane Melville attending the Utah Semi-Centennial, 1897.



The first water committee at Kanosh as follows, left to right:—William (Bill) George, Ezra Penney, Thomas Charlesworth, Jr., and Thomas Greener.

The 24th of July was looked forward to with greater anticipation than Christmas, as also the Fourth of July and May Day.

The morning of July 24th, all the kids in town would be down on the public square before sun rise to watch Brother Thomas Charlesworth hoist the flag as the sun came up. Before the morning program at 10 o'clock, the childen would all be in the parade marching up and down the dusty street, representing the Pioneers.

Brother Thomas Charlesworth was always on the program and he would tell the children about the history of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and how he knew he was a prophet. He and Robert Barrows were personally acquainted

with the Prophet and were at the meeting at the time the mantel of Joseph Smith fell upon Brigham Young.

Sometimes on the Fourth of July, sham battles were fought with the Indians. On that day the celebration was always carried out in such a way as to show loyalty to the country and the government. The Indians who lived close to town would attend the celebrations and sit in the back end of the building.

Baseball playing was a fad all through the county. Sometimes a whole settlement would go from one town to another to see a matched game. Kanosh boys held the championship for a long time. The champion team consisted of married men except one. Charley Watts was coach and D. S. Dorrity Sr., was captain of the team. One day they made the remark that the younger fellows in town would never be able to make the record they had made. A young man challenged them on the spot, to play for a dance and supper. When the game was played the younger men beat them 3-1.

A description of how the night of July 3 was usually spent in Pioneer Days. Ammon T. Rappleye made the Band Wagon. He was always a live-wire and owned a good team. After the band was seated in the wagon, they went over all the town, stopping to serenade each home. Some of the people would bring out beer for them to drink, and others would have milk, punch, or cider. Often the band ran races with other noise makers who were out on that night, as all had too much beer to drink.

After the all-night serenade and racing, they would drive to the public square, and play "The Star Spangled Banner" just as the sun rose. Thomas Charlesworth would hoist the flag and fire the salute.

All the children in town would be up for this affair. The children would ask Brother Charlesworth when he was going to raise the flag and he would reply: "Just as the sun shines over yon peak," and point to the mountains. Brother Charlesworth was faithful to his task until he could no longer perform it. Then his son, Thomas Charlesworth, Jr., took over. James Cortsen succeeded Thomas Charlesworth, Jr. The raising of the flag was always considered a most sacred trust.

Behind the all-purpose building used for a church, etc., on the Fennimore corner, a Bowery was built of willows, brought from the canyon. Programs and entertainments were held in the Bowery in the summer time. Often the Indians would hold a pow wow there for the entertainment of the whites, showing that they wished to be friendly.

An outstanding social affair was the wedding of Joseph Christensen and Florence Leavitt. It was held on the lawn of the Ellen Leavitt home, now the Floyd Robison home. Everyone in town was invited, even all the Indians, and it was a gala affair.

The first brass band organized in Kanosh was organized by John Black Sr., in 1890. Billy Pugh was leader, and Bill George drum major.

First band members included: John Black, Sr., Bill George, Tone Christensen, William Penney, John Black, Jr., Abenadi Abraham, Harvey Watts, Lafe Hopkins, Alma Gardner, Henry Whatcott.

Later, others who played were: Roy George, John Prows, John Prows, Sr., Ezra Penney, Leslie George, Orval Barney, Charles George, Alfred Black, Alonzo George, Will Roberts, Charley Heinhold, William Hunter, Joseph Prows, Charley Leavitt, Roy Leavitt, and Wilson Woodward.

No celebration was complete without this lively band. John Black Sr., was active in music and dramatic circles in the community.



The first brass band organized in 1890.

The Kanosh Band made its first public appearance at the wedding reception of Betsy Hunter and Harvey Watts. Since Mr. Watts was a member of the band, he played at his own wedding, February 26, 1891.

Some very good plays were produced by home talent. Hyrum Prows was director of home dramatics for many, many years. He and Betsy Watts, Florence Christensen, Barbara Hopkins and Ann Watts were among those who made parties lively, and who appeared on programs usually humorous.

Betsy Watts was active in dramatics, and her readings have been in demand by young and old. Many times, if not on the program, a request would come from the audience for a reading and Aunt Betsy was always prepared. Mary Dan Rogers, Mary Jack Rogers, and Florence Christensen were also in demand for readings.

The William D. Hunter home was a gathering place for young people who congregated to tell stories, play games and sing by the organ, which was one of the first organs in Kanosh. The young folks enjoyed hearing Brother Hunter sing such songs as, "There's a Great Commotion in the East about the Mormon Question." His wife, Emma could always find a little rock candy or other goodies to end the evening. Aunt Emma, as she was known, was very thrifty, always busy braiding rugs or knitting. She was kept busy knitting booties for babies. Every time a wedding was announced, Aunt Emma made a pair of baby booties and gave them to the newly married couple as a wedding gift.

Another gathering place for young people was the Joseph Christensen

home. His wife, Florence, always made the youngsters welcome and always provided refreshments. The home of Ezra and Amanda Penney was also a gathering place for the young people who often sat on the long front porch of a summer evening listening to Mr. Penney play the banjo and sing. The homes of Joseph Prows, William Prows, Noah Avery, Joseph Barney and Henry Barney also were open to the young folks' gatherings.

While some families were quite well to do financially, others were extremely poor. Still they were more or less like one big family in their community activities.



The first Sunday School organization of officers and teachers.

Ward Sacrament meetings, Sunday School meetings, Primary meetings, and M. I. A. meetings were also held in the upstairs of our present church building as the lower part was not finished. A stairway led from the ground to the upper part of the building. It was on the outside, on the east, and was narrow and very steep. James Paxton owned the first organ and it was carried from house to house to be used for parties and dances. He was also the first choir leader. Edmond McLatchie and Billy Pugh were among the first choir leaders. Other choristers since that time included Annie Slaughter, Bert Whitaker, Milton Whitaker, Herman Whitaker, John Watts, Thomas Whatcott, Ruby Watts Iverson. Grace Staples was chorister for many years and was replaced in 1949 by Mrs. Victor Rogers.

Organists who have served for many years include Jane Gardner Kimball, Pearl Kimball Black, Ruby Gardner Whitaker, and Grace Stott. Mrs. Neca Watts and Darlene Whitaker are the last two serving.

For many years our dance music was furnished by Weldo George and his wife Mabel.

When the M. I. A. was first organized, they held their meeting in the upstairs room of the old tithing office.

Weldo played the violin and Mabel the piano, and they were often assisted by Weldo's sister, Bertha George Cummings. The three made a splendid orchestra and were well liked by one and all.

Sometimes at the dances when the musicians were tired of playing, Ladusky Prows would make music with a paper on a comb. Often they would dance all night for a week at a time. The most popular tunes were Old Dan Tucker, Turkey in the Straw and Money Mush.

The upper part of the chapel was also used for Sacrament meetings, Primary, dances, roller skating, and all other entertainment. Both young and old enjoyed many a "hoe down dance" in that upper part of the old chapel. Dr. Bill George did the calling for the square dances. Jim Day, William Penney, Jr., James Cortsen, and Will Hatton also called. Before the present chapel was built, William (Bill) George, built the house on the corner north from the ward chapel, now the Lizzie George home. The upstairs, not being completed, was used for dancing and was ample for the time, and many well conducted dances were held there.

The last funeral held in the upstairs of the chapel was that of John Greener (brother of the late M. A. Halsey). He was in Arizona when he passed on and was brought here for burial. He was a very large man and they had quite a time when they carried the large casket up the very narrow, steep steps on the outside. The custom of tolling the bell in those days was peculiar to Kanosh. Brother George T. Day who was the janitor for 30 or 40 years, would start ringing the big bell when the casket left the home, and would toll it until the casket was placed in the chapel. This custom was abandoned when Brother Preal George was bishop, at his request.

The town of Kanosh was incorporated in 1903. James Gardner was the first mayor, with D. S. Dorrity, C. W. Hopkins, Joseph Christensen, Henry Paxton and Orson Whitaker as board members. All served two terms. Next came Leslie George Mayor, with Wesley George, William Penney, Abenadi Abraham, and W. C. Hatton, board members, Albert Nadauld, clerk. Then A. T. Rappleye, mayor, with William Penney, Abenadi Abraham, Wesley George, and W. C. Hatton, board members. Next, D. S. Dorrity, mayor, with Leslie George, Abenadi Abraham, William Staples, board members, and John Watts, clerk. Next Parley Kimball, mayor, with Harvey Watts, A. T. Rappleye, Frank Kimball, Alonzo George, James Abraham, and C. R. Charleswoth, and Frank Gardner, with E. T. Rappleye, clerk. Followed, Weldo George, mayor, with board members, Harvey Cummings, Charles Christensen, Howard Stott, O. F. Hutchinson, C. W. Watts Jr., Charles E. Bird, Frank Barney, Frank Kimball, C. A. Turner, C. F. Chesley, O. C. Staples, and James and Edna Abraham, Ruby Whitaker, Willard Rogers and Hilda Bird, clerks. A. A. Kimball, mayor, with board members, S. G. Bement, O. F. Hutchinson, Lloyd Rogers and Thomas Whatcott, and J. Frank Christensen, clerk. Weldo George was mayor for four terms. Next was E. T. Rappleye, mayor with board members, Frank Kimball, Alonzo Turner, O. C. Staples, and Ervin Roberts, Ruby Whitaker, clerk, and Hyrum Iverson, treasurer. Next came W. B. Fennemore, mayor, with board members, C. W. Watts, Jr., Mark Black, Leonard Abraham, and O. C. Staples, Ruby Whitaker, clerk, and Hilda Bird, treasurer. O. C. Staples, mayor, with board members, O. F. Hutchinson, Will-

ard Rogers, Charles Williams, S. G. Bemet, Faye Prows, and Helen Rogers, clerk and treasurer. O. F. Hutchinson, mayor, board members: Willard Rogers, Charles Wiliams and S. G. Bement, Faye Prows and Helen Rogers, clerk and treasurer. C. W. Watts, mayor, board members, C. R. Charleswoth, Parley Kimball, Alonzo Turner, and Stanford Johnson, Faye Prows and Helen Rogers, clerk and teasurer. Mr. Watts is the present mayor (1950).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The church house which still stands was built in 1894. Jessie Hopkins was bishop at that time. Henry Whatcott, who was a rock mason, laid the rock for the building, and William Roberts helped with the mason work. The lower part of this building was used for school purposes until 1903, when the present school house was built.

Jacob Neilson quarried the rock and helped with mason work on the present church building. He quarried the first three loads of rock in Cottonwood Canyon. Then he called for three teams to come and get the rock. The corner stone was loaded on Baldwin Watt's wagon. It was about six feet long by four feet wide, and about eight inches thick. Mr. Watts had the first load of rock and started for town. Reed Hall was the next wagon to be loaded. The third wagon and team belonged to Ammon T. Rappleye, and was driven by his son Tunnis Rappleye. After that, nearly every man in town who owned a wagon and team took part in hauling rock for the church building.

It was a grand building in those days, two stories high. The upper part being finished first. Sunday School, meetings and dances were held in it right away, and great was the rejoicing in Kanosh. Both young and old joined in the fun and admiring the new building.

After the gymnasium was built, it was used for a school house, due to the increase in population. Later it was used for a saloon, then it was remodeled and used for a dance hall in 1912 and 1913, but a little later it was again used for a gymnasium. It is still standing and used for this purpose as well as for Kanosh City Hall, or Town Office.

According to Bishop A. A. Kimball, Sr., Katherine Hickerson Woolsey donated the lot where the Relief Society hall now stands. Jacob Neilson put up the building, starting in 1888. Sisters Gay, Mills, and Hickerson were members of the building committee. Funds were raised for the purpose of selling Relief Society wheat. The women had 300 bushel which sold at 85 cent per bushel, and they also had $300.00 in cash. There was some opposition, but the work went on, regardless. (The above was taken from A. A. Kimball's Sr., diary).

While Eleanor Rappleye was president of the Relief Society, with Ann Hopkins and Mary Ann Cummings as counselors, they built a new and good granary to store wheat in. It was built of 2x4 lumber and was located on the tithing lot. It is now used as a granary on the Adelia Cortsen lot. They filled it with wheat, which was later sold and Mrs. Cortsen bought the granary in 1913 and still owns it.

In the new settlement the building program kept going on with rock and brick. A tithing store house was built of brick. It was a basement and an upstair room with a stairway leading up from the outside. The building is still standing.

NURSES

Kanosh has produced many efficient nurses, both practical and trained. In the early days it was an imposed duty upon pactical nurses to act as doctor, surgeon, and nurse, usually without pay. However, this service was always given cheerfully, regardless of patients station in life. The Relief Society was a source of nurse development. Sister Emma Watts, Alice Rappleye, Maria Day, Eleanor Rappleye and Clara Christensen were always on hand to help the sick and dying, staying with them both day and night.

Diphtheria was a very common disease in early days and many lost two and three children at one time. Some families moved outside of town to a quarantine house and they escaped the disease.

Bishops in those days were called into homes where there was sickness. Bishop A. A. Kimball Sr., spent night and day for weeks at a time caring for the sick.

This noble, unselfish practice, which is a true foundation of pure Christianity still lingers in the hearts of Latter-day Saints.

The leading women of pioneer days who were midwives were: Diana Dorrity, Mary Ann Cummings, Mary Prows, Jane Ramsey Paxton and Margaret Howlett. Much of their nursing was done free, but they accepted produce or whatever the people could spare for their services, later they were paid five or six dollars and where possible ten dollars.

PRACTICAL NURSES:

Adelia Kimball, Julia Ann Levi, Margaret Howlett, Sarah Ann Roberts, Barbara Jane Watts, Mary Ann Chesley, Mary Ann Mills, Mary Jane George, Fern Hatton Robison, Polly Ann Gay, Lucina Morrey, Maria Charlesworth, Ellen Brown Leavitt, Mary Ella Staples, Florence Abraham.

TRAINED NURSES:

Elva Roberts, Thelma Hatton Pike, Merle Kimball Lester, Dora Gardner Speaksman, Marie Cortsen Barrett, Lottie Cummings Pope, Helen Hatton Winkleketter.

Dentists were unheard of in those days. People would go to someone who had a pair of forceps and get their teeth pulled when they ached. Abraham A. Kimball said one time he had to pull his mother-in-law's teeth. She wanted false teeth as it was quite a fad, also Edwin R. Rappleye used to pull people's teeth.

RELIEF SOCIETY PRESIDENTS SINCE THE FIRST ORGANIZATION

Kanosh has had 12 Relief Society presidents, all women who have given their heart and souls to the work:

Adelia Kimball, Eleanor Rappleye, Emma Watts, Alzada Day, Clara Christensen, Mary Ella Staples, Charlotte Kimball, Florence Abraham, Juanita Charlesworth, Maria Whitaker, Faymetta Prows, Freda Christensen.

Relief Society re-organized last time, January 16, 1949. Freda Christensen, president; Blanche George, first counselor; Margaret Swanson, second counselor; Nina Black, secretary and treasurer, Januay 23, 1949.

KANOSH RELIEF SOCIETY ORGANIZED JANUARY 1, 1875

Reorganized properly May 3, 1877.

Adelia Kimball, president, died Sept. 19, 1896. Ester King, first vice-president, released Jan. 4, 1878. Mabel A. Hakes, second vice-president, released May 1, 18833. Nancy B. Rappleye, secretary, released May 4, 1876. Mary Woolsey, assistant secretary. Ellen Leavitt, treasurer, released March 2, 1882. Adelaide Tippet Paxton, secretary, released May 1, 1883.

Ann Woodard was elected first president of the Relief Society Jan. 4, 1878; Ann Eliza Leavitt, assistant secretary; Sophie Rappleye, treasurer; Alice Rappleye, secretary; Louisa Hunter, assistant secretary; Susan McLatchie, second vice-president; Mary Ann Mills, first vice-president; Mary Ann Gay, second vice-president; Ellen Rappleye, first vice-president; Mary Ann Cummings, second vice-president; Emma Watts, assistant secretary; Adelaide Tippetts Paxton, assistant secretary.

Society reorganized Jan. 7, 1897. Ellen Rappleye, president; Mary Black, first vice-president; Ann Hopkinson, second vice-president; Alice Rappleye, secretary; Adelaide Paxton, assistant secretary; Mary E. Kimball, treasurer; Ann H. Crane, second vice-president; Emma Watts, second vice-president.

Society reorganized Dec. 29, 1903. Emma Watts, president; Alice Rappleye, first vice-president; Maria Day, second vice-president; Etta Barney, secretary; Florence Christensen, treasurer; Mary Barney, assistant secretary; Elzada Day, second assistant secretary and later secretary; Nellie Hunter, assistant secretary; Eva Abraham, first assistant secretary; C. Melissa Whitaker, second vice-president.

Society reorganized Aug. 17, 1919. Elzada Day, president; Clara Christensen, first vice-president; Lottie Kimball, second vice-president; Nellie Hunter, secretary.

Society reorganized Nov. 28, 1920. Clara Christensen, president; Lottie Kimball, first vice-president; Mary E. Staples, second vice-president; Etta Barney, secretary; Jane Kimball, treasurer; Artemisa George, second vice-president.

Society reorganized May 18, 1924. Mary E. Staples, president; Artemisa George, first counselor; Isabell Rogers, second counselor; Etta Barney, secretary. This board was released August 14, 1927.

Society reorganized Sept. 4, 1927. Lottie Kimball, president; Georganna Rappleye, first counselor; Eva Abraham, second counselor; Ruby Whitaker, secretary-treasurer; Juanita Charlesworth, assistant secretary-treasurer; Ida Cummings, first counselor; Catherine Dorrity, second counselor.

Society reorganized August 11, 1935. Florence Abraham, president; Ruby Iverson, firsts counselor; Golda Paxton, second counselor; Faymetta Prows, secretary-treasurer; Juanita Charlesworth, second counselor; Vie Paxton, second counselor.

Society reorganized August 11, 1940. Juanita Charlesworth, president; Faymetta Prows, first counselor; Freda Christensen, second counselor; Lillian Penney, secretary-treasurer; Alice Christensen, assistant secretary; Maria Whitaker, secretary.

Society reorganized Sept. 19, 1943. Maria Whitaker, president; Freda Christensen, first counselor; Nettie A. George, second counselor; Winifred Wiliams, secretary-treasurer.

Society reorganized Sept. 15, 1946. Faymetta Prows, president; Elda Whitaker, first counselor; Adella Ahlstrom, second counselor; later first counselor; Maria Whitaker, secretary; Margaret Swanson, second counselor. Released in 1949 Faymetta Prows.

FIRST MOLASSES MILL

The first molasses mill was owned by Lyman Leavitt, Andrew Ross and Ammon Rappleye. The sugar cane which was raised abundantly, was first crushed between rollers to extract the juice. The mill was run by horse power. The juice was then run into a large vat over a fire, which was slowly brought to a boil. A thick scum raised which was skimmed off, and the boiling continued until it thickened into molasses.

Children from the community would go to the mill with their containers to get skimmings out of which to make candy. Molasses was about the only sweet the people had. According to George Day, there wasn't a hundred pounds of sugar in the whole county.

The mill was kept going day and night, stopping only to change horses. Sometimes the people would take the late fall peaches to the molasses mill and when the molasses was about half done, they would put the peaches in and cook with the molasses until the peaches were cured for preserves. They

would then take the preserves to other towns to trade for produce.

Molasses was made in great quantities because cane was a popular crop and easily raised in the fertile soil. Andrew Ross, Lyman Leavitt, Ammon Rappleye, Jim Day, Will Hunter, Hyrum Prows, Abenadi Abraham, and Doc Bradbury, who came from his ranch in the canyon, were operators of the molasses mill over a long period of time.

RANCHING

Ranching was an important industry in Kanosh. Some of the early ranches were Dennis and Jim Dorrity, George and Maria Day, Joseph Robison and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Cummings, Mary Black, James Gardner and wife, Andrew and Tom Ross, Charley Bement, Charles and Anne Watts, John Charlesworth, Bill George and wife Mary Jane George, Noah Avery, Charley and Sarah Turner, Marion Dorrity and wife Roxanna, Penneys, Rogers, Freemans and Prows.

The old Radford ranch was above the second left-hand fork in Kanosh Canyon; the Ross ranch and the Leavitt and Cummings ranches were farther up in the mountains. The Adelaide Paxton ranch was in the mouth of the canyon, where Adelaide Park is now located. It is about five or six miles from the center of Kanosh.

On these ranches they would milk from 30 to 40 cows and would make butter and sell it to Sulphurdale and surrounding towns.

INDUSTRY IN KANOSH

In 1870, two blacksmiths, Able Roberts and Lon Roberts, came and established themselves in Kanosh. Sid Carter was the first blacksmith and he established himself where A. A. Kimball's home is now situated. The second was David Thomas, who located where the Charles Watts home now stands. These men did the making and repairing of most of the farm implements in Kanosh, for many years.

In 1875, the town leaders persuaded Chief Kanosh to move his tribe up to Rogers Springs. They traded him 20 acres of land and water up there for 20 acres down in town.

By 1875, the town had a population of 300. They organized a co-op sheep herd, and also a co-op dairy herd which operated for a few years and was then discontinued. The sheep herd was let out on shares. One cold winter, the herders did not take good care of the sheep and many were frozen to death so the following spring the co-op was dissolved.

According to Tunis Rappleye, his father, Ammon T. Rappleye leased the co-op cattle and horses. He ranged them at Blackrock Springs and Beaver Bottoms, and vicinity. He and his family lived and worked at this ranch. The ranch house and corrals were built near the spring, as was practical then. They could dip water from the spring for household purposes without opening the door to the milk house. In this way the milk house was kept cool and the milk sweet. The cool stream of water flowing from the spring was directed through the milk house. These milk houses were scrubbed every day and kept sweet and clean.

On this ranch they milked between 50 and 100 head of cows, made their

own butter and cheese. The stock owners could draw their dividends in butter and cheese, and many of them did. Several men were hired to help with the milking and chores. They also had to round up the cattle and brand the calves. Men who were hired whom we have heard of were, Josiah Rappleye, Adelbert Lott, and James Barrows. There may have been others, but we do not know of them.

All this work was done in summer. Mrs. Rappleye and her mother, Elizabeth Larson, churned the butter and made the cheese. The dairy herd ran for a few years and then was discontinued.

Kanosh is still a livestock center. Many sheep range on the mountains and desert. Some of the owners of the past and present are: Charles Crane, Frank Paxton and Sons; George A. George, Weldo and Olaf George. Cattle run on ranges in summer and are fed in winter. However, some cattle winter on the sloughs and down in the sands, which are really the low lands. This is called the winter "lay-out," but only in mild winters can cattle winter there.

Irrigated land is quite limited, but dry farms extend in every direction. Almost all of the older population are land owners. The best farming land is located south, west, northwest, and a little to the north of town. This ground is fine for dry-land grain, and that is all that is grown on it. On the irrigated land, alfalfa is the main crop. According to Ben Roberts, in early days the alfalfa was so heavy you could load a hay rack in one place without moving the wagon. This region is exceptionally fine for livestock and dairying.

In 1896 a severe hailstorm and flood occured. Most of the crops that were then growing in the fields were damaged by hail, and the flood left the land covered with mud and rubbish until nothing could be gathered from the land. Some people were so frightened that they fled to the foothills to escape the storm.

To the west, and within 6 miles of Kanosh, we have warm springs, boiling springs, and grassy swamps. Three miles north of hot springs is an ice spring which has ice within it nearly all year around. To the south of this region is a volcanic mountain where human foot-prints were found molded in the lava formation, which was a source of great interest to the people. An eastern museum heard of these footprints and sent an agent, Mr. Ridhaulch out to investigate. He chiseled them out and took them with him to the east.

The early settlers furnished their homes with home-made carpets and home-made furniture. A board on legs served for a table; three-legged stools for chairs. Their beds were posts set in the ground and stewn across with pieces of raw-hide. Their clothes were made of buckskin or of home-spun wool.

Some of the early settlers were skilled cabinet makers and made many pieces of furniture by hand. William Carl Penney was one of the first carpenters, as was Lyman Leavitt, and later Edmond Bird and many others.

Agnes Connell Rogers, mother of George Rogers, and Ellen Brown Leavitt, mother of Ella Paxton, corded and spun wool into thread, then wove it into cloth and made men's suits. They made suits for George and Jim Day and William Staples. Brother George Rogers said they made hats out of heavy canvas and starched them stiff. This was during the time of the Order of Enoch, and the hats were called Enoch hats.

Different kinds of roots and brush were used to color the yarn before it was knitted into stockings, mittens, gloves and shawls. A root called "madder"

was used for giving a red color; rabbit brush set with alum gave a yellow color; squawberry bush set with alum gave a reddish brown hue.

When the woolen mills were erected at Beaver, Utah, the wool was sent there to be made into thread, then the women wove it into cloth and made garments for all with the cloth.

Their bedding was quite a problem. Some of the more fortunate families had feather ticks for their beds. They were made from picking feathers. Some had geese and duck feather ticks. The straw ticks were very popular. They were filled with fresh straw at threshing time and were stirred up each time the bed was made. The children were delighted to climb on the high straw bed the first night after it had been filled. It was a common thing to see the men and women going to the straw stacks with a large sheet or blanket to fill with straw to put under the rag carpets which were used by all. The carpets were taken up spring and fall and a clean layer of straw put under it, then they were stretched and tacked close to base boards. The stretching was done by jumping on their knees across the floor, but later a carpet stretcher was invented. Mrs. Lucy Barkdall, who lived at Hatton, wove the rag carpets and it was a thrill to see the brand new carpets with their bright colors of calico and prints. Some had wide stripes in them and others were woven with white and red stripes about three or four inches wide.

WHERE O' WHERE

Oh where is our grand old fashioned girl
With her bustles and swishing skirts;
Her rats and collars and cuffs and ties
Her corsets and bands and girts—
Her ribbons wild and her brave bouquets
Her manner and grace and poise;
Her tresses long and her modest smile
That captured all the boys.

Oh, where are those shoes that laced up high,
and tied in modest bow,
Those buttons that graced her fashioned gown
That was sewed there row on row.
And those endless yards of petticoats.
And her graceful old yarn shawl.
I ask you friends pray can you tell where are they all
Her arm-length gloves with fingers out,
Her hat held on secure,
With fascinator and her veil
And hat pins by the score.
The upbold ways that were free from guile,
Oh where, Oh where is mag?
With her cotton stockings twice too big,
Held up with a carpet rag.

—Betsy Hunter Watts

I AM GETTING OLD AND FEEBLE

I am getting old and feeble,
My hair has long turned grey,
My steps a bit unsteady
As I tottered along the way,
My eye-sight is getting dimmer
My hearing kinder bad,
These teeth I am wearing,
Ain't the first ones that I've had,
I've had the old lumbago
The dropsy and the gout,
My tonsils and my adenoids have all been taken out
I'm knock-kneed and bow-legged
But I ain't got a double chin
Don't you think I'm a pretty good old lady
For the awful shape I'm in.

—Betsy Hunter Watts

Grandfather Tunis Rappleye Jr. was an early pioneer who came here in 1847. He drove one of Brigham Young's teams. He lived at Hatton and Kanosh.

Once upon a time he took a load of grain to Fillmore to have it ground into flour. While he was waiting he got a little impatient and he said, "Brother Bartholomew, I could eat that flour as fast as you grind it."

Brother Bartholomew said, "How long could you eat it, Brother Tunis?" And he said, "Till I starved to death."

One time he said to Brigham Young, "Oh Brother Brigham, what is going to become of the family?" Brother Brigham said, "What is wrong with your family Brother Tunis?" And he said, "Nothing is wrong with my family, it is this human family! They are the damdest family I ever met!"

MY CHILDHOOD DAYS IN DIXIE

Florence Leavitt Christensen

How well I remember
My childhood hours
Running barefoot
Midst snakes and flowers.

There were thorns and thistles
Both yellow and red
Even the snakes
Had thorns on their heads.

The Sego whose flower
The emblem of our State
I have dug by the panful
Early and late.

When the sand got so hot
It would blister our feet
We would hunt the Shapporell shade
And our segos we did eat

With molasses and flapjacks
Three times a day
Segos made a very nice dessert
Let me say.

Sometimes on Sundays
Boiled wheat we would get
It beat sugar taffy
And crackers, you bet.

We swung in the grape vine
Swung by the brook
But the grapes were so sour
Our jaws they did crook.

We hunted bird's nests
And bathed in the streams
We gathered wild roses
And crowned ourselves queens.

A happier band you will
Never find
Than the half clothed
Bright eyes I have in my mind.

My first dancing lesson
Was on a dirt floor,
We glidded as smoothly
As you do, and more.

Clothes didn't make us
We made our clothes.
Girls were just plain girls
And not for shows.

Teeth were filled with gold
And hair in false curls
Was something that never was
Found on us girls.

The young folks think
We had funny ways
But I thought I would tell you
Of my childhood days.

But as bad as they were
The same cupid played.
We all got married
There were no old maids.

The following poem illustrates how girls grew up in those days:

The girls would always do their part
Their duty was, you see,
To help to spin and sew and cook,
And mother's helpers be.

Some tore the carpet rags into strips
While others sewed them strong
And wound them firmly into balls
With merry laugh and song.

The oldest people living at the time this book was published are George Rogers, William Staples, Annie Watts, Barbara Hopkins, E. L. Black, and Ella Paxton.

PIONEERS



Adeline Hardy Robison	Adell Brown Kimball	Frederick M. Bird	Ellen George Bird	Baldwin Watts
Dr. John Ramsey	Ann Howe Crane	George Crane	James Abraham, Sr.	Martha Phelps Abraham
George Day	Jane Whatcott Cummings	William George	Jim Day	Mary Ormond George
Jane Jenkins	Henry Barney	Emma Freeman Hunter	Henry Whatcott	Susan Clark Paxton

PIONEERS



Mary Ann Maralle Reay	J. Andrew Ross	Alice Groe Rappleye	John Ormond	Lyman Leavitt
Tunis Rappleye, Sr.	William Carl Penney	Joseph Barney	Elizabeth Ormond	Charley W. Robison
Elizabeth Larsen	Mary Donnelly Black	Eleanor Woodard Paxton Rappleye	Collins Hakes	Mary Edds Hopkins
Isabell Paxton Whatcott	Margaret Waller Howlett	Samuel Dennis Dorrity	Rachel Robison	Diana Jolley Dorrity

PIONEERS



Jane Paxton Black	Alice Barrows Charlesworth	Mary Reay Greener	Agnes McConnell Rogers	William Cook Prows
Timothy Robison	Ellen Brown Leavitt	John Black	William D. Hunter	William Cummings, Sr.
Mary Ann Meeks Cummings	Polly Ann Gay	Anna Sophia Larsen Rappleye	Emily Tolton Barney	Reuben Woolsey
Osborne Cooley	Henry E. Hatton	Thomas Charlesworth	Emily Nadauld	Jane Levi Watts



Mary Eliza Kimball | Adelia Hatton Kimball | Betsy Alice Hunter Watts | Lewis Barney | Matilda Barney

Walt Barney | George Whitaker | Noah Avery | Magdalena Christensen | Ammon T. Rappleye

Charles Bement | Charles Bement | Jane Mills Paxton Ramsey | Alice Salisbury Freeman | Joseph M. Robison

Scharlott Skinner Day | Lucinda Brown | Laurette Rappleye Staples

History of Scipio

Compiled By
MRS. JOSIE A. SORENSEN
Scipio, Utah



THE NOON ROCK PEAK

Near where the Sierra Nevada and the Wasatch meet,
At the center, you'll find the Noon Rock Peak
With its towering cliffs so rugged and steep
Reaching toward the sky in proud defeat.
For many years it has watched with care,
The settlement of Scipio and its people there.
Asking all blessings to equally flow
To those sturdy pioneers in its valley below.
In the days of yon, as the story goes,
Our pioneer parents protected from foes,
At the foot of the Noon Rock mountain crest,
They built their homes here in the west.
The time of day they told
When the shadow of the noon day sun,
Shone straight on the cliff at Noon Rock Peak.
The seeds they sowed with toil and care
Yielded them much wealth and food there.
Then for their comfortable homes, their families fair,
For health, for strength, and blessings rare,
They kneeled in reverence and humble prayer,
Giving thanks to God for His tender care.
And round the valley, the mountains rising high
Giving everlasting strength, and protection there.
Security girded round their hearts,
With joy, and sacred happiness.
Now at evening we find Scipio Valley a sea of stars,
With lights in all homes we know,

A golden web of friendship
Goes weaving to and fro.
And when the moon beams shine on Noon Rock Peak
You can plainly see her proudly speak
Of the worthy challenge made so complete
By our pioneer parents in their defeat.

By MRS. JOSIE SORENSEN
SCIPIO, UTAH



Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Robins celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary April 28, 1951. 75 years married. A most noted and interesting couple. Mr. Robins (95 years of age) is the only original native pioneer of Scipio, Utah, still living. Born January 24, 1856, of English parents, in Pleasant Grove, Utah. Came to Scipio with his parents in 1861. Mrs. Maria Nielson Robins (93 years of age) was born in Denmark June 10, 1857. Immigrated to Utah with her parents in 1866. Settled in Sanpete county, moving to Scipio in 1867.

HISTORY OF SCIPIO

1857-1947

SCIPIO ORIGINALLY WAS CALLED ROUND VALLEY. The valley is about eight miles long and three miles wide and has an altitude of 5306 feet. Benjamin Johnson was the first settler. He established a mail station near the southwest canyon pass in the year 1857.

The first settlement was about two-and-one-half miles southwest of the present location, on the natural water course of Graball.

1858-59 Richard Johnson and Thomas H. Robins had land surveyed and took up farms.

Soon William Robins, Benjamin Johnson, Elias F. Pearson, John Brown, James Mathews and Samuel Kershaw joined them.

They also appropriated the water of the upper valley.

They called this little settlement Graball.

Here at Graball they built homes of logs, all on the upper side of the creek. Across the creek on the east side, a log school house was built. There were about twenty-five pupils. Thomas Memmott was teacher. He received grain and vegetables for his services.

There was not a stream of water in the valley, but the water of the upper valley was collected into a reservoir nine miles south of town, and brought down by means of ditches.

In the spring of 1850, John Yeardley, John Memmott, William Shelton, George Monroe, Levi Savage, and Peter Boyce built homes, fenced their farms and brought water to their fields.

1861 March 4th—A branch of the Latter-day Saint church was organized at Graball with Benjamin H. Johnson as president. The branch was a part of the Fillmore ward. Here they held Sunday School and church.

On March 14th, 1861 ten miles south of Scipio the foundation of a permanent reservoir was made and much work done on it. The dam was built of sod and brush.

1862—Elias F. Pearson was appointed presiding Elder over the Saints in Graball.



Mr. and Mrs. Robins, parents of eight children, all of whom are still living. Their children: top row— Clark Robins, Scipio; Gladys Day, Fillmore; Leonard and Con Robins, Scipio; Alta Stewart, Meadow; Roy Robins, Scipio. Bottom row— Mattie Miner, Tetonia, Idaho; Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Emma Herbert, Salina.



DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS—Round Valley Camp, 1950. Top row, left to right: Ella P. Memmott, Virginia M. Anderson, Genevieve P. Prebert, Chloe M. Peterson, Edna N. Bradfield, Ila T. Mathews, Nora M. Ivie, Blonda S. Quarnsberg. Center row: Ina P. Memmott, Myrtle A. Memmott, Josie M. Sorensen, Hettie M. Robins, Rose V. Jensen, Irene R. Mathews, Carrie N. Ivie, Mildred E. Thompson. Front row: Zella M. Martin, Verna B. Lemon, Nana M. Monroe, Darlene Memmott, Garda Hatch, Virgia O. Monroe, Lottie C. Hatch.

It was not long until the Indians became troublesome. President Brigham Young suggested that the people move farther from the mountains, down near the center of the valley. At the request of the people and in their

presence, President Young and his son Joseph located the present townsite.

In 1863 the old settlers moved to the new townsite. There were twelve families, all farmers but one, Levi Savage, a cattle and sheepman.

Elder Jessie Martins wife, Sophronia, was the first white woman to live at the new townsite.

The first Sunday School was organized. William Memmott was superintendent.

In May 1863, a school house was built. Mrs. Peter Boyce was teacher. She was followed by Pauline Warner.

In August of this same year James R. Ivie, R. A. Ivie, William R. Ivie and James A. Ivie moved from the forks of the creek (near where Calvin Memmot's ranch is now) (1950) and began to build homes.

During an annual visit of President Young and company, the question of giving the town a name came under consideration. Mr. Carman suggested the name of "Scipio." Scipio A. Kenner was a member of the party and was standing near the southeast corner of the present public square. Turning to Mr. Kenner, President Young said, "Yes, Scipio, we will name it after you."

By November of this year, twenty-five families resided here. A log school and meeting house was built on the public square.

Again the Indians were troublesome. Some of the women and children were moved to the meeting house.

In the Spring of 1863, the people of Round Valley furnished a team of oxen and wagon to help transport the saints from Florence (now Omaha), Nebraska to Round Valley.

1863, May 17—President Young advised that the facilities of the valley could sustain more people. As a result the people consented to increase the number to seventy-five families.

In July 1863 the town was surveyed and more people prepared to move here.

In 1865, January 9—A meeting was held to decide upon some indebtedness, also some furniture needed for the school. They decided to charge each settler forty-five pounds of wheat.

In the spring of 1865, at the request of President Young, new roads were built, the fields were extended and more water from the canyon was developed.

In 1866 the effect of the Black Hawk Indian War reached Scipio. On June 10, 1866 an Indian raid resulted in many cattle and horses being taken. James R. Ivie and Henry Wright were killed.

On June 11, 1866 Panicari, an old friendly Indian, was killed by James A. Ivie, son of James R. Ivie.

In the fall of 1866 the people built a fort and moved into it. The fort, located in the south central part of town, was three blocks south of the present public square. The fort consisted of one-room log homes joined together with mud walls to form a square. The exits were on the north and east sides. All the homes were white-washed. At night the men took turns guarding the fort, and the cattle which were in a corral just outside the fort. Henry McArthur was the only settler who did not move into the fort.

In 1867 the people were able to move out of the fort. This year quite a number of people moved to Scipio: Thomas Wasden, Fredric Wasden, Peter C. Sorensen and Martin Brown coming from Gunnison.

In the summer of 1867, the Desert Telegraph Company established a telegraph line through Utah. Golden Kimball supervised the line through Scipio. The first message sent over the new line went to St. George. The operator stood on the woodpile of the Jessie B. Martin, Sr., lot (now Cecil Albrand lot) while sending the message. The first telegraph office was at the home of Jesse B. Martin Sr. Hattie Curtis of Payson, Utah was the operator. She being followed by Anna Thompson.

On February, 28, 1886 the Scipio reservoir dam broke, covering over one hundred acres of plowed land with water. The dam built of sods and brush was not strong enough to hold the increased supply of water. That early spring, a larger and stronger dam was built of rock, it is still in use.

In October, 1868 the last Indian raid was made on Scipio. One hundred horses and three hundred cattle and milk cows were stolen.

William Robins was appointed by the government as an interpreter of the Indians. This helped much in making peace with the Indians.

Early in 1868 a man called "Gold Digger Peterson" came with goods which he freighted from California. Maria Sorensen sold the goods for him. Tea was one dollar per pound. This was the first and about the only store in Scipio until 1869 when a co-op store was organized. Henry McArthur was manager.

On February 5, 1869, Indian Chief Black Hawk, principal of the last war, held a meeting of peace at Scipio.

In 1869 Jacob Croft moved a large grist mill from Deseret to Scipio and placed it in the southeast part of town. Peter Sorensen was the miller. People from all Millard County brought their grain to be ground into flour.

Much grain was raised in this valley. Scipio was called the granary of Millard County.

Much sugar cane was raised in Scipio. Peter Sorensen ran the molasses mill and boiled gallons of molasses every fall, which was about all the sweetening the people had at that time.

Jacob Croft had an orchard in Fillmore. Every fall he made a trip to Scipio with peaches. These were preserved in molasses in big tanks and stored away in five and ten gallon kegs for the winter. This was considered one of the finest things Scipio had at that time.

On March 9, 1859 a special meeting was held in the old State House at Fillmore, Millard County, Utah and a stake of Zion was organized by President George A. Smith, apostles Erastus Snow and Joseph F. Smith. Thomas Callister was chosen as president of Millard stake. Daniel Thompson was sustained as bishop of Scipio ward. At this time one hundred families lived in this valley.

In 1870 the grasshoppers did much damage and most of the crops were ruined. This same year Thomas Memmott, Jacob Croft and James Adams were appointed to supervise the fencing and laying off of the new field which was south and east of the old one.

The old log school house was sold to Jake Miller, and during the summer of 1873, a two-room log school and meeting house was built. The building was supervised by Peter Nielson. The twenty-fourth of July was celebrated in it although it was not completed.

On February 1873 the Scipio Irrigation Company was organized.

1873—James C. Olsen was blacksmith. In his shop he had built a chute to drive oxen into—there he would tack shoes on the freighter's oxen.

1873-1874—A one-room brick school house was built on the public square. When it was nearly completed the west end of the building blew in. This happened on January 3, 1874 and the building was not completed until July of that same year. In the large room two teachers taught school—one in each end of the room. This was not satisfactory and in August 1893, a petition was put in dividing the room into two parts. This building was used for school and church purposes until 1895. The school trustees sold their part of the building to the church for $550.00. Adolphus Hansen and Theodore Louritsen played their accordions for dances there.

1874—The M. I. A. was organized. Thomas Yates was president and Thomas Memmott was secretary. It was then concluded to publish a manuscript paper and Thomas Memmott was chosen editor. The Y. W. M. I. A. was not organized until 1880. Emily L. Thompson was president with Susan McArthur first counselor and Delcena Thompson second counselor.

In the spring of 1874 a branch of the United Order was organized with Bishop Thompson as president, but it was not very successful and only lasted a year.

On March 5, 1875, Thomas Memmott was appointed a Notary Public by Governor Samuel B. Axtell at Scipio, Utah.

September 1880 the first new organ was bought for the church house at a cost of one hundred thirty dollars.

1880—New ditch made above the reservoir. This greatly increased the water supply.

From 1881 to 1885 the mail stage was driven by team from Juab to Kanosh—a distance of sixty-one miles. The stage came three times a week until February 1, 1883 and then came six times each week. Daniel Thompson had the mail contract later Thomas Memmott and sons.

In May 1882 Thomas Yates was appointed bishop of Scipio ward with Peter Nielson and Alma Vance as counselors.

1889—Was a year of great drouth and a day of fasting and prayer was called.

1901—August—Two-and-one-half-inches of rain fell in six days.

In 1892 Scipio Irrigation Company bought the Little and Walker ranch. Now known as the Town ranch. It is located eighteen miles south of Scipio. In this way they greatly increased the water in their reservoir.

In spring of 1894 Scipio Brass Band was organized. Christ Talstrup as chairman.

1894—September—Thomas Memmott, Peter Nielson and Anton Peterson were appointed building committee for a new Relief Society hall. On Sept. 16, 1894, John Strange started to dig the foundation. The building was completed by December 25, 1894 and a dance held in it that evening.

On July 9, 1895 the Primary association was organized with Lorinda Thompson as president and Elizabeth Yates and Ann C. Martin as counselors.

1895—The new brick district school house was completed.

1896—Diphtheria was very bad and many died with it.

1898—The Scipio Home Dramatic club and Elecution class was organized with Mrs. Kitty Robins as chairman, Lizzie Y. Thompson and Josephine

Memmott assistants. They gave many plays and evening entertainments. Also assisting in many of the entertainments given by the different ward organizations.

On May 2, 1898 President Lorenzo Snow was here and shook hands with one hundred and sixty-six Primary children.

During 1898 to 1903 the stores issued a scrip much like the metal tax tokens of today, in denominations from five cents to one dollar. They gave customers this scrip for their eggs, grain and farm products. The scrip was inscribed—good for 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents or $1.00 at J. P. Peterson Merc. or at the Thompson and Peterson Store. Each store accepted only scrip with their name inscribed for merchandise from their store.

Scipio became an incorporated town in January 1900. The first town board members were: William R. Thompson, president; Thomas Memmott, secretary; William J. Robins, treasurer; William I. Hatch and Adolph Hanseen. Jesse B. Martin, Jr. was the first town marshal. This town board and all that have followed have served their constituents faithfully and unselfishly. In order that town tax would not be materially increased, this first board voted each member a yearly salary of ten dollars and this amount has never been changed.

On January 14, 1901 Mrs. Benjamin Johnson died, she was the first woman to settle in this valley.

In 1904 a cheese and butter factory was established and was operated by Don Wixom of Fillmore. Later this became a cooperative plant known as the Scipio Creamery Company.

Butter was made only for home use, but cheese was marketed all over Utah and also in Nevada and California. Many thousands of dollars have been brought into the community from this source.

Lately the poultry industry had grown considerably. In the last few years, thirty coops, of from two-hundred to one thousand capacity have been built.

On December 11, 1925, the Scipio water system was completed, which was another big event for the people. They held a dance and barbecue in honor of the occasion.

In the fall of 1927 the American Legion was organized. Grover Probert, who was a charter member of the first Legion post in Utah—Post Number 1, was chosen as first commander of the Edward C. Peterson Post No. 29 at Scipio. Henry Miller was second vice-commander, Ralph Monroe, adjutant, and Waldo G. Robins as chaplain.

The electric lights were turned on December 20, 1929. A big dance was held in the amusement hall tha evening in honor of the event.

1930—Scipio had 544 population. In 1940 the population had increased to 594. In 1950 the population was 528.

1931—The first regular meeting being recorded for the Scipio D. U. P. was held. Rilla Memmott as captain, Carrie Thompson and Birdie McArthur were assistant captains while Lottie Hatch acting as secretary.

In 1934 Scipio built a new community swimming pool and open air pavilion, at a cost of nearly four thousand dollars, half of which was donated labor and cost, while the rest was given by the P. W. A. and F. E. H. A. The opening of this was a big event which lasted all day with an all-night dance.

In the summer of 1934 the brick Relief Society hall was taken down. This building had given us forty years service. Also the brick church house was taken down, this building had been in use sixty years.

During the first World War, Scipio had twenty-nine of their boys serving their country with one casulty, "Edward C. Peterson."

In World War II, Scipio had ninety-six boys and girls serving their country with two casulties, "C. Edward Robins," "Maurice T. Martin."

Our chief industry is agriculture with hay, grain, dairying and cattle-raising being most prominent.

For years Scipio was considered the granary of Millard County, but hay and cattle have taken the place of much grain, though considerable amount is still raised, especially on the dry farms. All of the land is taken up for miles around the town.

Traveling for many years continued to be an up-hill business for Scipio. Due to the steep grade on all sides and the small size of the valley, no railroad could be induced to come this way. All farm products shipped out and all goods shipped in, were hauled by team to and from the railroad station, through the deep snows of the winter, the mud of spring and fall, and the dust and ruts of summer. This was all changed in 1932 when the government designated U. S. Highway 91 to pass this way. It brought oiled roads, passenger buses and freight trucks, and by 1935 two buses going each way every day gave excellent passenger service.

In 1946, we had sixteen passenger buses scheduled every day; eight going south and eight going north.

Ray H. Leavitt, chairman of the State Road Commission, reports—during the twenty-four hour period July 14, 1946, 1701 vehicles passed through Scipio on Highway 91, also on January 5, 1946, 553 vehicles.

Our farm products find a wider market and California and Nevada fruits and vegetables are sold here at a price that is not prohibitive.

Since 1921 a large school bus has been available and have taken 24 to 70 students each year to Fillmore to high school.

August 19, 1950, U. S. Highway changed its route through Scipio, going one-half mile west of town.

Engineer Williams, Utah State Road Commission, reports the number of vehicles passing through the town of Scipio during the month of July and August, 1950, just before the traffic changed to the new highway.

During the twenty-four hour period, at the automatic traffic counter southwest of Scipio town, the following traffic volume:

Average week days	1778 vehicles
Average Saturday	2303 vehicles
Average Sunday	1919 vehicles
Adjusted average volume for July	1873 vehicles

The twenty-four hour annual average traffic volume for 1949 at the automatic counter was 1227 vehicles.

The Maple Grove, one of the most picturesque outing places in the state is frequently enjoyed by visitors and local people, is located eighteen miles southeast of Scipio. It was greatly improved by the C. C. C. boys in 1934. It has been cleaned up, fenced, provided with shelters, tables and stoves and half-mile scenic road built to the cave on the mountain side.

In 1883 the Memmot brothers of Scipio built a ditch to carry the water from Canyon to their farms in the northwest part of the valley. Each spring there was enough water to irrigate a few acres of their land. In 1942 Forrest,

Afton and Levoy Memmott and Carl Bush laid four miles of cement pipe from this canyon to a reservoir at the head of their farm, at a cost of some over $9,000. They now, with this same stream, irrigate one hundred and sixty acres of their land. They also have plenty of water there for culinary purposes the year round.

Our farms, city lots and property have greatly increased in value. As an example of this, in December 1873 Thomas Gallop paid the Territory of Utah $3.70 for a city lot. In 1884 Mr. Gallop sold this lot to the L. D. S. church for $400.00. One half of this same lot has exchanged hands several times and had some improvements made on it and was sold in November 1946 for $6,500.00.

Our farms and homes have improved and increased. In 1945, 38,000 bushels of grain were thrashed in the valley, near 2,555,000 pounds of milk shipped to the Brooklawn Creamery at Beaver, Utah. 3700 cases of eggs marketed, hundreds of head of beef cattle, veal and pork sold, near 5,000 chickens and 1800 turkeys trucked to market and 700 gallons of honey extracted.

The business in Scipio is mainly restricted to its stores, cafes, and service stations. The following business places are operated in Scipio by:

The Thompson Mercantile, owned and operated by Grant Thompson; The Scipio Mercantile, Owned and operated by Boyd J. Sorensen.

SERVICE STATIONS

Conoco, owned by Marvin M. Hatch and operated by Lon Memmott; Wasatch, owned and operated by Grant and Jay Olsen; Chevron Supreme, owned and operated by Boyd J. Sorensen; Texaco, owned and operated by Alexander Park; Sinclair, owned and operated by Alvin Vance; Utah Oil, owned and operated by Grant L. Thompson.

CAFES

J. M. Wirthlin, B. J. Sorensen, Al Park, Alvin Vance, Hotel Antelope and cabins owned and operated by Boyd J. Sorensen.

TRAVEL BY STAGECOACH

Since the people recognized that freight teams were too slow for transporting of passengers, express and mail, the stagecoach line was established from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California in 1861 thus making it possible for the people to come and go by stagecoach. The route through Utah came by way of Scipio.

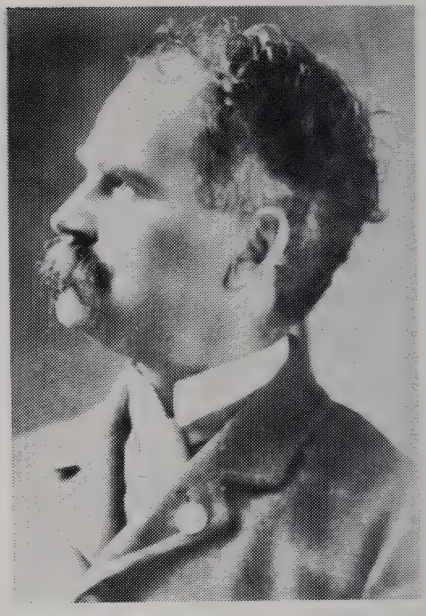
The stage traveled three-and-one-half times as fast as the freight or ox teams. The fare cost $150.00 to $180.00 from St. Joseph, Missouri to Salt Lake City.

Samuel Gillmore had the stage contract through Millard County. Stations were built along the entire route located ten or twelve miles apart. Benjamin Johnson at the Round Valley Station cared for the stagecoach, horses and harnesses. The harnesses were polished after each trip. The stage was drawn by six horses. The driver perched on a high seat. Beside him sat the conductor who was in charge of the passengers and luggage. With his gun laying across his lap, he watched continuously for hostile Indians.

Each coach carried nine passengers comfortably seated in the coach. Each passenger was allowed twenty-five pounds of luggage.



Benjamin H. Johnson, born in England in 1830. Came to Utah in 1844. First settler in Scipio Valley. Kept stage coach station at Scipio from 1857 to 1863. Brought first thrashing machine to Scipio. Passed away July 24, 1920, at Scipio.



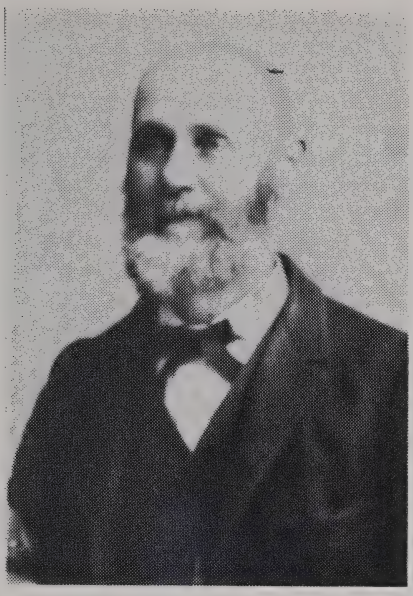
Scipio A. Kenner, lawyer and telegraph operator. Born in Missouri in 1842. Came to Utah in 1860. Scipio received its name from Scipio A. Kenner.

At each station the tired animals were exchanged for six glossy steeds waiting in their shiny harnesses to carry on.

At the larger stations the passengers were permitted to rest for an hour or so before resuming their journey.

THE FORT AT SCIPIO—1866

In 1866 the effect of the Black Hawk Indian war reached Scipio. On June 10, 1866, an Indian raid resulted in many cattle and horses being taken. James A. Ivie and Henry Wright were killed. On June 11, 1866, Panicari, an old, friendly Indian was killed by James A. Ivie, son of James R. Ivie. That fall as means of protection the people built a fort. It was located in the south central part of town. The fort consisted of a group of one-room log houses, which were built from logs taken from their homes in Scipio. These were joined with a mud wall to form a square. Enough space was allowed on the north and east for exit and entrance. The houses were all white-washed School was held in the fort, and Ann C. Martin was teacher there. During the night the men took turns guarding the fort and the animals in the corrals outside the fort. In 1886 they were able to move out of the fort. Taking the logs from their homes and moving them back to their various places. One of these original houses built by Benjamin Johnson still stands on the Lee Johnson lot across the street east from the Scipio post office.



Thomas Memmott. Born in England in 1838. Came to Utah in 1862. First school teacher at Scipio in 1862. Superintendent of Scipio L. D. S. Sunday School for 21 years. Notary Public, 41 years.



Daniel Thompson. Born in Canada in 1834. Came to Utah in 1851. Captain over an ox team of immigrants in 1866. First Bishop of Scipio ward.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN SCIPIO VALLEY

Irrigation began in Scipio Valley in the year 1859. The pioneers began watering their land with the stream of water that wended its way down the upper valley ten miles south of town.

In the late summer this stream of water decreased until there was not enough water to mature their crops.

In 1860 a dam was built in the upper valley to store water for irrigation supply and on March 14, 1861, the foundation of a permanent reservoir was made, and a dam built of sod and brush.

Water sold at $2.50 per acre. Many acres of land in the valley remained uncultivated because of insufficient water supply.

In the fall of 1868 the water in the reservoir was increased by raising the dam and turning the numerous streams of water from near-by canyons and springs into the reservoir. The amount of water allotted to each individual was determined by the amount of work he did in helping to construct the dam and making ditches, etc.

They had about 2440 shares of water with 104 share-holders, each holding all the way from 2½ to 87½ shares of water.

In November 1872, the Scipio land owners organized the Scipio Irrigation Company and made application for their claim at the county court at Fillmore, Utah.

On February 5, 1873, the company received their claim and was officially organized with 2920 shares of water, which sold at that time for $12.50 per share.

They elected officers with Thomas Memmott as secretary, settling with share holders their water claims. Much work was done making by-laws, etc.

On February 28, 1886, the Scipio reservoir dam broke, covering 100 acres of plowed land with water and doing much damage.

In the early spring of 1887 a much larger and stronger dam was built of rock. This dam is still in use.

Before 1892 the water from the springs and canyons south of the reservoir was used on James C. Liddle ranch, to water pasture and hay land. In 1892, January 24, the Scipio Irrigation Company bought the Liddle ranch for $650. The ranch is now known as the Scipio Town Ranch.

This gave the irrigation company the right to collect this water into ditches which carried the water to the reservoir, again increasing their water supply. This brought many more acres of land under cultivation in this valley.

George Monroe was president of the company and Orvil Thompson, secretary. The most important officer in the irrigation company is the water master, who devotes his full time during irrigation season to seeing that the water is fairly distributed; that the dams, headgates and ditches are kept in proper order; and to notify each water owner when to irrigate.

UNITED ORDER — 1874

Since the United Order was one of the principles of the Mormon church, the church officials of 1874 conceived the idea that the people of Scipio should join together and fare alike. Bishop Daniel Thompson was president. Everything was taken in from those people (the majority) who were not opposed to the idea.

All of the hay and grain was hauled and stacked on the lot southeast of town; then owned by Niels Johanson; now owned by Keith Robison. The milk cows were taken to the Johanson lot. The girls and men from the various parts of town went there twice daily to milk their alloted number of cows. P. C. Nielson was supervisor there and divided the milk and dairy products equally, according to the number of members in each family.



Remains of the Old Dairy at the Dairy Noal — L. A. Robins, Scipio.

The next spring, 1875, a dairy was established at the Dairy Knoll, just east of the Scipio Reservoir. All the cattle were branded with the order brand and taken there. Many of the girls went there and helped make cheese and butter. Matilda Thueson was their supervisor. They gave their time and work while other girls stayed home and earned one dollar or less a week, spinning and weaving cloth for clothing. All clothing worn was home-made. The United Order failed within one year.

SCIPIO U. S. MAIL SERVICE

1857—Stage coach station established. Benjamin Johnson cared for stage horses and station.

1863—U. S. Post Office established. Warren Foot commissioned Postmaster.

1864—William Memmott commissioned Postmaster.

March 2, 1895—Thomas Memmott commissioned Postmaster.

February 19, 1901—Orvel L. Thompson commissioned Postmaster.

March, 1922—Grant L. Thompson commissioned Postmaster.

How Scipio mail service and mail has increased.

1857—Once each week perhaps one or two letters or a telegraph message.

1863—Stage came three times each week.

February 1, 1883—Mail six times each week.

Since 1936—Mail every day.

MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS FOR SCIPIO POST OFFICE

1936	$11,638.88
1937	$12,343.12
1945	$20,181.00
1950	$22,419.96

SCIPIO PRESIDING ELDERS AND BISHOPS

March 4, 1861 B. F. Johnson presiding Elder at Graball.

Fall of 1862 Elias Pearson presiding Elder at Graball.

October, 1863 Jessie B. Martin presiding Elder at Scipio and Round Valley.

1866, Daniel Thompson presiding Elder at Scipio.

Having been a branch of the Fillmore ward under Bishop Thomas Callister, Scipio was organized a ward, 1869.

March 6, 1869 Daniel Thompson Bishop, P. C. Nielson, Alma Vance counselors.

May 1882 Thomas Yates Bishop, Peter Nielson, John A. Vance, W. I. Hatch, counselors.

November 24, 1902 Orval L. Thompson Bishop, Louis Wasden, Bert L. Robins, counselors.

May 12, 1907 William Thompson Bishop, W. I. Hatch, Louis Wasden, counselors.

May 12, 1918 William Hatch Bishop, Louis Wasden, Bert L. Robins, counselors.

BISHOPS



Daniel Thompson 1869—1882	Thomas Yates 1882—1902	Orvel L. Thompson 1902—1907	William Thompson 1907—1918
William I. Hatch 1918—1919	Bert L. Robins 1919—1925	Arthur Brown 1925—1929	Lars Jensen 1929—1930
J. Wells Robins 1930—1941	Vincent Hanseen 1941—1943	Waldo G. Robins 1943—1946	Grant L. Thompson 1946—

1919 Bert L. Robins Bishop, Louis Wasden, Vincent Hanseen, counselors.

1925, Arthur Brown Bishop, J. Wells Robins, James Olson, counselors.

1929, Lars Jensen Bishop, James Memmott, Vincent Hanseen, counselors.

1930, J. Wells Robins Bishop, Vincent Hanseen, Don Probert, counselors.

1941, Vincent Hanseen Bishop, Con D. Robins, Myron Wasden, counselors.

March, 1943, Waldo G. Robins Bishop, Grant L. Thompson, Myron Wasden, counselors.

August 4, 1946, Grant L. Thompson Bishop, Reed Wasden, Howard Memmott, counselors.

CHURCH AND AMUSEMENT HALL

In 1921-1922 the Scipio Amusement Hall was built under the supervision of Bishop Bert L. Robins and counselors, Louis Wasden and Vincent Hanseen; with Samuel Memmott and Curtis Johnson as building committee.

Many of the men helped by going into the canyons and sawing logs for lumber to be used in this building.

Bishop Robins was released as bishop of the Scipio ward before the building was completed; Bishop Lars Jensen taking his place as supervisor. The building was finished by December, 1922 at a cost of $10,000.

In 1935 the Scipio Town Hall was built.

Work commenced on the new L. D. S. chapel for Scipio ward, July, 1947, under the direction of Bishop Grant L. Thompson and counselors Howard Memmott and Reid Wasden. The chapel was finished by April, 1949, at a cost of $50,000, and was dedicated May 1, 1949, by Presiding Bishop LeGrande Richards.

MIDWIFERY AND NURSES IN SCIPIO

In the early sixties Fannie Stringham of Holden, Utah, acted as midwife and nurse for Scipio, coming from Holden to Scipio in a wagon drawn by horses in the cold of winter and the heat of summer.

Marie B. Hawley was a faithful midwife and nurse from 1868 to 1888. After her passing in the fall of 1888, Elizabeth S. Adams cared for the mothers and the sick and helped in every way possible. In those days the aid of doctors and nurses was hard to get.

Henry McArthur and William Memmott often helped in the extracting of teeth; pulling an aching tooth for some boy or girl. Sometimes they set broken bones.

In March, 1889, Christine J. Peterson graduated from the Doctor Shipp School of Obstetrics and Nursing in Salt Lake Ciy. She was then 21 years of age. She came to Scipio to practice her profession. Her first baby to deliver was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quarnberg, a baby boy, (Reubon).

Two dollars and fifty cents was the charge for maternity cases, caring for the mother and baby ten days.

In the twenty years of Mrs. Peterson's practice in Scipio she delivered some over four hundred babies—among them eight sets of twins.

After Mrs. Peterson retired from nursing in 1909, Carrie Hatch Thompson, a graduate from the schools of obstetics and nursing, began to practice her profession in Scipio. In the thirteen years of her successful nursing she delivered two hundred and fifty babies.

During the flu epidemic in 1920, four hundred and twenty-five of the five hundred and seventy-five inhabitants of Scipio were stricken with flu. Carrie

(as we best knew her) rendered very fine and faithful service.

Alice Esklund Peterson, a graduate from the schools for nurses and obstetrics of 1903 has rendered very fine and most needed service.

During the late 80's and through the 90's Martha M. Ivie and Emily Anner Walch gave helpful service in homes for the sick.

Later Mrs. Kitie Robins assisted where sickness came into the homes.

SCIPIO TOWN OFFICERS — YEAR 1900 TO 1950

(Scipio became an Incorporated Town January 1, 1950)

Year 1900—W. R. Thompson, president; Thomas Memmott, secretary; William J. Robins, treasurer; William Hatch, Adolph Hanseen.

Year 1902—O. L. Thompson, president; Lars Peterson, J. P. Brown, W. J. Robins, L. A. Robins.

Year 1904—W. R. Thompson, president; W. J. Robins, Antone Peterson, Christina Peterson, Adolph Hanseen.

Year 1906—W. I. Hatch, president; William Memmott, T. C. Robins, James Allen, Adolph Hanseen.

Year 1908—W. R. Thompson, president; Hans Esklund, W. F. Memmott, Lewis Wasden, William McArthur.

Year 1910—W illiam Memmott, president; Charles E. Peterson, James F. Johnson, Christina Peterson, Adolph Hanseen.

Year 1912—Lars Peterson, president; J. P. Peterson, William Walch, Adolph Hanseen, Hans Esklund.

Year 1914—Erwin Brown, president; Lars P. Peterson, J. W. Miller, Reuben Quarnberg, Peter Bronning.

Year 1916—F. L. Wasden, president; Hans Esklund, George H. Memmott, Marwin Hatch, Clark H. Robins.

Year 1918—James C. Olsen, president; Earl Wasden, Peter Gronning, Charles Walch, Vernon Bradfield.

Year 1920—Wells J. Robins, president; E. M. Brown, Frank S. Hatch, T. C. Robins, Milo T. Dyches.

Year 1922—G. Earnest Brown, president; Con D. Robins, Reno Memmott, Waldo G. Robins, William S. Walch.

Year 1924—James Memmott, president; Ralph Monroe, Samuel Memmott, Robert Memmott, Vincent Hanseen.

Year 1926—James Memmott, president; Ralph Monroe, Clark H. Robins, Charles A. Memmott, Joe Miller.

Year 1928 — James Memmott, president; Charles Memmott, Joe W. Miller, Waldo G. Robins, Ralph Monroe.

Year 1930—Marvin Hatch, president; Don Probert, Carl Brown, Irvin G. Monroe, Con D. Robins.

Year 1932—Irvin G. Monroe, president; T. C. Robins., Erwin M. Brown, Vernon Bradfield, Morrell Mathews.

Year 1934 — Vernon Bradfield, president; Reno Memmott, Keith McArthur, James C. Olsen, Morel Mathews.

Year 1936—Con D. Robins, president; Max V. Robins, Irvin G. Monroe, Emil Peterson, Morel Mathews.

Year 1938—Marvin M. Hatch, president; Emil Peterson, Lionel Wasden, Seymour Memmott, James Memmott.

Year 1940—Don Probert, president; J. E. Doty, Vincent Hanseen, Fred Richard, Glen Thompson.

Year 1942—Don Probert, president; Lionel Wasden, Leland Sorensen, Mont Robins, Bevin Brown.

Year 1944 — Wells J. Robins, president; Riley Thompson, Keith McArthur, Howard Memmott, George Miller.

Year 1946—Charles A. Memmott, president; Riley Thompson, Howard Memmott, Vern Stone, Merlin Monroe.

Year 1948 — Morrell Mathews, president; Bert Ashman, Vern Stone, Willie Robins, Noel Robins.

Year 1950 — (4-year term) — Riley Thompson, president; Jack Monroe, Willie Robins, Bert E. Ashman, 2-year term; Byron Probert, 2-year term.

SCIPIO BRASS BAND

Organized 1894

Chris Talstrup, chairman

Clarinet — B. H. Johnson, Sr., John R. Ivie, Bruce W. Mathews, Lars Jensen.

Altos — Carl Robins, William McArthur, Wilbert Marquanson.

Tenors — William Johnson, Carl Brown.

Bass Flat — John W. Probert, Thomas Memmott.

Tuba — Antone Peterson.

Snair Drum — Orsen Wasden.

Bass Drum — Samuel Memmott, Sr.

Mormon Battalion — 1846

Who made homes in Scipio: Jessie B. Martin, Sr., Henry McArthur.

Spanish-American War Veteran — 1989

Of Scipio: David Evans.

Black Hawk War — 1865-1868

The Black Hawk War reached Scipio June 10, 1866. Black Hawk Veterans of Scipio:

Peter Brown, Jonnathan Leamaster, Martin P. Brown, Frederick Wasden, Orcen Wasden, Christen P. Sorensen, Jorgan Brown, Daniel Thompson, Hans Esklund, Samuel Memmott, Sr., Hans Hansen, Lewis Quarnberg, Will Alford Ivie.

Scipio World War I Veterans

Glen Allen, Esdras Esklund, Arthur Esklund, Francis Esklund, Walter H. Esklund, Leffel Fisher, Golden J. Hanseen, Parley Ivie, Albert Johnson, Cecil J. Martin, Collie Memmott, Henry Miller, Horace Monroe, Ralph Monroe, Albert W. Peterson, Clifford Peterson, Donald W. Peterson, Edward Peterson, Harold A. Peterson, Rex B. Peterson, Grover D. Peterson, Dean E. Robins, Kenneth Robins, Waldo G. Robins, Glen M. Thompson, Leman Thompson, Ottis P. Walch, Ausmond Willden, Hary Yates.

* Edward C. Peterson.

Scipio World War II Veterans — December 7, 194-—May 8, 1945

Arrel Adams, James Adams, Lowell Adams, Leo Adams, Wayne Adams, Wallace Albrand, Tommie Anderson, Clead Blackett, Darwin Bradfield, Garn Brown, Jessie Brown, Merwin Brown, Karl Bush, Arland Esklund, Willard Fisher, Clayton Hanseen, Robert Hanseen, Richard Hanseen, Edward E. Hansen, Ladd Hansen, Kathleen C. Hatch, William C. Hatch.

William C. Huff, Maurine Huff, Berton Ivie, Clive Ivie, Lynn Ivie, Melvin Ivie, Wallace Ivie, Leon Johnson, Arnold Lawson, Donald Lawson, Claude Martin, Howard Martin, Keith Martin, Kent Martin, Max Martin, Morrice Martin, Stanley Martin, Wallace Martin, Evan Mathews, George J. Masters, Edward Memmott, Evan Memmott, Bryce Memmott, Guyne Memmott, Jay Memmott,. *Maurice T. Martin.

Hal Memmott, Nort Memmott, Kemler Memmott, Van Memmott, Reese Memmott, Harold Miller, David Miller, Lamar Monroe, Niel Monroe, Eddie Morrison, Marvie Morrison, Clive Olsen, Donald Olsen, Jay Olsen, Dale Peterson, Douglas Peterson, Lane Peterson, Jack L. Peterson, Leroy Peterson, Ralph Peterson.

Dean Quarnberg, Floyd Quarnberg, LeGrande Quarnberg, Oral Quarnberg, Sheldon Quarnberg, Edward Robins, Clede Robins, Junious Robins, Kent Robins, Mark Robins, Quinn Robins, Wayne Robins, Willie Robins, Keith Robison, LeRoy Stanley, Keith Stone, Marden Stone, Warren Thompson, Blaine Wasden, Fred Wasden, Jed Wasden, Reid Wasden, Thad Wasden, Don Weismiller, Austin Willden, Keith Willden. *C. Edward Robins.

Presbyterian School At Scipio — 1890 to 1894

Held in school room on Presbyterian lot across street east from church house.

Teachers — Nora Nielson (Monroe), Miss Gee, Miss Hanley and Mrs. Graves (sisters), Miss Green, Miss Ramsey, Miss Lovelace. Mr. Adiar, supervisor of Presbyterian School.

School was discontinued in 1894.

Scipio First Graduation From Eighth Grade

Graduates — Bert Robins, Emma Robins, Louise Sorensen, Florance Thompson, Flosie Quarnberg.

The valedictory address was given by Louise Sorensen.

Second Annual Commencement of the Millard County Public Schools

Held in Fillmore school building, Friday May 10, 1901, beginning at 10:30 a.m.

Trustees, parents and pupils are cordially invited.

FILLMORE — 16

Edna Peterson, Josie Robison, Evelyn Peterson, Hattie Whicker, Annie Huntsman, Helen Greenwood, Walter Day, Katie Melville, Florance Chamberland, Hattie Greenwood, Lincoln Kelly, Eva Melville, Lois Robison, Allen Olsen, Don Beauregard.

KANOSH — 4

Pearl Dorrity, Albert Nadauld, Ella George, Charles Kimball.

DESERET — 6

Dora Henry, Irene Bishop, Peter Peterson, Ruth Western, John Warnick, Edith Bennett.

SCIPIO — 8

Millie Peterson, Effie Sorensen, Ella Memmott, Hulda Gronning, Alice Esklund, Frank Hatch.

OAK CITY — 6

Edith Lyman, Ida Jacobson, Joseph A. Lyman, Lydia Lyman, Peter Nielson, Ellen Nielson.

Scipio School Teachers — From 1862 to 1951

PRINCIPALS —

Thomas Memmott, Wareen Foote, John Vance, Jessie Giles, William H. Boyle, Willard Hanson, Hyrum Beckstrand, Chris Talstrup, Clinton Ray, L. E. McArthur, N. J. Reese, Earnest Bardsley, DeVere Childs, W. E. Davis, M. R. Dyches, Joseph A. Sell, W. T. Atkins, M. L. Poulsen, Nolan Mitchell, Fred G. Richards, and Myron Wasden.

TEACHERS —

Mrs. Peter Boyce, Pauline Warner, Henry McArthur, Ann C. Martin, Joseph Fisher, Sarah Burgess, Rasmus Marquardson, Elizabeth Yates, Elizabeth Martin, Francis Thompson, Elizabeth Esklund, Francis Robins, Emily McCarty, Hannah Sorensen, John Wasden, Thomas Brookbank, Joe Harris, Lizzie Freece, Reno Vance, Ellen Rowley, Daisy McGraw, Bertha May.

A. C. Miner, Louise Sorensen, Auto Stewart, Lizzie Thompson, George Sperry, Florence Thompson, Rose Victorey, Libbie Oakey, Mary Christenson, Walter A. Day, Andrew Anderson, Fred Pack, Major Reese, Dean Peterson, Chloe Brown, Elsie Thompson, Myra Martin, L. E. Booth, Clara Thompson, Jennie Robins, Alice Childs, A. Stott, Erda Anderscon, Mary Nowland, John Greener, Ralph Jensen, Rosco Thompson, Myrtle Peterson, Donetta Hansen, Marcella Johnson, Otis Walch, Wanda Johnson, W. T. Thomas, Ruth Spears, Emily Spears, J. L. Robison, Myrtle Jensen, Erma Renstrom, Remona Anderson, K. R. Robins, Helen McArthur.

Gladys Frampton, Neva Saville, Verle Mitchell, Lenora Hatton, LaRue George, Mary Hatch, Esther Neuenchwander, Winfred Walker, Lucille Peterson, Eva Brown, Hazel Trimble, Pearl Davis, June Johnson, Cora Robins, LeNore Stevens, Gloria Hilton, Louise M. Davidson, Lucille Stevens, Lilia Peterson, Dorothy Hanseen, Anna Day, Gwen T. Monroe, Jenie Beck, Caroline Carr.

Population of Millard County — 1894-1944

CITY	1894	1944	1950
Abraham		210	
Black Rock		46	
Burbank	115	27	
Clear Lake	66	5	
Delta		1299	1693
Deseret	491	344	
Fillmore Year 1853-304	1078	1776	1877
Flowell		205	
Gandy		39	
Garrison		60	
Greenwood		16	
Holden	437	501	488
Kanosh	685	516	488
Leamington	318	277	
Lynndyl		367	
Meadow	376	422	387
Oak City	245	381	
Scipio	687	594	489
Southerland		507	
Woodrow		206	
Topaz April 11, 1943		8316	
Hinckley	453	700	
Oasis	237	700	
Petersburg (Hatton)	87	9	
Smithville	72		
Scattered	166		
TOTAL POPULATION	5513	17,033	9365

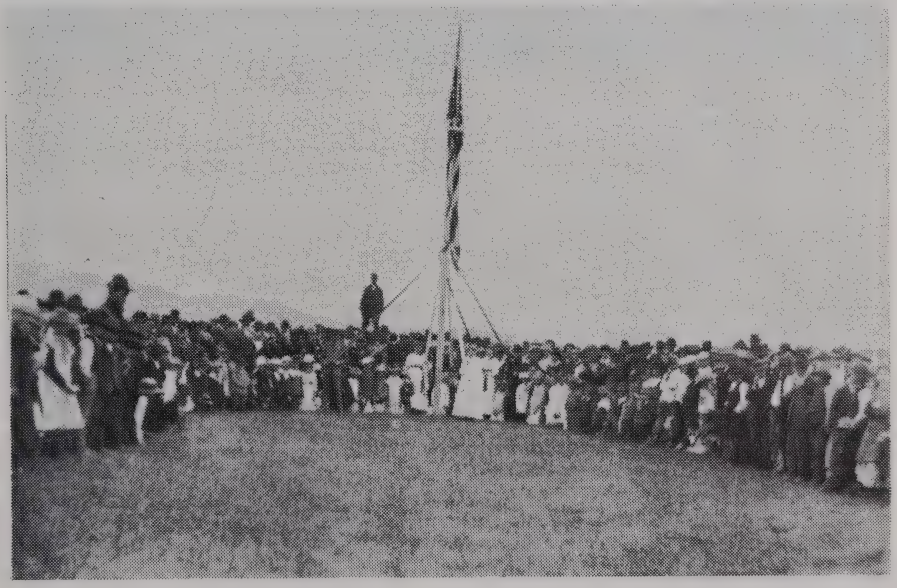
Compiled by Mrs. James A. Sorensen — Scipio, Utah

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF MILLARD COUNTY

	1894	1944
Acres of improved land	32,415	10,260.05
Acres under cultivation — dry		45,295.09
Acres under cultivation — irrigated	16,035	72,315.50
TOTAL ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION		117,610.59
Acres assessed other land	16,385	104,258.97
Acres pasture inclosed	10,384	319,290.10
Acres of wheat	4,031	20,100.00
Acres of oats	1,930	1,100.00
Acres of corn	478	2,000.00
Acres of barley	287	11,000.00
Acres of hay	808	46,200.00
Acres of potatoes	217	500.00
Milch cows	2,262	3,660.00
Range cattle and calves	22,431	27,290.00
Horses	7,736	3,096.00
Sheep and lambs	93,311	74,330.00
Hives of bees	508	8,561.00
Number of stores in Millard County	24	36
Capital Stores	$67,431.00	$217,819.00

Compiled by Mrs. James A. Sorensen — Scipio, Utah

SCIPIO SUNDAY SCHOOL — 1862-1951



SCIPIO WARD SUNDAY SCHOOL MAY DAY OUTING, 1893. Held at Wire Grass Bend (west of Scipio Lake). Weaving the May Pole.

SCIPIO SUNDAY SCHOOL — 1862-1949

In 1862 the first Sunday School held in this valley was at Graball. In 1863 the pioneers moved to the present location. A Sunday School was organized May 26, 1864, with William Memmott as superintendent. Owing to Indian troubles, it was much interferred with from 1866 to 1869. In 1871 it was discontinued for a short time.



SCIPIO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF 1885. Top row, left to right: J. P. Gronning, C. P. Sorensen, Lars P. Peterson, Alma Vance, Fredrick Wasden. Center row: Thomas Memmott, Lizzie Yates Thompson, Elizabeth Yates, Sophronia Martin, Lorinda Thompson, Ann C. Martin (School Mom Martin), Sarah Ann Elliott Robison, Mary Croft, Thomas Yates. Front row: Rufas Fisher, Jessie B. Martin, Sr., Susan Monroe Thompson, Ida McArthur Elliott, Sarah Ivie (Aunt Sally), Emily Thompson, Matilda Martin Vance, Willis Robison, Samuel Memmott, Sr.

1872

Scipio Sunday School reorganized May 12, 1872 with the following officers and teachers:

Daniel Thompson (supt.), Francis W. Fuller (sect.), Thomas Memmott, Fred Wasden, Sophrina Martin, Mary Player, Olive Fisher, Bodel Thuerson, Mary Wasden, Joseph Fisher, Loisa Wasden, were appointed teachers. Brothers, Jessie B. Martin, Thomas Yates, Thomas Memmott and Yergan Hansen, each made a few remarks encouraging the parents and children to take an active part in promoting the interests of the Sunday School. The question was to be answered next Sunday. "When and by whom was the gospel first revealed to Joseph Smith Sr.?"

Benediction by Brother Morten Mortensen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL — 1876

Comenced on Sunday, January 23, 1876. Peter Nielson had previously been elected Superintendent, Thomas Memmott secretary, Peter Nielson treasurer, F. W. Fuller, Bryan Nowlin, Joseph M. Fisher, Peter Jensen, Ole Hoajland, James C. Olsen, John P. Olsen, Mary Player, Robel Thueson, Elizabeth Esklund, Elizabeth Martin, Disntha Mortensen, Eliza Crouch, Mary Wasden, Ann M. Wasden and Eunice Martin as teachers.

Sunday School adjourned July 30, 1876. Assembled September 7, 1876, and commenced operating for the quarter ending December 1876.

Scipio Sunday School Superintendents and Secretaries

SUPERINTENDENTS —
1864 — William Memmott; 1872, Daniel Thompson; 1875, Orvil Thompson; 1876, Peter Nielson; 1877, Peter C. Nielson; 1878 (Jan.), Thomas W. Brookbank; 1878 (Mar.), Rufus M. Fisher; 1879, Thomas Memmott.

SECRETARIES —
1864 — Francis W. Fuller; 1872, F. W. Fuller; 1875, Thomas Memmott; 1876, Thomas Yates; 1877, Joseph M. Fisher; 1878 (Jan.), Joseph M. Fisher; 1878 (Mar.), Joseph M. Fisher; 1879, Emily Thompson)librarian).

March 7, 1880 — Sunday School Reorganized to 1901

Thomas Memmott, superintendent; 1890, 1st assistant; 1898, J. P. Olsen, 1st assistant. J. P. Olsen, assistant superintendent; 1890, Samuel Memmott, 2nd assistant; 1891 Hans W. Nielson, 2nd assistant.
SECRETARIES —
1880, Lars P. Peterson; 1881, Lizzie Yates; 1885, Janet McArthur; 1886, Saddie Thompson; 1889, Francis Robins; 1893, Matties Robins; 1894, Birdie McArthur; 1894, Lizzie Hanseen; 1896, Florance Thompson; 1898, Louise Sorensen; 1899, Sylvia Brown.
1901 — William Thompson, superintendent.
First Assistant —
William Hatch, Orcen Wasden, Bert L. Robins, Earnest Brown.
Second Assistant —
Antone Peterson, Frederic L. Wasden, Lars Jensen, Orcen Wasden.
Secretary — Ella Memott.
January 19, 1908 — Frederick L. Wasden, superintendent; first assistant, Bert Robins; second assistant, Lars Jensen.
September, 1908 — Lars Jensen, superintendent; First assistant, James Memmott; Second assistant, Earnest Brown.
1910 — Ervin M. Brown, superintendent; first assistant, Marion Robins.
1912 — Lars Jensen, superintendent; first assistant, Marion Robins; second assistant, Antone Peterson.
1912 — Lewis F. Wasden, superintendent; first assistant, Marion Robins.
1918 — Lars Jensen, superintendent, first assistant, Earl Wasden.
1919 — Earnest Brown, superintendent; first assistant, Milo Dyches, Lars Jensen; second assistant, Grover Probert, Cecil Albrand.
1925 — James Memmott, superintendent; first assistant, Milo Dyches, Archie Quarnberg, Con D. Robins; second assistant, Earl Wasden, Afton Memmott, Doyle Johnson; secretary, Addie Johnson.
February, 1929 — Con D. Robins, superintendent; first assistant, Afton Memmott; second assistant, Archie Quarnberg; secretary, Kathleen Hatch, 1931; Otella Lawson, 1933.
January, 1937 — Seymour Memmott, superintendent; first assistant, Omer Memmott; second assistant, George Miller; secretary, Ella Thompson, Marilyn Thompson.
November, 1941 — Riley S. Thompson, superintendent; first assistant, Cecil Albrand; second assistant, Cecil Martin; secretary, Fay L. Thompson.
1943 — Howard Memmott, superintendent; first assistant, Guy Robins; second assistant, Loyd Wasden; secretary Nada Robins, LaRue Wasden, 1945.
1946 — Ralph Memmott, superintendent; first assitant, Max Robins; second assistant, Stanley Peterson, Wiliam Hatch (1947); secretaries, Elaine Bradfield, Madelyn Mathews, Bulah Monroe, Loene Stone.
1948 — Max Robins, superintendent; first assistance, William C. Hatch; second assistant, Levoy Memmott; secretaries, Joyce Esklund, Connie Memmott, Gloria Hill.
1950 — O. Earl Wasden, superintendent; first assistant, Afton Memmott; second assistant, Archie Quarnberg; secretaries, Connie M. Quarnberg, Elaine Probert.

Scipio Sunday School Choir — 1869

Choir leader — Thomas Memmott.
Members —
Lizzie Yates, Rose Johnson, Ann Ivie, Louise Yates, Elzina Martin, Rosa Thompson, Susan Monroe, Elizabeth Esklund, Delcena Thompson, Elizabeth Yates, Emily Mathews, Emma Esklund, Eliza Crouch, Ann Lizzie Memmott, Annie Esklund, Ella M. Esklund, Mary McArthur, Matilda Okerlund, Hannah Freece, Jenel McArthur, Sarah Memmott, Annie Brown.

SCIPIO SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

Held November 27, 1949 in ward chapel. Bishop's counselor, Howard Memmott, presiding; superintendent, Max Robins, conducting; music by Valene Robins; singing, "Today While the Sun Shines;" prayer, Riley Thompson; sacrament gem. Myrtle Kay Reid; Sacrament blessed by, Charles Ashman and Burtis Quarnberg; sacrament passed by, Freeman Memmott, Dale Hansen, Leo Memmott, and Marlin Miller; talk, Lars Jensen; song, Kay and Marae Memmott, Russell and Marline Miller; history of Scipio Sunday School, Josie Sorensen; talk, Earnest M. Brown; musical number, Diane Thompson and Jennie Rae Wasden; remarks, Bert L. Robins; closing song, "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again;" benediction, George Miller.

Number enrolled in Sunday School — 227.

Number present — 183.

76 descendents of William Memmott (first superinendent of Scipio Sunday School) present at the Centennial Program.

Secretary — Joyce Esklund
Assistant Secretary — Connie Mae Memmott

SCIPIO WARD RELIEF SOCIETY — 1870 to 1951

Organized on the 29th day of July, 1870. Under the direction of Sister Bathsheba Smith assisted by Bishop Daniel Thompson.

First President, Sophrina Martin, with Lorinda Thompson as first counselor, and Maria Hawley, second counselor, Ann C. Martin, secretary.

Sister Smith gave instructions on the Word of Wisdom, asking the sisters to care for their families, and teach their children to pray. Advised all to obey the council of the president of the church.

Officers and members enrolled — 96.

The town was divided into districts and Relief Society teachers were chosen to visit the homes of each sister each month.

Relief Society meetings were held in the school house when it wasn't in use for other purposes. During the school season, Relief Society meetings would be held in the private homes, usually at Sister Martin's home.

Work meetings were held once every month and sometimes oftener if there was sewing to be done for someone in need.

July 29, 1872, Relief Society gathered in the bowery to celebrate the second birthday anniversary of the Relif Society.

Lunch was served to all those present.

Sister Lydia A. Thompson, Emily L. Thompson and Nancy Porter were appointed to teach the young girls to crochet, knit, and to do net work.

Minutes taken from July 19, 1870 to July 29, 1872.

We sisters have worked hard together, we had to gather some material, we

commenced with a basket of calico pieces, which the sisters donated. These were pieced together for quilts, the quilts made and sold to get started, and with the help of the Lord we kept steadily along and accomplished what we have up to the present time.

PRESIDENCY OF SCIPIO WARD RELIEF SOCIETY

July 28, 1870 — President Sophronia Martin; first counselor, Lorinda Thompson; second counselor, Maria Hawley; secretary, Ann C. Martin.
July 28, 1877 — President, Elizabeth Yates; first counselor, Lorinda Thompson; second counselor, Caroline Nielson; secretary, Ann C. Martin.
December 9, 1877 — Annie P. Brown, first Relief Society Treasurer.
June 6, 1883 — President, Mary Croft (died in 1888); first counselor, Lilis E. Robison; second counselor, Mary J. Olsen; secretary, Elizabeth Esklund.
November, 1895 — President, Lorinda Thompson; second counselor, Mary J. Olsen; secretary, Elizabeth Esklund.
1897 — President, Elizabeth Yates; first counselor, Lorinda E. Thompson; second counselor, Emily L. Thompson.
1899 — President, Emily L. Thompson; first counselor, Annie F. Wasden; second counselor, Adelia Lyman.
1905 — President, Lorinda E. Thompson; first counselor, Maggie Hatch; second counselor, Hannah Olsen.
1908 — President, Emily L. Thompson; first counselor, Maggie Hatch; second counselor, Hannah Olsen; secretary, Susin M. Thompson.
1910 — President, Eliza Fisher; first counselor, Ann J. Martin; second counselor, Delcena Robins; secretary, Catherine "Kate" W. Ivie.
1921 — President, Sadie Peterson; first counselor, Hettie Robins; second counselor, Sylvia B. Nielsen.
1923 — President, Francis Wasden; first counselor, Hettie Robins; second counselor, Rose V. Jensen; secretary, Jean H. Albrand.
March 19, 1925 — President, Hettie Robins; first counselor, Rose V. Jensen; second counselor, Jean Albrand; secretaries, Myrle Poulsen, Erda Robins, and Nana Monroe.
1937 — President, Lillie Hanseen; first counselor, Mildred Thompson; second counselor, Virgie Monroe and Nana Monroe; secretary, Ruth S. Olsen.
November 5, 1939 — President, Mildred Thompson; first counselor, Cora Robins; second counselor, Vergie Monroe; secretary, Ruth S. Olsen.
March 7, 1943 — President, Virgie Monroe; first counselor, Beth Robins; second counselor, Edna Bradfield; secretary, Ruth S. Olsen.
September 10, 1944 — President, Nana Monroe; first counselor, Flosie Wasden; second counselor, Mary Memmott; secretary Erda Robins.
1947 — President, Dora Yates Bradfield; first counselor, Beatrice I. Martin; second counselor, Zenna Miller and Blonda S. Quarnberg (Sept. 1947); first secretary, Erda A. Robins; second secretary, Cora Robins.
August, 1949 — President, Roxie Memmott; first counselor, Norine Ashman and Ossie Memmott (May, 1950); second counselor, Blanche Wasden; secretary, Edna Bradfield.

SCIPIO PRIMARY — 1880 to 1946 — 66 YEARS

November 9, 1880

Association under the superintendency of sister Eliza R. Snow, and Zina D. Young.

Opening exercises by all children seated themselves. Singing from card number 18. Prayer by sister Zina D. Young.

Instructions were given by sister Eliza R. Snow. Then they proceeded to organize the children with officers: Sister Ann C. Martin having been selected was unanimously elected president, who then proceeded to choose her counselors. Sister Emily L. Thompson for first and Sister Elizabeth Yates as second counselor unanimously elected, also. Miss Elzina Martin as secretary and Orvel Thompson Jr., as Treasurer.



SCIPIO BRICK SCHOOL AND CHURCH HOUSE. Erected in 1874. Picture taken 1879, Teacher, Ann C. Martin, taught school at Scipio thirty-three years.

The names of all who desired membership were taken. Then the roll was called by Miss Eliza Crouch and there were seventy-three in number.

Sister Eliza Snow had them recite in concert the "Lords Prayer." She then showed them the necessity of faith in God, giving instances of members other primary associations in healing the sick, etc. Very much encouraged them to attend and perform their various parts of duty.

Sister Zina Young instructed them to become honored men and women in their responsible duties. Sister Snow then let them view a beautiful gold watch formerly owned by the Prophet Joseph Smith. Told them what would result from their being faithful in the primary association.

Sister Yates expressed her exceeding pleasure with the whole days proceedings.

The Bishop, Daniel Thompson and one counselor, Brother Yates and other brethren were present. The meeting closed with singing and prayer.

SCIPIO PRIMARY ASSOCIATION

From November 9, 1880 to 1951

Presidency

November 9, 1880 to May 13, 1893: President, Ann C. Martin, first counselor, Emily L. Thompson; second counselor, Elizabeth and Rosa Robins (1892).

May 1893 to October 1899: President, Lorinda E. Thompson; first counselor, Rosa Robins, Francis Thompson (1895); second counselor, Maggie Hatch, Ann C. Martin (1897), first counselor, (1898) Elizabeth Yates.

October 1899 to September 7, 1901:
President, Lizzie Hanseen; first counselor, Frances Wasden; second counselor, Bertha May.
September 1901 to February 1904:
President, Emily L. Thompson; first counselor, Arilla Memmott; second counselor, Blanch Robins.
February 6, 1904 to May 8, 1915:
President, Elizabeth E. Peterson; first counselors, Hannah Johnson, Rosa Thompson, (1911); Bertha Memmott; second counselors, Rosa Robins, Anna T. Brown, Hettie Robins.
May 8, 1915 to August, 1924:
President, Bertha Memmott; first counselors, Ida Wasden, Clara Thompson (1917), Nana Monroe (1918), Cora Robins; second counselors, Clara Thompson, Bertha Bradfield (1915), Rosa Thompson, Ida Wasden (1923).
August 10, 1924 to 1929:
President, Cora K. Robins; first counselor, Ruth Olsen; second counselors, Pearl Robins (1927).
1929 to 1934:
President, Louisa Martin; first counselors, Ada Brown, Ina Memmott (1932); second counselor, Ina Memmott and Dora Bradfield.
1935 to December 3, 1936:
President, Mamie Peterson; first counselor, Lavon Robins; second counselors, Myrtle Sorensen and Beatrice Martin (1936).
December 3, 1936 to September, 1942:
President, Delight Memmott; first counselors, Pearl Robins and Echo McArthur (1937); second counselors, Emily Olsen and Mamie Peterson (1941).
September, 1942 to 1946:
President, Norine Ashman; first counselors, Bessie Memmott and Blonda Quarnberg (1944); second counselors, Blonda Quarnberg and Florance Robins.
September, 1946:
President, Florance Robins; first counselor, Lola Monroe; second counselor, Virginia Anderson.
1949:
President, Esther H. Memmott; first counselor, Maxine M. Robins; second counselors, Eleen B. Thompson and Beth Robins; secretary, Melba I. Memmott.
1951:
President, Zenna Miller; first counselor, Maxine Robins; second counselor, Evelyn Ivie; secretary, Selma Memmott.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST YOUNG LADIES MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the first Y. L. M. I. A. held in the Scipio School house on Tuesday evening, November 30, 1880, for the purpose of organizing a Y. L. M. I. A.

Bishop Daniel Thompson, presiding. Meeting opened with singing by choir; prayer by Thomas Yates.

Brother Yates was requested to act as secretary for the meeting.

The names of thirty members were enrolled.

Sisters Susan McArthur, Emily Thompson, and Delcena Thompson were severally nominated for the office of president of the association. Voting resulted in large majority for sister Emily Thompson which was made unanimous. Sister Emily Thompson chose Susan McArthur and Delcena Thompson for first and second counselor.

Sister Mary McArthur was elected secretary and Louie Yates, assistant secretary. Emily Mathews was elected as treasurer.

Brother Thompson then spoke a short time and gave some good instructions on how to conduct our meetings.

Brother Yates got up, spoke words of encouragement. Brother John Quarnberg also spoke to the young ladies, telling them to be on hand to do what they were called on. Brother Thompson then gave the meeting into the hands of the president, Sister Emily Thomson, who made a few remarks, saying she hoped the young ladies would be interested in their meetings and attend regularly and feel to do what they were called on; also gave out an appointment for Tuesday evening.



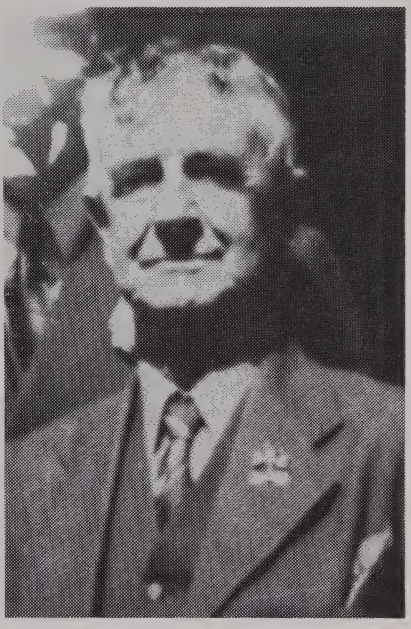
SCIPIO Primary, 1889. Teachers, Emily Thompson, Lorinda Thompson, Ann C. Martin. Row one: Clarance Walch, John M. Memmott, Bert Robins, Ernest Brown, Rosie Ferrie, Pearl Stone. Row two: Glen Benson, Trena Johnson, Francis Gronning, Patria Jensen, Liddie Walch, Roy Robins (baby) Emma Probert, Lizzie Wasden, Gertrude Robins, Lizzie Thompson, Flosie Quarnberg, Mattie Robins, Bert Ivie, Christian Gronning, Ann C. Martin (teacher). Row three: Emily Thompson (teacher), Lorinda Thompson (teacher) James Sorensen, Carl Wasden, Ellas Thompson, Lennie Stone, Florence Memmott, Annie Peterson, Bert Memmott, Myrtle Ivie, Edwin Kelley, Sylvia Brown, Wallace Mathews, Blanch Robins, Alice Esklund, Essie Johnson, Walter Johnson, Marie Jensen, Arthur Esklund, Dan Thompson, Curtis Johnson, Burton Thompson, Jimmie Miller, Jimmie Olsen, Robert Memmott, Truman Martin, Herb Miller, Lennie Robins, Dan Johnson.
Row four: Esther Esklund, Eva Walch, Meda Ivie, Emma Peterson, Peter Gronning, George Memmott, Eva Yates Stone, Alice Ferrie, Lizzie Allen, Annie Robins, Violate Walch, Bertha Robins, Florence Thompson, Edith Thompson. Parley Peck, Jessie Martin, Willie Nielson, Reno Ferrie, Sylvia Ferrie, Lesley Thompson, Lizzie Miller, Ella Memmott, Bernet Walch, Lester Walch, Earl Thompson, Effie Quarnsberg, Hulbert Quarnberg, Clint Robins, Irie Robins.
Row five: Elvena Gronning, Edith Peterson, Addie Hanseen, Cora Hanseen, Wallace Mathews, Rhoda Memmott, Marion Probert, Vica Thompson, Arthur Memmott. Row Six: Dora Thompson, Nina Thompson (girl), Nora Martin, Katherine Esklund, Chloe Stone, Effie Sorensen, Lillie Ocander, Arthur Memmott, Marcilla Robins, Eunice Martin, Violet Monroe, Bill Stone.

The following program was read for the next meeting: An address on, "Faith," by Elizabeth Peterson; recitation by Ida McArthur; church history by E. M. Esklund; select reading by Mary Winger; essay by Eliza Crouch; reading by Lizzie Yates; song by Rosa Thompson and Elzina Martin; questions to be handed in by Marintha Martin, Sarah S. Memmott, and Adelaide Mathews; Janet McArthur and Lettie Porter, Janitor; meeting closed with singing by choir; benediction by Brother John Quarnberg.

Mary McArthur, secretary

SCIPIO WARD Y. L. M. I. A. PRESIDENCY

November 1880:
President, Emily Thompson; first counselor, Susan McArthur; second counselor, Delcena Thompson; secretary, Mary McArthur; assistant secretary, Louie Yates.
1889 — President, Lorinda Thompson; counselor, Lizzie Y. Thompson.
1894 — President, Elizabeth Yates; counselors, Frances Robins and Mary Welch.
1904 — President, Lizzie Hanseen; counselor, Lizzie Y. Yates.
1908 — President, Francis R. Wasden; first counselor, Annie Peterson; second counselor, Blanch Robins.
1918—President, Carrie Hatch; first counselor, Genevieve Peterson; second counselor, Clara Thompson.
1921 — President, Zella Walch; first counselor, Nana Monroe; second counselor, Mildred Thompson.
1925 — President, Nana Monroe; first counselor, Erda A. Robins (1921-1923); second counselor Myrle Poulsen (1921-1923); first counselor, Virgie Monroe (1923-1925); second counselor, Mildred Thompson (1923-1925).
1927 — President, Delight Memmott; first counselor, Edna Bradfield; second counselor, May Memmott.
1929 — President, Myrle Poulsen; first counselor, Virlie Mitchell; second counselor Zella Walch, Edna Bradfield, Joyce Hanseen.
1930 — President, Mamie Peterson; first counselor, Zella Walch; second counselor, Joyce Hanseen.
1931 — President, Ida Wasden; first counselor, Myrle Poulson; second counselor Joyce Hanseen.
1932 — President, Bertha Memmott; first counselor, Ila Mathews, Selma Memmott; secretary, Ruth Olsen.
1936 — President, May Memmott; first counselor, Josie Miller; second counselor, Geneva Esklund; secretary, Ruth Olsen.
1938 — President, Bessie Memmott; first counselor, Beth Robins; second counselors, Edith Wasden and Ivie Bush; secretary, Ardis Memmott.
1941 — President, Flossie R. Wasden; first counselor, Beth Robins; second counselors, Edith P. Wasden and Erda A. Robins.



William H. Bradfield, Scipio Pioneer

1945 — President, Ila Mathews; first counselors, Ida Wasden and Maxine Robins; second counselor, Edith Wasden; secretary, Joyce Hanseen.
1946 — President, Edith Wasden; first counselor, Geneva Eklund; second counselor, Darlene I. Memmott.
1947 — President, Darlene I. Memmott; first counselor, Loraine W. Monroe; second counselor, Phyllis A. Thompson; secretary, Joyce Hanseen.
1949 — President, Colleen Q. Memmott; first counselor, Gwen Monroe; second counselor, Lola B. Monroe.
1950 — President, LaVerne M. Ivie; first counselor, Shirley Probert; second counselor, Beulah M. Quarnberg.
September, 1950 — President, Nola Wasden; first counselor, Beulah M. Quarnberg; second counselor, Shirley Probert.

SCIPIO WARD MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION ROLL OF 1879

Jessie B. Martin, Sr., Jessie B. Martin, Jr., Charles Okerlund, William Memmott, Jr., Joseph Stone, Hans Esklund, Samuel Probert, J. P. Olsen, Samuel Rowley, Hans Rosenquist, Riley Ivie, James Mathews, Ole Madison, J. W. Ivie, Thomas Yates, Thomas Memmott, P. C. Nielson, J. M. Fisher, Thomas Wasden, F. W. Fuller, Daniel Thompson, Orcen Was-

den, Henry McArthur, Jorgan Brown, Jorgan Hansen, Orvel Thompson, William Robins, Jr., Hans Hansen, Jr., B. H. Johnson, Joseph A. Ivie, B. H. Johnson, Sr., William Memmott, Sr., Samuel Memmott, George Monroe, Sr., Thomas Phillips, George Hawley, Hans C. Nielson, Thomas W. Memmott, Peter Quarnberg, Hans Hansen, Sr., William D. Thompson, Wm. Robins, Sr., John Quarnberg, Lars Peterson, Jr., George Peterson, Jacob Croft, T. W. Brookbank, Rufus Fisher, Jonathan Leemaster, Frederick Wasden, Wm. Wasden, Joe M. Fisher, Peter Nielson, Chris Peterson, A. Peterson, Esdres Martin, James Johnson, J. Johnson, Martin Sorensen, Thomas Strange.

60 enrolled.

YOUNG LADIES ENROLLED — 1879

Elizabeth Esklund, Mary Wasden, Jr., Eliza Wasden, Mary Wasden, Sr., Eunice Martin, Maria Hawley, Mary Player, Anna Brown, Jr., Eliza Crouch, Anna Brown, Sr., Elizabeth M. Esklund, Hannah Rasmussen, Elizabeth Yates, Elizabeth Memmott, Matilda Martin, Eliza Fisher, Sarah Memmott, Elizabeth Yates, Jr., Louy Yates, Emma Memmott.
Elzina Martin, Ida McArthur, Mary Winger, Rosa Johnson, Laura Porter, Rosa Thompson, Susan Monroe, Ester Martin, Elizabeth Nielson, Maria Sorensen, Sarah Burgess, Susan F. McArthur, Adelaide Mathews, Mamie Okander, Ellen Monroe, May Rasmussen, Nettie McArthur, Josephine Peterson, Adelaide Robinson, Lourinda Robinson.

40 enrolled.

History of Cove Fort and Flowell

In July of 1915 Brigham Tomkinson brought in a large Artesian well on his farm six miles west of Fillmore. In an interview with the *Deseret News,* given by Mr. Tomkinson, October 16, 1915, he tells the following: "The drilling machines were made by the California Well Driving Company, and were brought to Fillmore by parties who drilled for water for some time, then grew discouraged. The machines cost $2,000, but the owners offered to turn them over to Mr. Tomkinson for $600. He and a number of his neighbors took up the proposition and bought the machine, operating it themselves. The first well was struck after several weeks drilling and the second one a short time later. The distance at which the water was encountered was 225 feet. The two wells, which are now regular gushers, have a flow of 1800 gallons to the minute, and if anything, have increased since they began flowing in July. The water from the present flow is sufficient to irrigate from 700 to 1000 acres of land, and ditches have been dug to convey the streams to the farm adjoining."

During the next six months, many more wells were drilled and many families moved into that section of the county. That was the beginning of Crystal, now called Flowell. In 1922 a post office was established, with William Hore as postmaster, and the name was changed from Crystal to Flowell at the suggestion of O. E. Brower.

A school house was built in 1919 and the following teachers taught there: Ingrid Lugrirl, Laura Hanson, Evelyn Bateman, Norris Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Don Holbrook, George and Chlora Huntsman, Cuthbert and Hazel Trimble. School children since that time have been brought by school buses to the Fillmore schools.

Melville Tomkinson tells us: "From the time water was developed, it was expanded until there were fifty-two second feet of water, causing director William Peterson of the USAC to declare the water was all appropriated. This development was in an area of two by four miles."

In 1930 a committee composed of Joseph L. Robison, O. E. Brower, Harry Johnson began investigating the possibility of obtaining electric power for the section. Due to the efforts of these men, together with the work of many others, the electric power was turned on Christmas Eve of 1945.

When the ward was first organized, meetings were held in the school house. However, in 19.... a church and amusement hall were built.

Officers who served in the Sunday School were:

SUPERINTENDENTS	1st COUNSELORS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Delbert Bushnell	Joseph L. Robison	Ormas E. Brower	Pauline Robinson
Elvert V. Call	Samuel Utley	Samuel Utley	Nona Call
Joseph L. Robinson	Wells Johnson	Kelleth Bushnell	Wanda Bushnell
John A. Allen	Rial Allen	Bill Nelson	Jennie Callister

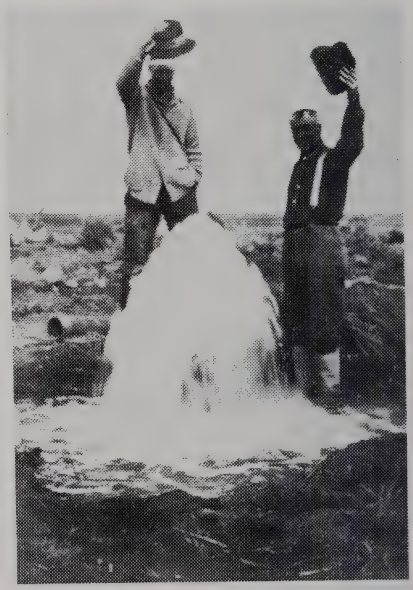
SUPERINTENDENTS	FIRST COUNSELORS	2nd COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Roy Davies	Vuron Dimmick	John Hanson	Louise Robinson
Wells Johnson	Melville Tomkinson	Fawn Utley	Wanda Bushnell
John Allen	Terry Chidister	Delia Ivie	Maureen Johnson
F. Wells Johnson	Roy Tomkinson	Grant Robinson	Agnes Johnson
Orson Christensen		Orson Christensen	Melba Johnson
Terry Chidister		Thad Utley	Pearl Brinkerhoff
		Howard Tomkinson	
		Gerald Robison	
		Junior Robison	

Officers who served in the Y. M. M. I. A.:

PRESIDENTS	COUNSELORS	SECRETARIES
Ray Tucker	Roy Davies	Othello Tucker
Jay C. Wardell	Wayne Robison	Robert Palmer
Wells Johnson	Delbert Robison	Victor E. Jorgenson
L. O. Palmer	Melvin Robison	Orrin Allen
Kelleth Bushnell	Thomas Taylor	LeRoy Tomkinson
Raymond Robison	Orson Allen	Alfred Underwood
Avalon Johnson	Archie Christensen	Howard E. Tomkinson
Harold Hatton	Melvin Tomkinson	LeRoy Tomkinson
Clem Utley	Joseph Nailon	Joseph C. Christensen
Avalon Johnson	Thad Utley	Keith Utley
Ralph A. Robison	Glade Johnson	Leland Birch
Arthur Allen	Arthur Allen	
Glade Johnson	LeRoy Tomkinson	
Grover Carling	William L. Palmer	
	H. Stanley Peterson	



Well drilling at Flowell and the Sink. Glen Day and Jack Wilcken of Fillmore.



O. L. Robinson and Joseph Robinson of Flowell.

Counselors in the Y. M. M. I. A.

COUNSELORS IN THE Y. M. M. I. A.: H. Stanley Peterson, Jed A. Johnson, Floyd B. Utley, Bert Wilden, Gerald Robison, Joseph Christensen, Dean C. Allen, Glen Nelson.

PRESIDNETS OF THE Y. L. M. I. A. OF FLOWELL HAVE BEEN: Roseanna Tucker, Fern Robison, Fauntella Robison, Pauline Robison, Virgie Ivie, Estelle Robison, Veeta Blondin, Mary Johnson, Leah C. Robison, Ruth H. Willden, Beth Allen, Edna B. Christensen, Nedra Nelson.

COUNSELORS IN THE Y. L. M. I. A. HAVE BEEN: Martha Bushnell, Fauntella Robison, Fern Robison, Laura Black, Ethel Johnson, Nona Tomkinson, Ruby Christensen, Edna Brinkerhoff, Marguerite Christensen, Melba Johnson, Faye B. Utley, Leah C. Robinson, Fawn Utley, Ruth H. Willden, Verl H. Christensen, June B. Johnson, Leah C. Robinson, Florence Swallow, Virgie Ivie, Virgie Christensen, Viola Brinkerhoff, Ruby Christensen, Agnes Johnson.

SECRETARIES OF THE Y. L. M. I. A. HAVE BEEN: Melba Johnson, Ruth Mary Brower, Carene Ivie, Georgia Rasmussen, Myrtle Robison, Ruby Robison, Thelma Robison, Erma Utley.

Officers of the Primary:

Those who have served as PRESIDENTS are: Fauntella Robison, Carie Davies, Ethel Johnson, Addie Palmer, Eva Johnson, Florence Swallow, Virginia Mann, Agnes Johnson, Florence Swallow.

COUNSELORS have been: Edith Tomkinson, Adeline Brinkerhoff, Mona Tomkinson, Stella Brinkerhoff, Virgie Ivie, Nona Tomkinson, Gloria Tomkinson, Ruby Christensen, Lucy Robinson, Eva Johnson, Hazel Bushnell, Pauline Robinson, Ruth Allen, Jane Allen, Florence Swallow, Verl Christensen, Jane Knole.

SECRETARIES have been: Erma Utley, Marguerite Brinkerhoff, Ruby Christensen, Pauline Cowley, Agnes Johnson, Verl H. Christensen, Nona Tomkinson, and True Robison.

The following crops are rasied in Flowell: alfalfa for hay, lucerne seed, corn for ensilage, wheat, barley, oats, and an average of fifty thousand bags of potatoes per year. Flowell is also noted for the excellent grade of turkeys raised in this area. O. E. Brower, together with his wife and daughters, raised some of the first turkeys in this part of Millard County in 1918. Since that time many thousands of dollars have been added to the incomes of the Flowell farmers through turkey raising.

Mr. Brower also has a modern dairy which supplies the Fillmore schools and cafe as well as the homes, with pasteurized milk and cream delivered daily. The dairy represents a $30,000 investment. The pasteurizing machine alone cost $1400. The automatic capper another $1100. The dairy herd consists of thirty-six Holstein and Jersey cows and twenty heifers. From an average of twenty-six cows which are milked daily, ninety gallons of milk are produced. This dairy has one of the highest ratings in the state.

Other men, who, with their families pioneered in raising turkeys, cattle sheep, hogs and field crops in the Flowell district were: Edward Davies, junior, Alonzo Huntsman, James Smith, Thomas Hatton, James Bridges, Joseph C. Christensen and sons, Orson, Archie, Chris and Joseph, Charles and Frances Brick Robison, Sam and Bench Utley, Harry Johnson, Delbert Bushnell, John Allen, Melville and Will Tomkinson, John Merritt, and Claude Carling, George Wardell, Frances and Cannon Melville, Will, Elbert, and Nolan Jackson, O. L. Robinson, Emily and Raymond Ray, Peter Jensen, Joseph Robinson, Willard Hanson and his sons, Willard, junior. and Stewart Joseph Naylon, David Brinkerhoff, Alvie and Walter Callister, Lars and Ras Rasmussen, Knute and Lawrence Rasmussen, Edward, Evan, Glen and Eddie Nelson, and Orin Palmer, Orson, Orin and Rial Allen.

HISTORY OF COVE FORT

BY STELLA H. DAY

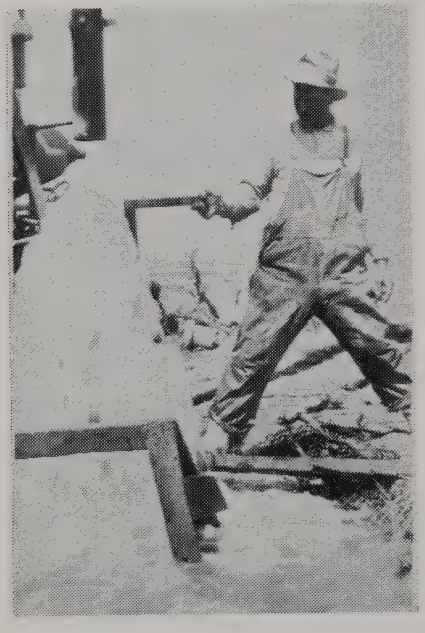
In 1867, Ira N. Hinckley was called from Coalville by Brigham Young to go and take charge of a ranch on Cove Creek in Millard County and superintend the construction of the new fort. There was already a small adobe fort built by Charles Willden, senior, just east of the location decided upon for the new fort. Brigham Young had stopped overnight with the Willdens on different occasions on his way back and forth from his winter home in St. George, and had noted the strategic location of Cove Creek.

The valley is situated at the junction of several roads and was considered a dangerous spot as it was a randevu for wandering Indian tribes. This new fort was to be built to protect the stage and freight lines; here they could change horses, get fresh supplies, and rest for the night.

The fort is one hundred feet square; the walls are of black, volcanic rock laid up with lime mortar. It is eighteen feet high, four feet thick at the base and two feet thick at the top ,with portholes on each side.

A sawmill was built to furnish the necessary lumber, shingles, and so forth for the building. Lime was burned so that all the materials needed for the fort, except the metal hardware, were taken from the immediate vicinity. Six large rooms were built on the north side of the fort and six on the south, with a lookout and telegraph office built over the main gateway on the west; both gateways are supplied with wooden gates, eight inches thick, and bound with strong, serviceable hinges.

The twelve rooms contain eighteen heavy doors with casings and moldings; sixteen windows with ten by twelve glass, panels, casings and moldings. The whole building contains 2,250 perch of rock, 1975 bushels of lime, 34,342 feet of lumber, and cost about $25,000. It was built in seven months. The workmen came from the surrounding towns; some of them were Hans Hanson, Horace Owens, James Owens, Albert Shales, Nathan Baldwin, Christian Hanson, Allen Russell, Dorus and Orange Warner.



A flowing well on the Knute Rasmussen farm, Flowell.

The valley contains excellent farming lands irrigated by a mountain stream, where abundant crops were raised, as well as cattle, sheep and hogs, and poultry, which supplied food for the workmen and their teams, as well as the Hinckley family. There was a well inside the fort which supplied the inmates for culinary purposes.



A view of the North side of Cove Fort from inside the fort walls. Note surface well in center of fort.



Old Cove Fort, Refuge from the Indians.

The Hinckley family lived here for ten years and Cove Fort was the birthplace of a number of Hinckley children. They entertained many of the church notables on their way through to Nevada and California.

The stage lines of Gilsmore and Salisbury made stops here twice daily, where the passengers were fed and four fresh horses obtained for drawing the large, heavy coaches. Strong steel boxes containing gold and silver coins, were sent by express and guarded by well-armed expressmen, as that was before checks and currency were used as a medium of exchange.

Cove Fort was also the stopping place for freight wagons carrying freight to and from Utah, Nevada and California.

The fort is in an excellent state of preservation and in 1935 the D. U. P. dedicated a marker giving a brief history of Cove Fort. Cove Creek, the land and fort, are owned by the family of W. H. Kesler, who have cabins and accomodations for tourists.



Surveying for the Flowell Electric Power Line. Left to Right: First Three Surveyors; Board members O. A. Brower, Joseph Christensen, Atty. Milton A. Melville, Celia Christensen, Samuel Utley, Edward Nelson and Ray Robinson driving stake.

History of West Millard

compiled by

SEBRINA C. EKINS

PICTURE EDITOR — JOSEPHINE B. WALKER



THE GREAT STONE FACE. Unusual rock formation located southwest of Delta and Deseret which attracts people every year to see the striking resemblence to the Latter-day Saint Prophet Joseph Smith. It rises 200 feet out of a lava formation at Black Rock (see story).

History of Deseret

THE DESERT

You say there's nothing in the desert,
And we who live out there are fools!
That there isn't any church,
And there aren't any schools!

Why the desert is God's own cathedral,
And it's clean and grand and wide,
Where there's room for every sinner,
'Cause no one's locked outside.

The west wind is the choir,
With its whisper low and sweet,
And the sagebrush is the organ,
As it rustles 'neath your feet.

The mountains in the distance,
Form a throne of beauty rare;
The only place on earth,
For God to reign is there.

And as a place of learning,
The desert has no equal yet,
There life teaches daily lessons,
With work to make you sweat.

It isn't a place for weaklings,
But the cards it deals are fair,
And we who live and work and die,
Have found a blessing there.

HISTORY OF DESERET

BY SEBRINA C. EKINS AND GRACE C. WARNICK

THE FIRST HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF Deseret, Millard County, was the visit of Father Sylvestre Veles de Escalante who, in September, 1776, went down the Sevier River, which he christenend Santa Isabel. Father Escalante and his party preached the gospel to the Indians on the eastern shore of Sevier Lake and crossed Beaver River and the adjacent mountains, and on down through southern Utah.

The second account of Deseret was the visit of Lieutenant Gunnison, who came to Utah under the command of Captain Howard Stansbury in 1853. It was a government expedition detailed to make a survey of one of the proposed routes for a trans-continental railroad to the pacific. Arriving in Utah by way of the Green River, the explorer went on to the Sevier River and located his command while surveying not far from Deseret. It was here that he and his party were attacked by Indians and killed. "The Gunnison Massacre" as it was called later, was one of the pathetic tragedies in early Utah history.

Owing to the native reticence of the Indians, the complete facts could not be obtained for years after the tragedy. For that reason, the several histories of Utah give but scant space of the pathetic incident.

Forty-one years after the massacre, the editor of the Millard County "Blade" of Deseret, wrote a sketch and after its publication in the newspaper the narrative was read to "old Carboorits," one of the then-surviving participants who lived at the Indian camp near Kanosh, and by him Indian Mareer's story of the bloody deed was unhesitatingly verified.

THE GUNNISON MASSACRE

(The following information was taken from the article written in 1894 by Josiah F. Gibbs editor of the "Blade").

"The attention of the traveler on the road from Deseret, Millard county, to Nevada, will likely be drawn toward a cedar post that occupies an unusual position a few rods north of the Sevier River, and a hundred feet from the east side of a shallow lake which covers about ten acres. The place is about six miles west of Deseret, with no habitation within several miles. The rough bark has been removed from the post, otherwise there is nothing in its appearance to attract attention except its isolated position. Yet, the spot over which that solitary post now stands sentinel is historic and tragic—it the burial place of a small party of employees of the United States who fell easy victims to a band of revengful Indians."

"The memorable spot is situated nearly midway in the Pahvant Valley, which stretches out in an almost unbroken plain to the Great Salt Lake, one hundred and fifty miles distant to the north."

"About two miles to the south, the monotony of the desert-like plain is relieved by a basaltic mesa, a dark volcanic mass which rises abruptly from the level country to a height of perhaps two hundred feet, the surface of which was swept by waves of ancient Lake Bonneville, until it is nearly as smooth as the surrounding plain."

"Dotting the valley in the vicinity are numerous shallow lakes, formed by the overflow of the Sevier River whose sinuous trail across the valley is indicated by patches of scrub willows."

"At the time of the massacre the present lake was marshy ground, covered with flags, rushes and a rank growth of grass which extended well out towards the higher ground, thus forming an inviting, but dangerous nook."

"The scene of the tragedy has been described to more clearly understand why the Captain—whose reputation for courage had never been questioned—and his little band of brave companions failed to make even a semblence of resistance."

(The story of the actual attack was told to Mr. Gibbs by old Mareer, one of the surviving reds who lived in a wickiup on some otherwise vacant ground southwest of Deseret. Byron Warner of Oasis also furnished some of the information . . .)

"In October, 1853 a company of Missouri emigrants, enroute to California passed through Fillmore and camped on Meadow Creek. Anson V. Call, bishop of Fillmore told the emigrants some reds were also camped on the creek, but that they were friendly."

"The train had hardly gone into camp when Moshoquop—the Pahvant war chief—his father, Mareer and several others of the band, arrived at the camp of the strangers and offered to "swap" buckskins for tobacco and other articles."

"The emigrants were suspicious of the bows and arrows carried by the Indians so they surrounded the reds and attempted to disarm them."

"The Indians resisted what they regarded as an unwarranted intrusion on their rights. One of them "jabbed" an arrow into the breast of one of the emigrants, which so enraged them that, whipping out their revolvers, they opened fire on the Indians. In the melee, the father of Moshoquop was shot in the side and died the next day. Two other Indians were wounded, but all the white men escaped injury except the one who received the slight wound from the arrow thrust."

"A few days after this Moshoquop and a band of twenty Indians left Meadow Creek, with threats of revenge on the whites and a quarrel with Chief Kanosh and moved to the vicinity of the lakes near Deseret for the purpose, as Mareer said, of hunting ducks, and camped six miles west of the place where Gunnison and his party were afterward killed." Among them were many Indians whose names were familiar to the old residents of Millard county."

"During the year 1853, Captain Gunnison, with a small military escort under command of Captain R. M. Morris, who had been exploring for a railroad route through the Rocky Mountains went into Fillmore for supplies, and was warned by Mr. Call of probable danger with the Indians. Being so near the Sevier Lake—the dead sea of Millard County, Gunnison resolved to explore it and then to go on to Salt Lake City and establish winter quarters. He had always been friendly with the Indians and had no fear of them.

"On the morning of October 25th, Captain Gunnison and his eleven men started on their last and fatal mission of exploration."

"When the party reached the upper vicinity of the lakes, some of the men started shooting at the wild fowl which fairly swarmed in that vicinity.

The firing was most unfortunate, as the reports of firearms reached the ears of Sam and Toady, two of Moshoquop's dusky band, who were hunting ducks along the river and sloughs."

"On receiving the news of the white men, Moshoquop determined to avenge the death of his father. He called his warrions together and planned the attack."

"About midnight they began their line of march and before the faintest streak of dawn appeared, the doomed explorers were nearly surrounded by the wily savages, who occupied the east, north, and south sides of the camp, while the marsh cut off escape to the west.

"The sun had just arisen from behind the distant Canon range when "Pants," a brother of Moshoquop, stealthily rose from his place of concealment near the edge of the swamp, a sharp report rang out on the crisp air and the cook fell dead beside the camp-fire. The signal gun was followed by the rapid firing of nearly a dozen guns intermingled by the piercing war-whoop of the savages. Gunnison, who was washing down by the river, sprang to his feet and pulling his six-shooter opened fire on his assailants, who dodged and ducked to escape." (Mareer said no Indians were killed)

"The surprise was complete, and the dazed officers and men thought only of escape. Amid the shower of whizzing arrows which followed the emptying of the guns, the men ran toward the open ground to the north and in the desperate race for life, threw aside their arms and divested themselves of coats and everything that might impede their flight."

"Two of the men escaped on horseback, a third one was thrown from his horse a short distance east of the camp, but he had the good sense to remain quiet for several hours while the reds were passing to and fro, sheltered only by the stunted greasewood.

"The fourth man that escaped plunged into the river, swam to the south bank, where, within the friendly shadow of the willows, he continued his flight to the camp of Captain Morris (near Holden) and told the story of the attack. While he was talking the others that escaped came into camp."

About 12 days later a burial party from Fillmore consisting of six white men, Chief Kanosh and Narrient of the Pahvant tribe went to the scene of the massacre. The coyotes had so mutilated the dead that nothing remained of the small exploring party but glistening skeletons. Captain Gunnison was recognized by the iron-grey hair which clung to his temples."

"Immediately after the arrival of the Fillmore party, Kanosh sent Narrient down the river in search of Moshoquop and his band, and gave orders to come in if they could be found."

"In those days not a member of the Pahvant tribe dared to disobey the intrepid chief, and as Mr. Call and his party were rounding up the top of the common grave, Moshoquop and his band came in sight across the swamp on their ponies."

"Moshoquop then told the partial story of the massacre, and endeavored to exonnerate himself by relating the circumstances of his father's death at the hands of the white men. Mr. Warner asserted that during the recital, tears streamed from Moshoquop's eyes and that his appearance was a mixture of fiend incarnate and savage affection."

"The remains of Captain Gunnison and William Potter were wrapped

in blankets and taken to Fillmore where the Captain was buried; those of Potter were sent to Manti for interment. The others were buried at the scene of the massacre."

"While Moshoquop's part in the Gunnison tragedy cannot be justified by revenge for the death of his father, it is somewhat palliated by reflecting that his nature—like that of all other Indians—was the result of generations of transmission of ideas and customs incident to the environment of the red men." (according to Frank Beckwith editor of the Millard County Chronicle this account written by J. F. Gibbs is the best and the most accurate of the Gunnison Massacre).

FIRST MONUMENT

On the 22nd day of August, 1888, Andrew Jensen, Dr. John R. Park and David R. Allen of Salt Lake City, Bishop Joseph S. Black of Deseret and one or two small boys left Deseret in the afternoon to locate the place where Captain Gunnison and his party were massacred 35 years before. "We took with us the late Byron Warner as guide, he being the only man in Millard County, at that time, who took part in the burial of the murdered men in 1853. We took with us a large cedar post which we put in the ground on the identical spot where the bodies were buried. Strangely enough this cedar post was the first monument of any kind that was ever raised by friendly hands to mark the last resting place of these unfortunate men. There was no trace of the grave and so we had to rely entirely on the memory of our guide."

In May of 1922 Mr. Jensen again made a trip to Deseret, organized a party of sixty-four persons and visited the spot. "We found the cedar post still intact. We carried rocks and made a temporary cairn around the stump of the post which was only protuding a few inches above the ground." Mr. Jensen then suggested that a concrete monument be placed there marking the spot where a noble American citizen and a United States officer perished, with his comrades, while in the faithful discharge of their duties.

(Taken from an article written by Andrew Jensen, Salt Lake City May 4, 1922).

GUNNISON MONUMENT

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1927 a monument was unveiled at 2 p.m. The marker consisted of a plaque mounted on a huge lava rock with a short description of the massacre and the names of the men killed. American Legion Post 89, D. U. P. members and scouts were responsible for getting the monument there. Josiah F. Gibbs, then a resident of Marysvale, was the chief speaker of the day telling the narrative in forceful, vivid language. Andrew Jensen, L. D. S. Historian, gave an address. The monument was dedicated by Leigh Cropper Sr.; Edwin Stott (91) sole survivor of the burial party, did the unveiling. A talk was given by Frank Beckwith. Waiora Wallace and Charlotte Steele of the D. U. P. committee helped raise funds by sponsoring an old time dance in Delta.

CROFT AND COMPANY EXPLORE VALLEY

The tragic incident of the Gunnison Massacre was still vivid in the

memory of the early settlers of Fillmore when in the late autumn of 1859 Jacob Croft, Alexander Melville, and Alexander F. Barron were appointed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a settlement on the Sevier River near Sevier Lake in Pahvant Valley.

These men, like the old Puritans of New England who traveled with the Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other, were very devout. They had previously joined the Latter-day Saint church in Texas and had left their homes to come to Utah. They drove their cattle, approximately a thousand head, through a wild and unbroken country to Utah and the idea of locating in a favorable cattle country appealed to them, but let us hear the story in Jacob Croft's own words:

"Before anyone thought it possible to subsist on this desert I obeyed a call from Brigham Young through Anson Call, who was then the presiding Elder at Fillmore, to explore this great valley with the idea of locating a new townsite. This was in the year of 1859. Alexander F. Barron, William Powell, Byron Warner, Alexander Melville, and I spent several days looking over its possibilities. The team and wagon with our supplies was driven by Thomas Cropper, then a young man. We rode horseback from point to point examining the country. We selected the site north and east of Black Rock ridge because the land was level, rich in silt and was close to the river.

After discussing the situation to some length we decided to ask God's blessings on the location of our choice so I asked Alexander F. Barron to offer the prayer. He responded, at first reluctently, but soon with great power and fluent speech was blessing the land for the welfare of those who would come here to dwell. These are some of the things he predicted, part of which have already been fulfilled.

> "The land would become so productive that the valley would become known as the granary of the state. A highway would be thrown up through the valley that would run from coast to coast. The farms and cultivated land would extend from mountain side to mountain side. The population would become numerous and streams of 'living water would come forth out of the ground'. "

"This land has been blessed and will someday answer the prayer that was made by brother Barron," expressed Jacob Croft.

(The above story was told to Mrs. Mary Kelly Damron in the spring of 1892 by Jacob Croft (her uncle) who was a conference visitor at her home in Deseret. She was preparing the evening meal. The wind was blowing hard, sand and gusts of smoke from the kitchen stove made it difficult to cook. She fretted about conditions and made some unpleasant remark about 'the old desert . . . '

After the dinner was over Mr. Croft called Mary aside and told her his story which she wrote down and never forgot!)

Whether or not the predictions have ever been fulfilled, anyone can attest. In the year of 1859 a railroad was not known west of St. Louis! (The railroad did not reach Utah until 1868). As late as 1888 there were but two

artesian wells on the desert. Now nearly every family has "a stream of living water coming out of the ground." In 1922 A. A. Hinckley, then commissioner of Agriculture in Utah, made the statement that West Millard country had raised more grain and hay than any other county in the state. That same year we produced one of the largest alfalfa seed crops in the United States besides a three million dollar beet crop—but now we are getting ahead of our story.





Two poles now mark the spot where the Old Dam was put in around 1860. Looking up the river where the dam was built by the first settlers in 1860.

FIRST DAM BUILT

Jacob Croft and his exploring party returned to Fillmore and made a favorable report. Early in 1860, upon advice from President Young, a company of some forty men (with their teams) came over to Deseret and began building a dam to get the water out on the land.

Jacob Croft was selected to take charge of the work, because of his experience in building dams and canals for mills in Texas, and along the route to Utah. This project was begun in January. It was bitterly cold; the thermometer often stayed at 20 degrees below zero. The men were without shelter and were not too warmly clad so many of them suffered considerably. The ground was frozen so hard the brush had to be burned on it to make excavation possible.



E. J. Eliason stands by Boy Scout Marker at old dam site.

The dam was built of willows and rock, and heavy timbers being used as gates to dam the water between the abutments. Some of the timbers were hauled from Fillmore; rock was secured from the flow to the south of Deseret, known as Black Rock.

The canal was laid off 40 feet wide and it was to be excavated eight feet until they reached the old channel. They began at the south end and dug the earth out with shovels and hauled it out with wheelbarrows—a real undertaking. Some of the men cut willows, sage brush, and rabbit brush; bound them into bundles and they were laid—a layer of brush then a layer of rock. They dug buttments about 20 feet in each bank. They then built a bridge of logs from one buttment to the other which was about 90 feet wide. Another dam was made about four miles below in the channel the water had been turned into. (information taken from Church History by Jensen and Croft history)

Thomas Cropper hauled the first load of rock from the quarry to the dam. A willow with a white rag on was put up to indicate where to make a road. The ground was dry and soft and heavy greasewood brush made it difficult for them to get through. The rock was hauled about seven miles as the dam was located about a half mile west of the present town of Oasis. (Just north of Stansworths and east of Ray Westerns on the Earl Christensen farm.)

After hard, back-breaking work the dam was finally completed. Each man was allotted so many acres of land according to the work he had done. The land was staked off and cleared of brush. Crops were planted and the virgin soil yielded abundantly and the settlers were encouraged. Wild hay was cut and stacked that fall. Cattle were brought over from Fillmore and turned into the bottoms. The range was good and the cattle wintered well. A townsite was surveyed by Chandler Holbrook and the farming land surveyed in forty acre lots. The first year eighty-five bushels of hard wheat were raised per acre, but it wasn't too good for milling as it made dark flour. (The above information was taken from a journal written by Thomas Cropper).

DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY IN 1860

Picture in your minds a country of magnificent distance—a vastness of land covered with greasewood, rabbit brush, sagebrush and marshlands—The Sevier River, winding like a silver ribbon through the desert; its banks lined with willows, wild rose bushes, and patches of bullberry bushes. The first settlers found the lowlands surrounding the lakes of the Sevier River, a good place for running their cattle. There were numberless small lakes and miles of lowlands that made fine pastures for they were flooded every spring by the high water.

The river, in its course westward, formed Blue Lake, Swan Lake, Black Lake, Craft's Lake and then emptied into Sevier Lake.

It was a hunter's paradise for great flocks of ducks, geese, and all kinds of water fowl made it their home. Fish were plentiful. Coyotes, lizards, many snakes, wild horses and antelope were found.

MORE SETTLERS COME

The next spring a number of people moved in, the community began to thrive, and there was a continual increase in population until by 1861 there were one-hundred and forty-two families established in the new country.

Wheat, corn, sugar cane and potatoes were planted and harvested. Fruit trees, currant bushes and asparagus beds were planted.

John Powell, one the first settlers, wrote in his journal that Anna Lovell, wife of John Lovell, was the first white woman to make her home in Deseret. The Lovells first lived in a wagon while they made the adobes for their two-room house which when completed had a large fireplace in each room.

The story is told of how one day the Indians kept hanging around the Lovell place and upon being asked why, they expressed that Mrs. Lovell was the first white woman they had ever seen. After that the Lovells made friends with these Indians and gave them flour and other food. In return the Indians helped them clear the land of greasewood.

The Lovells' son, Brigham, was the first white child to be born in Deseret, December 19, 1861. Alice Cropper (Moody) daughter of Leigh and Fanny Powell Cropper was the first white girl to be born there in 1865. John Lovell, the second son of the Lovells was born in December, 1863.

FIRST HOMES

The first homes were crude dugouts with willow roofs covered with dirt and made to keep out the sun and storm. The story is told of Christian Overson who built his dugout too close to the canal. One night his wife put out her hand, and it splashed in water. She awoke her husband and they found the water had flooded the dugout when a gopher dug a hole in the bank. Half a sack of flour was ruined which seemed a terrible loss at that time.

The first real house to be built in the settlement was built by Jacob Croft, the leader of the colony. This house seemed a spacious structure with two rooms. It was constructed of adobes made by the people. Church and school were held in this home.

MILLS

In 1863 Jacob Croft built another building, but this one was to benefit the entire community as it was a flour mill. It was located one-quarter mile south of where the old fort now stands. (Part of the rock foundation may be found on the E. J. Eliason farm south of Deseret. Mr. Eliason said when he started to farm there years later he found a millstone near the foundation.)

It was while digging the millrace for the Croft mill that the workers could be heard singing several verses of a ditty to the tune of Stephen Foster's Captetown Races—part of which follows: "Jacob Croft's millrace is three miles long—Dodah-do-dah-day! And the backs of the men are good and strong, Do-dah-do-dah-day! John Freckleton, a 75-year-old former resident of Deseret, now in Provo, remembers hearing his father sing this song to him.

According to John Powell's journal Benjamin H. Robison brought an old barn building over from Fillmore and this was used as the mill building. Millstones were brought from Salt Lake City which were purchased from a man by the name of Michel. Croft did the most work on the dam with the understanding he was to have a right to put up a mill.

Another mill was built by William H. Walker who wrote in his journal about going to Deseret to build a mill having heard about the

excellent grain growing country. On January 20, 1865 he started with four mule teams and supplies from Fillmore to go to Deseret. "We moved out to our mill site. Snow was on the ground and it was very cold weather. We put up a willow house of two rooms first, then we started a foundation for a mill, in 1867 it was finished. Two months later the high water washed out the dam. The canal was left high and dry as well as my mills."

FIRST SCHOOL

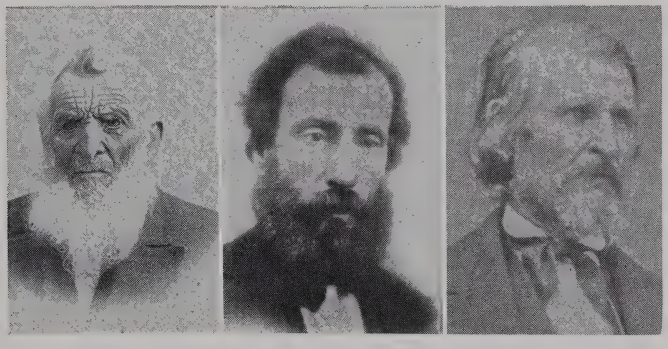
Realizing the importance of a school the settlers asked Fanny Powell, wife of John Powell, to teach the boys and girls. At first she taught in the various homes and then later in a little building down by the old fort. She wasn't too happy about the run down condition of the building so one week she sought the help of another woman and together they white-washed the entire building, inside and out. One teacher taught all the grades. Other early teachers were Thomas Memmott and Silas Smith. (The foundation of one of the early school houses was found on the E. J. Eliason farm south of the fort.) A few readers, slates, and pencils were all the school equipment they had. Some of the children with relatives in Salt Lake were sent there to school for a few years.

WATER COMPANY ORGANIZED

They organized a Land and Water Company naming Jacob Croft president of the company and John Powell, clerk. The water was turned into the canal and ditches. Jacob Croft named the new community, "Deseret," which means industry. On March 3, 1862, the people held an election and voted to sustain the constitution. The "People's Ticket" was formed.

The town was incorporated with Isaac Pierce as Mayor, and William Radford as Justice of the Peace.

CHURCH



Jacob Croft Ben H. Robinson John Lovell

The first settlers of Deseret were a group of God-fearing, hard working men and women who had the utmost faith in their leaders and in their God.

A company of saints in Texas heeded the call for the Latter-day saints to gather in Utah. A missionary had told them of a prophecy made by Joseph Smith that anyone who would not take up his sword against his neighbor

must flee to Zion for safety. In 1861 this prophecy was fulfilled by the beginning of the Civil War.

The company left Texas in 1853, later Jacob Croft, also from Texas, joined the group, married a widow, Sebrina Land Cropper and in about 1854 Croft joined the church, and became the leader of the company. After arriving in Utah Brigham Young sent Captain Croft and his colony to settle in Millard County.

The first church organization at Deseret according to the Church Chronology took place on Friday in March of 1861 when Brother George A. Smith and Joseph Ammasa Young visited in Deseret and organized a branch of the church. Jacob Croft was sustained as the presiding elder and John Powell was appointed clerk. Later Croft was made patriarch. He lived to be ninety-two and after a long and useful life, pioneering, adventuring, working and encouraging his brethren in the gospel. (He died at his home in Scipio).

Croft was succeeded in 1864 by Benjamin H. Robison, who served the people faithfully for five years when he moved back over to Fillmore. In 1869 he was succeeded by John Lovell. John Lovell was also chosen as presiding elder at Oak City when Deseret settlement broke up. Brother Lovell retained his presidency over the few remaining saints at Deseret, until 1871.

INDIANS

The great valley was still a favorite rendezvous for the Pahvant Indians who pitched their wickiups on the banks of the river. The Indians were more numerous than the white people. In the spring of 1865 Black Hawk and his band made a raid on the Sanpete settlement, killing several people and driving off their stock. This resulted in the Black Hawk War. An appeal was made to the government for help but the Civil War was going on and they received word to form a militia and protect themselves.

The Indians around Deseret stole the settlers cattle and kept them in constant fear. Finally they organized a Militia into two companies under the leadership of Benjamin H. Robison, Major, with John Hunter, Captain of the infantry and William S. Hawley as Captain of the Cavalry. Thomas Cropper First Lieutenant and Adjutant. They had to muster twice a month and keep guards at all times. Finally the people were told to move into a larger settlement or build a fort. They called a mass meeting and decided to build a fort, then they named four captains to take charge of the building. These captains were William S. Hawley, Isaac Pierce, Nathan Pierce and Thomas Cropper.

OLD FORT DESERET — 1865

As the captains were choosing up sides it looked as though a disasterous Indian skirmish would strike at the little settlement any time. With an authorization order from President Brigham Young they started to build a fort and to encourage speed the captains were to be responsible for a bastion and one half of the walls. The winners were to be the recipients of a dance and supper, while the losers were to furnish the food and the entertainment. Captains Cropper and Nathan Pierce were in charge of the rock haulers. Hawley and

OLD FORT AT Deseret
BUILT IN 1866
STRINGHAMS PHOTOS
MANTI

Isaac Pierce were in charge of the building of the walls. The Hawley group completed its work in nine days and the Pierce group in nine and a half days. Part of the wall built by the winners fell down so it was called a tie. The work on the fort commenced in the latter part of June and was completed in July, 1865.

The mud and straw mixture of which the walls were constructed was made by plowing a trench, turning water into it and throwing in straw from the plentiful wheat crop that year. It was mixed with the tromping feet of oxen, (men, women and children, also helped tromp the mud mixture.) The walls were built on a lava rock foundation which was made of rocks from Black Rock.

The inscription on the marker at the fort reads: "Erected as a defense against Pahvant Indians in the Black Hawk War, completed in 18 days by 98 men. Hawley and Pierce foreman, John Radford, superintendent. Opening celebration July 25, 1865. The fort was 550 feet square with bastions at the northeast and southeast corner and portholes giving a view of each side.

The walls were made of adobe, mud and straw, mixed by the feet of oxen. When completed they were 10 feet high, 3 feet by 9 feet at the base and 1½ feet at the top, resting on a stone foundation."

Fanny Powell Cropper D. U. P. Camp at Deseret.

After the fort was completed a willow bowery was made and a big celebration was held on the 25th of July (inside the fort). A two-year-old heifer was baked for the celebration. Thomas Callister and others came over from Fillmore to help celebrate. John William Dutson brought his juvenile choir over from Fillmore to sing.

Today most of the walls of this fort have fallen, but work is being undertaken to preserve those still there. A monument was erected on the site of Old Fort Deseret in September of 1937. The marker was built of stones furnished by the descendants of the builders of the fort in memory of their work. It was unveiled by Ann Bennett Stephenson and was dedicated by E. L. Lyman, grandson of Colonel Thomas Callister (head of Pahvant Military district, who founded the fort.) Those in charge of the ceremony were Mrs. Eda Bishop, president of West Millard County D. U. P., Mrs. Joseph Dewsnup, president of Deseret D. U. P., and John R. Bennett, in charge of the construction.

THE OLD MUD FORT

BY HANNAH C. ASHBY

An old mud fort is standing yet, on Millard county soil.
It speaks of Indian trouble past, and days of weary toil.
In town a savage whoop was heard from Indian braves nearby,
Bedecked in war regalia wild! The men must heed that cry!

At once a solemn council met, to plan against attack
They hoped to make a fort of mud to keep the red men back.
Our men but numbered ninety-eight. There was no time to waste
They chose up sides to rush the job, and went to work in haste.

Two acres of a salt grass flat, according to the plan,
Would be enclosed by 10*-foot walls, before a raid began.*
A sturdy rock foundation laid, was more than 9 *foot through*
From Old Black Rocks' volcanic pile, in frenzied haste it grew!

On top of that a mud wall rose, ten feet toward the sky
Well mixed with straw and tamped in place to make it tough when dry.
Port holes were left along each side, at corners Bastions stood.
Two heavy gates of timbered beams were made of native wood.

It took 18 *days to do the job. The Fort was now complete.*
The men had worked from dawn to dark, in scorching July heat.
A guard was stationed every night, all were alert by day.
While massacre and death passed by—few were blessed as they!

While other towns were struck by night, and many were slain
Our courageous pioneers soundly slept, by day they cradled grain.
The walls of that old fort still stand—but settlers don't forget,
They served their purpose long and well for those pioneers of Deseret.

All those who manned the bastions then
Now sleep beneath the grave
But we should cherish and revere
The precious heritage they gave!

MEN WHO HELPED BUILD THE FORT

Before Simeon Walker died he wrote down a list of the men he remembered who helped build the fort. Following is Mr. Walker's list:

Benjamin H. Robison, Jacob Croft and son, George; Thomas, Leigh and Wise Cropper, John, George and Joseph Lovell, William Hawley, David Turner, Charles Wood, Henry Roper, George Morrison, John Kenny, Hogan Anderson, John Powell, William Prows, John Hunter, Thomas Morgan, George Pierce, Nathan Pierce, Isaac Pierce, Alvin Prows, John Elliott, Elias Smith, Nicholos Paul, Christian Overson.

Squire Thornton, Delos Webb, Thomas Evans, Bob Gurley, John Nichols, John Woodcock, Joseph Pugmire, John Williams, Jonathan Partridge, Jim Smith, Charles Rawlinson, Sims Duggins, Bill Dalton, John Egbert, James King, James Call, Sam Brown, William H. Walker and son, Simeon Walker, William Webster, Simeon Stephenson, Thomas C. Stephenson, L. C. Duggins, William Giggs.

James Polk Sampson, Gabriel Utley, Elias Beckstrand, Edward Bennett, John Freckleton, William Radford, Sam Couch, Charles Wood, Peterson, Henry Huff, Thomas Memmott, Geo. Lovell, Turner Wood, Charles Wood, Isaac Freckleton, John Bennett, James Stevenson, John Styler, Dames, Greens, Harris, Charlesworths, Barrows, McMan and the Colby family, Byron Warner, Daniel Hunter, John Bradfield.

John Henny, Mr. Davidson, Isaac Hawley, James Gardner, George Morison, Hyrum Jensen, Sims Matheny, Robert Egbert, Thomas Evans, John Nichols, John Woodcock, the Arthur family and the Petersons.

(List checked by oldest settlers and with several old journals).

AN INDIAN SCARE

The people never had to be housed in the fort but their cattle were locked in it each night and then were herded along the river pasture in the day time.

The closest they ever came to using the fort was during an Indian scare in the spring of 1866—Edward and Arthur Morgan were moving down from Tooele. They camped in a place known as "Packs Bottom," where heavy willows and brush were all around on the high bank with a meadow in the bottom. They went up on the bank before starting in the morning and saw Black Hawk and his savage band approaching at a rapid pace. The Morgan men were about eight miles from Deseret but made their way there as quickly as possible. Forty-five men on horse back hastened to the scene. The Indians were fleeing, but at the camp eight head of cattle had been killed and sliced up and hung on the brush to dry. The wagons had been ransacked and everything they could make off with had been taken, even the wagon covers.

The men returned to the settlement and prepared for an attack. The Indians came within two miles of the town and located in the row of sand hills on what was known as the Frank Hinckley farm. The people counciled at the meeting house and decided to send four men to the Indian camp to offer beef and flour and try to persuade the Indians to be peaceable. Nathan Pierce, an excellent Indian interpreter, Isaac Pierce, Leigh R. Cropper, Sr., and Thomas Cropper were sent. When the men were within 100 yards of their camp the Indians gave a signal for them to stop or they would be fired on. Pierce kept shouting to them until they were within fifty feet. The Indians were seated in three rows all painted with war paint, with their bows and arrows on their laps and their guns in their hands ready for battle. There was old Chief Black Hawk, about fifty Ute Indians, some Goshutes, and some Pahvant and Snake Indians, making 72, by actual count. They said they didn't want any flour or beef. They could help themselves to all they wanted. Pierce told them the people wanted to talk to them, that their arrows could be pulled out, but the Mormon guns would blow a big hole right through them.

Finally they consented to send two Indians back to the settlement to talk things over. They followed the men back, one behind Pierce and one behind Cropper. They were scared stiff. They wouldn't talk when they got back to Deseret, they just sat and sulked. About 4 a.m. the guards reported the Indians were moving west. A group of men followed for 12 miles but the Indians kept going and scattering in several directions. That ended the Black Hawk difficulties in Millard county. (This account was taken from the journal of Thomas Cropper, owned by his daughter Mary C. Reeve.)

The early settlers endured hardships and privations incident to settling a new country. Food was scarce, good drinking water and clothing were scarce. There was a constant fear of Indians and then too, there was the fear of the river—the old Sevier which for thousands of years had run unmolested submitted no longer to harness.

In 1862 the dam broke again and the crops were ruined. A similar disaster was reported each year until some of the settlers became discouraged and moved away, in 1868. Many went back to Holden and Fillmore, while others went east and settled Oak City. For about six years the area was entirely

vacated only for a few stockmen who came to winter in the houses built by the first settlers.

Every foot of progress, every inch of advancement made in this desert country, was stubbornly resisted by nature, and was overcome only by dogged persistence and repeated efforts. Not ghost towns, but ghost projects in this valley testify that subduing this great Pahvant Valley was no easy accomplishment.

SECOND SETTLEMENT

In 1874 a company of non-Mormons, principally from the Tintic Mining District, made preparations to build a new dam across the Sevier River. They hauled considerable timber on to the ground and made other improvements, which they subsequently sold to Latter-day Saint settlers.

In the spring of 1875 another effort was made by Gilbert Webb and others to erect a dam across the Sevier River. This dam was built mostly of rocks and willows, the latter being bound in bundles and sunk with large rocks until it was raised to the surface of the water.

Mr. Croft was again put in charge of the construction and thirty men were brought from Fillmore and the work began. There was a "tent town" of men building the new dam. Some of them lived in the abandoned houses of the first settlers.

While this dam was being constructed, Joseph S. and William V. Black, who had resided at Kanosh, settled at Deseret, and took up land where the present town of Deseret now stands. The non-Mormons claimed all the land land lying adjacent to the old townsite. (Taken from Jensen's History of the Church.)

The first woman to move in the second settlement where Deseret is now located were Sarah Jane Black, wife of Joseph S. and Cynthia Allred Black. Sarah lived on the north side of the Sevier River where the L. D. S. chapel now stands and made her home in a patch of bullberry bushes. Cynthia came from Kanosh and lived in a log house on the south side of the river. A raft was built and a rope was stretched across the river and anyone wishing to cross was pulled from one side to the other by these two women. The homestead taken up by the Blacks was divided by the Sevier River, some of the land on one side and some on the other.

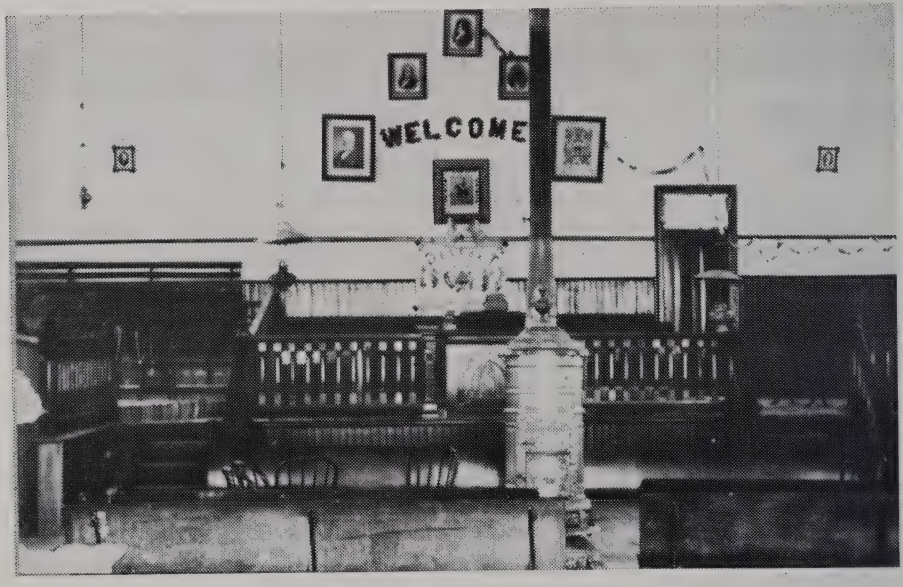
In the construction of the dam and other speculations Gilbert Webb became heavily involved. He had given four mortgages on the dam and it was apparent that it would soon go out of his hands.

William V. Black, Joseph S. Black, Wise Cropper and Hyrum Dewsnup went to Salt Lake City and negotiated with Chauncey Webb, father of Gilbert Webb, and other parties interested, and it was agreed to take the debt and indebtedness to the amount of $4,000. They made a payment but soon learned that one of the mortgages had been foreclosed in the district court and by order of the court the dam lease was sold at public auction in Fillmore. Joseph S. Black was the highest bidder and it was sold to him for $4,000. The dam was now the property of the people of Deseret.

After this Joseph S. Black called all the people to a meeting at the dam and told them—"Never let it be recorded that we have tried and failed." A vote was taken to commence work on the dam the next morning and to



Early Deseret meeting house and stake house. Built in 1887.



Inside the old church which burned down in 1929. In this building Millard stake was divided into Deseret and Millard stakes in 1912. Picture was taken by Chas. E. Strong, photographer.

keep working until the water was raised. The people accomplished what they had set out to do and saved their crops that year.

The Deseret Irrigation Company was organized July 29, 1879 with Wm. V. Black as president, Samuel W. Western, Neils M. Peterson, Byron Warner, and Hyrum Dewsnup trustees. Joshus Bennett was secretary and treasurer. (Taken from the first minute book of the Deseret Irrigation Company) The new company was stocked for $6,000, which paid off the indebtedness of the Webb dam. It was figured that an acre share of water would water one acre of land. They paid $1.00 a share for the water to raise the money.

The Deseret Irrigation Company was incorporated February 20, 1886 with a capital stock of $50,000. The company took over a number of canals drawing water from the Sevier River at different points.

Trouble lasted with the dam until 1909 when Deseret had their last flood. This was when the 'Cropper Cut' went out after which there was a terrible epidemic of typhoid fever caused by so much water under the floors of the homes.

CHURCH

In the "Second Settlement" a church organization was started in 1877, when a letter was received in June from Thomas Callister, president of Millard Stake, asking to meet with the saints the next sabbath. The meeting was held at 2 p.m. at George Bishop's place. William V. Black was called to take charge of the branch which was given a temporary organization.

A conference was held in Fillmore July 24, 1877, presided over by Wilford Woodruff and Erastus Snow. At this conference Deseret was organized as a ward and Joseph S. Black was called to the office of bishop. Mahonri M. Bishop and Hyrum Dewsnup were counselors with Robert Hunter, ward clerk. A quorum of teachers consisting of W. W. Damron, Joseph Damron, James Hogenson, Joshua Bennett, William Hunter, Leigh R. Cropper, Sr., Orlando W. Warner, George Bishop, John C. Webb and John Mills were chosen.

Bishop Black served the people for twenty-one years. He was a kind, thoughtful, and resourceful man and was interested in all of his loyal brethren and sisters. Deseret, Oasis and Hinckley belonged to the one ward. A two-room church and school house was located on the south side of the river where the townsite is now located. People in utter faith and knowledge that their church was worth any effort, used to boat across the river in order to be in attendance for their meetings. A river bridge was later constructed. Dreams became a reality when a large brick church was built about 1887 on the north side of the river. The people made brick, burned two kilns and hauled wood from the east hills to burn the brick for the first church building. Lime for the meeting house was burned at Clay Springs. William C. Moody and James Hutchinson had charge of the work. John R. Bennett helped haul the lime rock to fill the kiln also to burn the lime. Lumber was obtained by getting logs in Oak Creek Canyon where there was a water power saw mill. (Information taken from history of John R. Bennett). In this building many inspiring Millard Stake and Deseret Stake conferences were held with prominent church men as speakers. This building burned down March 17. 1929, and to replace it a modern $50,000 chapel was built. It was dedicated

Sunday, March 19, 1944 by Presiding Bishop Joseph Wirthlin. This chapel contains a large amusement hall, class rooms, a Relief Society room, and a chapel.

A Relief Society was organized with Mary Ann Warren as first president in September 7, 1877. Bell Lambert and Victory Black were counselors. Mary Mills was secretary. At the same time the Y. L. M. I. A. was organized with Almire Black as president. Annie Lambert was the first Primary president, later Victoria Black. William Damron was the first Sunday School superintendent, with James Hutchinson assistant and Joshua Bennett recorder of the ward and John Miller, secretary. (The first Sunday School was held in the home of George Bishop.)



DESERET WARD CHOIR. At the organ, Emily Partridge Black, wife of George A. Black. First row, left to right: Bishop Joseph S. Black, Mahonri M. Bishop, John R. Bennett, James Hutchinson, Miss Western, Alice Hutchinson Western, Nellie Bishop, Maurine Kelly, Ann Western, Fannie Scott, Isabella J. Bennett, Sarah A. Western, Mary Bishop, Joshua Bennett. Top row: Mrs. James Hutchinson and boy, Nancy Cynthia Allred Black, others unknown. At this time Samuel W. Western, choir leader for 50 years, was on a mission.

CHOIR

A choir was organized with William Hunter as president and members were Daniel Hunter, Thomas Bradfield and his wife, John Mills and his wife, and Byron Warner and his wife.

After the ward was organized Hunter left Deseret and Samuel W. Western was asked to take over as the choir leader. (Bishop Black told him he came in answer to prayer). Brother Western led the choir for fifty years and they sang at all conferences, funerals, and meetings. He sold an oxen team and bought an Estey organ and taught himself to play. He bought a self instructor book and practiced every night after putting in a hard day at his blacksmith shop. On Sundays he would load his organ into his wagon

and take it to church. He had to cross a canal on the way, and often the water would just cover the bottom of the organ. Brother Western loved to sing and practiced with his choir every week. He could sing every part. (Information from his wife, Alice Western, still living at 86 years of age).

Bishops of the Deseret ward after Bishop Black were Milton Moody who



William V. Black Joseph S. Black Milton Moody Frank Hinckley
Hyrum S. Cahoon Joseph W. Damron Wodruff Sorensen E. J. Eliason
Ralph Crafts Adelbert Bennett Ormus Dutson

was sustained in 1891, he was succeeded by Frank Hinckley in 1898, who in 1903 was succeeded by Hyrum S. Cahoon, who in 1908 was succeeded by Joseph W. Damron Jr., who presided eighteen years or until 1926. Bishop Damron sold out his mercantile business and moved to Salt Lake City when



EARLY DESERET PRIMARY GROUP pictured in 1885. Taken at side of school and church building which was built in 1877. Photograph of the Deseret Ward Primary in 1885, by the side of the old Deseret School and meeting house. Beginning at back row, reading left to right: Ellen Erickson (Cropper), Lewella Moody, Sophia Peterson (Burk), Annie Western (Alldredge), Nishe Damron (Barron). Second row from back, extreme left: Ellen Hutchinson, 1st counselor; Lovenia Hutchinson (Davis Theobald), Annie Hutchinson (Garrett), Fannie Scott, president; Phoebe Black (Reid), Clara Black (Warnick), Emma Ann Black (Kinder-Elder), Susie Alldredge (Theobald), Emma Alldredge (Pratt), Lottie Lambert, Lois Dewsnup, Bertha Dewsnup (Elder), Hannah Kinder (Cahoon), Betsy Kinder (Maxfield-Cahoon) Fred Warnick, (Unknown), Charley Kinder, Dennis Black, Isaac Alldredge, Moroni Bennett, Henry Church, Sam Pratt, Musetta Palmer (Western).

Third row from back, left to right: Dessie Alldredge, Emiley Peterson (Whitehead), Florence Bishop, unknown, Maggie Peterson (Maw), Lettie Young (Whicker), Mary Eliason (Croft), Martha Eliason (Mace) Carrie Davidson, Emma Bishop, Mary Reid (Webb), Eliza Western (Cropper), Emma Westring, Florence Reid, Nellie Bishop (Moody), Courteniah Black (Cropper) holding Lillian Black (Peterson), Isabella Bennett (Black), Emma Goddard, second counselor.

Fourth row from back, left to right: Mary Jacobs (Gibbs), Carrie Dewsnup (Christensen, three children not identified, Hallie Wilkins (Young), Fannie Bennett (Hunt), May Petersen (Peterson) Allie Kinder (Bennett) Lucy Kinder (Cahoon), Dora Bishop (Damron), Esta Webb, two Davidson children, Zona Church (Hawley), Lucy Western (Dewsnup), Cora Peterson, Mrs. Wright, Amelia Peterson (McDemerid), Pearl Black (Gibbs), Nettie Alldredge.

Front row left to right: Minor Peterson, Frank Western, Dave Wilkins, Joseph Black III, Black boy, Lewis Peterson, Joseph Peterson, Jed Damron, Will Bennett, James Bennett, Bennie Scott, Nels Black, T. G. Reid, Robert Church, Alma Peterson, Frank Peterson, Oscar Warnick, Will Damron, Burn Duggins, Ted Whicker, unknown boy. Babies in front on the ground: Baby Black, Baby Alldredge, Baby Black, Baby Bennett.



Early Deseret School (1895) now known as the Schoenberger place.



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL — A. C. Nelson School. The boys and girls have formed letters A and C in front of building. Teachers: Effie Reid, George Olsen, Richard Russell, Mary Russell.

he was succeeded by A. Woodruff Sorensen, who in 1930 was succeeded by Ephraim J. Eliason. At that time the ward had 354 members. Ralph Crafts succeeded Bishop Eliason in 1937, Bishop Crafts was released in September, 1944 and Bishop Adelbert Bennett was sustained. On October 5, ,1947 Ormus Dutson, the present bishop, was sustained. (Taken from the Church History book, by Jensen and personal contact with recent bishops).

SCHOOLS

In 1875 schools were held in several different homes. Later an adobe school house was built and was located on what is known as "the corner" (three miles from Deseret, southwest). It was on the south end of Lander Warner's land which is now owned by Blaine Cropper. Students were Orson Cahoon, John H. Western, Pete Peterson, George Croft and Petera Peterson. The corner at this time consisted of four homes, Rogers, George Croft, Sr., John Cooper and Daniel S. Cahoon, Sr.

They moved the school to a one-room adobe building, where the Barrons lived, then Dickersons, later George Bishop. In 1877 a school house was built on the corner where the Schoenberger school house is now. Each family was assessed so much per family in labor. Adobies were made and dried in the sun. The district furnished money for lumber and shingles which were hauled by team from Oak City Canyon and Fillmore. In about 1880 an addition to this building was built. Besides school the building was used for church meetings and all entertainments.

In 1895 the new building which is now known as the Schoenberger place was built for school use.

A modern school building known as the A. C. Nelson school was built in 1914 by a man from Salt Lake City. It partially burned down in 1923 but was rebuilt. In 1949 it was torn down and the bricks were sold to Delta Third ward and Deseret Stake for use in the construction of the stake house and ward chapel.

Since 1948 the Deseret students have been transported to Hinckley schools.

Some of the early teachers in Deseret were: Mary Russell, Effie Reid Moody, Mary Bishop Webb, Leigh Cropper Sr., Melissa Olson, Benjamin Goddard, Mr. Wheatly, Marian Lufkin, Thomas Yates, A. A. Hinckley, Wm. Damron and others.

The properties in these school consisted of stoves, some logs for benches, a roughly-made table, and smooth rocks or slates to write on.

GOVERNMENT

Through the records of the early pioneers, we find little information about the corporation of the first city government.

We do know that at one time Deseret was a thriving town with five stores, two hotels, dance halls, a millinery shop, a newspaper, two flour mills, a freight station, a livery stable, a show house, blacksmith shops, barber shop and a butcher shop. The civic affairs must have been in capable hands.

Leigh R. Cropper, Sr., was the Justice of the Peace and served for thirty

years. He married the first couple, Martha Turner and George Lovell on January 28, 1862.

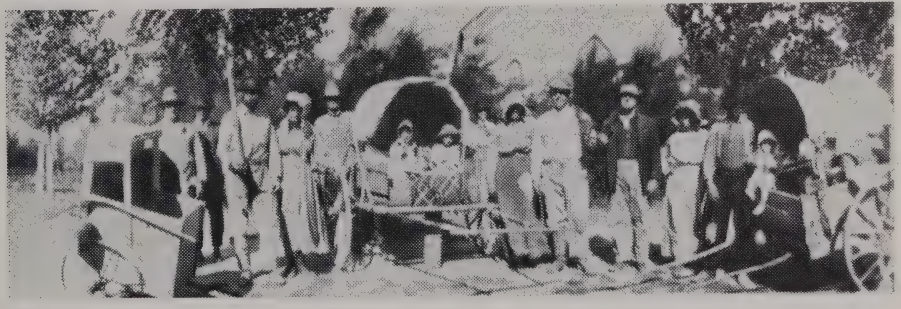
Mr. Cropper and his wife kept the first Post Office at their home. Daniel Melville and his brother Can carried the mail on horseback from Fillmore twice a week. They would stay overnight and go back the next day. Their father had this contract for six years. The mail consisted of "The Deseret News," "Chicago Ledger," letters from old countries and from all accessible places of the United States. Later W. A. Ray, a leading merchant, and later John Dewsnup, Joshua Bennett, became postmasters. The Pony Express seemed a complete mail system to these people.

WELLS

William V. Black drilled the first artesian well in Deseret just back of his large brick house and it was from 100 to 150 feet deep. Before this people drank from the river and from surface wells. S. W. Western and Joseph S. Black also had some of the first wells. Two brothers, John and Clab Elder were the pioneer well drillers. Josiah Gibbs shipped Lythia water to Salt Lake City where it sold for five cents a glass. It was said to be 99% pure. Mr. Gibbs advertised the water every week in his newspaper and many people came to Deseret to drink the health-giving liquid. A great deal of flourine is in the water and in 1951 a dental clinic from Salt Lake remarked on the good condition of the teeth of the boys and girls in Deseret and Hinckley.

SOCIAL LIFE

Although the people had to work hard they found time for parties and social entertainments. Dancing was their favorite past-time. Even before the school house was built they would take a picnic and go to different homes, where they would dance. They especially liked to go to the homes of the "Bishops" and the "Cahoons." The two families lived in a long building with some kind of a folding partition which was often taken out to dance. At first there was no charge for the dance, but later dance tickets were bought with produce of squash, potatoes, a gallon of molasses or posts—anything they could use or eat. Crowds would go to "Crafton" and dance. Supper was always



An early Deseret 24th of July Celebration. Left to right: Warren Moody, unknown, John Cahoon, Vernell Moody, unknown Zada Dewsnup, Joe D. Will, Rueben Black, Mary Croft and children.

served there at midnight. Burlap-moccasined feet and even barefeet were seen while they were dancing the minuet, or the quadrille. After the first school house was built it was used. The girls would ride horseback behind her partner to dances. Buggies were rare then, but lumber box wagons would usually be loaded on these occasions. James Christensen would play his accordion for some of the early dances. Later an amusement hall, which was located near the H. S. Cahoon home today, was built and used. Then Albert Petty's hall was the scene of swishing skirts and long-tailed coats. The dancers kept time to the strains of a fiddle, harmonica and accordion. Some of the musicians were: Thomas McFiddle, Bill McCloud, Albert Petty and Josephine Petty.

The first Old Folks party to be held in Deseret was December 29, 1899. All the people fifty years old or over were invited to be present. Presents were given to all over the age of seventy and suitable badges were given to all.

The committee who had charge of this party were William V. Black, Joshua Bennett, William R. Black, Mrs. Amelia Cahoon and Mrs. J. F. Gibbs. Later Sarah W. Western, Nellie Moody, Virgil Kelly and F. G. Warnick were added to the committee.

Another party for the old folks was held on August 10, 1900 at the meeting house where an excellent program was rendered which had been prepared for the occasion consisting of songs, recitations, speeches, and a pie-walk. Mr. W. R. Black and Mrs. F. A. Western won the contest. At 4:30 lunch was served consisting of sandwiches, cake, pie and ice cream. In the afternoon an impromptu program was rendered by the aged and presents were given to the following who were over seventy years of age: Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cahoon Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs, Mr. H. W. Hales, Mr George Poulter, Mrs. O. Thompson, Mrs. Fannie Bennett, Mrs. Mary Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Aldrach, Mr. John Erickson, Mrs. Mary Barron, Mrs. Lucinda Petty, Mrs. Lucy Bennett, and Mr. Wood. (Information found in history book of J. R. Bennett).

As a building fund project for the new chapel, home-comings were held during the Christmas holidays for several years which consisted of a banquet, a program and a dance. These parties were very successful and brought to Deseret many former residents.

Joshua Bennett and his 12-year-old son, John R. Bennett, came to Deseret July 23, 1877. There were about 15 families in Deseret at that time. These families decided to celebrate the 24th of July, which was done in Daniel S. Cahoon's home by using a bowery made from native willows which grew in abundance on the river banks and on the bottom lands. They had a good program, a lot of picnic and a dance in the evening. (Taken from Journal of Joshua and John R. Bennett).

Later, 4th of July celebrations featured the firing of guns before daybreak, raising the flag on a high pole, a parade headed by a marshal of the day, a goddess of Liberty, young ladies on horses representing the states. The patriotic program included an oration, the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and a closing prayer for the guidance of our country. Children's dances in the afternoon, ball games,

dance in the evening. 24th celebrations were similar only they honored the pioneers and Utah. Other towns joined in the joyous celebrations.

There were always 'Rag Bees' to make home-made rugs, quilting bees, and picnics of all kinds. Skating, sleigh riding in winter, swimming, fishing and horse-back riding were some of the pioneer sports.

Baseball was a favorite sport as early as 1879 or 1880 when the county championship was won by the Deseret players. Every Saturday afternoon was a holiday, for there was always a ball game. If they didn't play with some other town they would choose up sides and play for a dance and a supper. William Reuben Black was chosen captain of the Deseret baseball team in 1879-80. Kanosh held the championship of the county for many years. It seemed as though no team could defeat them. Deseret challenged them to a game and won not only the game but the champion ball and bat. Fillmore and other towns played Deseret many times for the championship but were never successful.

Mr. Black held the championship bat in his home for forty years then he put it in the museum at Fillmore. On the bat is written the names of the first players and a short history of baseball.

At Christmas time a community program would be held in the church. A large tree held gifts for all the children. James Hutchinson was always on hand as Santa's helper.

A fair ground was built and the first fair held in 1915. Then later the grounds were re-arranged and bleachers built. In 1947 more bleachers were built and a memorable Millard County Centennial celebration was held there. The fair and rodeo grounds were lighted and improved until now they are among the most up-to-date in the state of Utah. Seating capacity will accomodate from six to eight thousand people.

FOOD

The men that worked on the dam ate a lot of potato soup which had milk in. Bread stuff was very scarce and the early settlers had to subsist almost entirely on fish—plentiful in the Sevier River. No one went hungry at any time as neighbors shared with one another. Fish ware taken to the mountain settlements and traded for fruit and vegetables. Large barrels of fish were salted down for the winter. Fish were put in a salty brine and hung out to dry. Fruit, squash, and beef were dried for winter use for the settlers knew nothing of canning as it is done today. Alfalfa greens and pig weed were cooked and eaten. 'Lumpy Dick' (a mixture of flour and water cooked) were common items of fare. When a beef was killed everyone had a fry and when a cheese was cut everyone had a taste.

The fish were the main fare for a long time—the men would go down below the dam, wade knee deep in water, and pick the suckers out of the murky water and toss them on the bank. The water would be practically solid with suckers. Parties gathered from all over the county to get a load of fish. Teams and wagons would pull up and the men would throw them on the

banks, the women would clean them and put them down in barrels, well salted. These salted fish were a main prop and staple of diet through the lean months to come.

Rufus Pack, one of the first settlers of Hinckley, recalled hearing Bishop Joseph S. Black telling in church about his lunches of salted fish and bread. Bishop Black had been working on the dam and said he was reluctant to bring out his lunch, a meager one of bread and the everpresent salted fish, as he was a little ashamed of such fare. He soon noticed the greater part of his fellow workmen were carrying just that kind of a lunch, maybe with some drippings for their bread.

The winter of 1879 was a hard one. It was so cold the cattle froze and starved by the hundreds. When spring finally came the people were in terrible circumstances. Bishop Joseph Black went to Gilbert Webb, who owned many cattle up the river and told him the people needed food. Mr. Webb told him to go and kill any that were fat enough and bring them to the people.

The animals brought in were thin and all the meat could be used for was boiling, but the people were thankful to get it." (Information from history of Will Reuben Black)

INDUSTRY

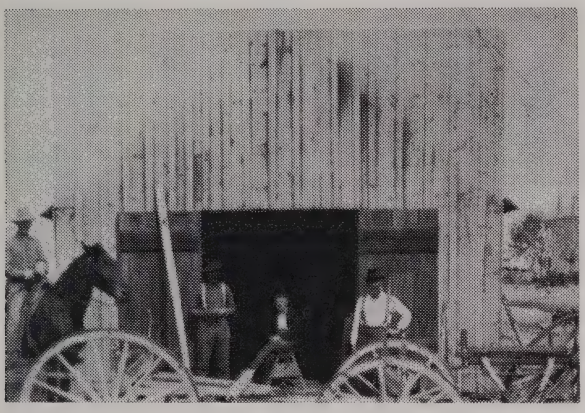
The leading industries in the pioneer days were agriculture and cattle raising. Thomas W. Cropper drove the team to plow the land for the first ten acres of grain in Deseret. All of the crops put in the first spring were good. There was a good range for the cattle and they wintered well. Some of the men helped lay the railroad and this was a little revenue for awhile. Others hauled ore and freighted from the mines out west. The people were ambitious and thrifty, but poor. Many grownups went bare footed in the summer and in the winter they wore moccasins made from denim or skins. All the children went barefooted in warm weather. Peter T. Black tells of his mother's large family who lived in one room. The children had to stay out in the straw stack (even in freezing weather) when a new baby was born.

After the coming of the railroad to Oasis, industries sprung up with surprising speed. A grist burr mill was operated by Joseph S. Black, a molasses mill was owned by William Alldredge and George Bishop, and a cheese mill and creamery was started by Nels Bishop. Merchandising began with several pioneers running various types of business. A furniture store, a livery stable, a printing office, hotels, millinery shops, a service garage, a pool-hall and club room, a cabaret, a picture show house, a large dance hall, a blacksmith shop, a butcher shop, an alfalfa seed mill were some of the first.

In the home the women washed and carded sheep's wool and then spun it into cloth.

An example of the work the women had to do to help the men was done by Christinia Warnick. She tended the cows, churned the butter, and every morning before the sun rose, she was up and taking her precious pounds of butter to Oasis to sell (before the sun would melt it). She walked both ways and got back in time to fix the breakfast. One summer she sold 405 pounds of

butter. She helped on the farm, grubbed brush, hauled manure out on the land, helped cut the wild hay, sheared the sheep, washed and spun the wool and



Samuel W. Western Blacksmith Shop located just north on Sevier River. This was one of the popular gathering places of the men. Early Deseret Irrigation Company meetings were held in this shop. Left to right: John Western (on horse) Frank Western, William V. Black, Samuel W. Western, Sr.



Old Relief Society Hall in Deseret.

wove the cloth for their clothes. It was years before anything but hardships and drugery came to the Warnicks. When the dam was secure they proved themselves efficient farmers and were among the most successful property owners in the district. (Taken from sketch of Christinia Warnick, owned by Mary L. Reeve of Salt Lake City).

LIGHTS

Among the many duties of the housewife was the making of her earliest lights. At first bitches or tallow candles were used, and then some inventive genius made gas lights. Carbide lights were then used, and in 1916 a generating plant was built at Oasis. Mrs. Christinia Warnick was the first one to have electrict lights in Deseret. A few years later the Telluride Power Company took over the business and are still serving the community.

PLAGUE

In the year of 1889 a plague of black diphtheria ran rampant in Deseret and many of the people died. The plague caused great fear among the pioneers. The streets were roped off around homes where the disease had struck. Clothing and furnishings were all burned. There was no antitoxin known at this time, and anyone contracting the disease seemed doomed.

There was a home-brewed medicine, made of sage, vinegar, alum, honey, etc., which was called "Mrs. Dame's Remedy" that the settlers felt was a preventative—whoever had partaken of it never contracted the disease.

Typical of the death and sorrow the disease brought was the case of the

George Croft family. Ten year-old Thomas Croft was the first victim. He was taken to Fillmore for burial and his funeral was held outside. That same night the mother, Letitia, became ill and two days later she died. On the same day her father, Thomas Davies died with the dreaded disease.

After the mother's funeral, the children returned to Deseret. On August 11, Florence became ill and died on the 13th. Mary Evelyn became ill that day and died on the 15th. Both girls were buried at night, in a heavy rain storm, by the elder brothers George and Jacob and a friend Rich Cropper. (Taken from the Croft family history in the possession of Amanda Croft Conk)

In the early days an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure. Sometimes even that was carried too far. The children all wore their sassafetide bags tied around their necks and they were given spring tonics of molasses and sulphur. Sassafras, Brigham Tea, and sage tea were used; none were very tempting.

Cynthia Black was the first in Deseret to care for the sick. She delivered hundreds of babies in West Millard. Mary Ann Warren, Mrs. James Stocks, Mary Gibbs Bishop, who was a mid-wife for twenty years delivered many babies in dugouts and homes were some others. Mrs. Bishop traveled, when called (no matter what the hour) in a black-top buggy. She wore a heavy veil over her face as a protection against the hot winds and weather. Mathilda Hales, Mary Stout and Mary Lee of Hinckley were later mid-wives. A few doctors will be remembered, Dr. Harris, Dr. Baggly, Dr. Steele, Dr. Hamilton, and then Dr. C. A. Broddus.



To make the desert blossom, as a rose members of the Deseret Garden club plant roses on landscaped church grounds, 1951.

THE MILLARD COUNTY BLADE — 1892

The first newspaper printed in Deseret was the Millard County Blade. This paper was first printed in August of 1882. The office and press room were in the J. F. Gibbs store. Chas. Goddard, from Salt Lake City, was the publisher. In 1893 Gibbs bought the plant and became editor and manager.

Mr. Gibbs employed Phillip Corcoran (of Salt Lake City) to help edit the paper. Mary Kelly and Bell Hunt (local girls) learned typesetting and news gathering from Mr. Corcoran. These three, with Bert Gibbs as "Devil," comprised the staff. Editor Gibbs developed a medium for news, and being a student of many sciences, explored Millard County and many other remote sections of Utah for material for "The Blade."

Mr. Gibbs wrote on the geology of West Millard. He often made field trips bringing back many relics of bones, trilobites, Indian mummies, odd

woods and fossils which he displayed in his office. Articles from his fluent pen diverted them from the gruesome to the sublime.

Aside from Mr. Gibbs' scientific articles he printed local history each week which would have filled volumes and was to have been given to the Utah Historical Society. According to Mrs. Mary Damron this material was "burned as trash."

Advertisements in the paper were about the products of the farmers. As of 1893-1895 prices of butter—20 cents a pound; eggs, 5 cents a dozen; bacon 8 cents a pound; wheat, 50 cents per bushel and coffee, 15 cents a pound.

Thousands of sheep died on the west range due to severe cold. Drags could be had for the taking. The sheep pelts brought 25 to 50 cents apiece. Mr. Gibbs' feed yard was crowded with herders, wagons and horses. Great stacks of pelts were piled high all over the yard awaiting shipment.

The Gibbs Hotel was well filled and patronized with sheepmen, miners and traveling salesmen. Good meals could be had there for 25 to 50 cents.

Mary Gibbs Bishop was busy selling merchandise, sheepmen's supplies and millinery in the store. The printers, hurried and busy in the Blade offices went on setting up 'copy,' regardless of the many curious callers.

A conckling photographer took photos in a tent studio beside the store building. Mary Kelly often laid "stick" and type aside long enough to arrange some miss or matron's hair for their picture. Beauty parlors were unknown, but every girl had "bangs" and "bustles."

All this was in 1893. Despite this panic year, Deseret boomed, because of Editor Gibbs' articles and persistent advertising, miners and mining engineers flocked into Deseret, as it was the nearest town in the purported rich ore finds in the western mountains.

Every spare room, tent, wagon or straw was occupied, as Deseret, with its 83 families, 661 people, was not over-flush with housing. Everybody rode a two-wheeled cart or went horseback, and through the Deseret mud, going was not easy.

Besides running a newspaper Mr. Gibbs organized the first Chamber of Commerce in Millard county at Deseret, gave a weekly lecture and course on geology, health and religion. (The above information was written by Mary Kelly (Damron) who worked setting type and gathering news for the "Blade").

In the book "Early Utah Journalism" by J. Cecil Alter, the Millard County Blade was referred to as a neat little eight column, 4-page paper, with a fine advertising patronage. Its object was the upbuilding of the county being keen and bright and free from all rust. The paper grew in size and in fearlessness: and its policy of "On earth peace" was discarded, Gibbs says, "Even a weakly weekly required a 'policy' if it hoped to be noticed." It did! "The policy was 'free thinking, free utterance, free conduct within the law, and a square deal to all."

There wasn't enough people to support the paper so Gibbs moved the outfit to Nephi. The first issue from there came out February 13, 1895. The paper was brought to Oasis and mailed out to the subscribers in Millard County.

It was changed to the "Blade" June 15, 1895. (Files of this early paper

are in the possession of Alfred Orme's son at Nephi, who prizes them very highly).

"In scanning the old papers at Nephi recently, I found an interesting article written by the editor on "The Mania for Dancing" which was plain talk on the evils of too much dancing in connection with lax social restraints.

Another article told of the fine quality of Ibex ore which was being received at Oasis at the rate of twenty to thirty tons per day.

The ads were interesting to read. They read: V. Kelly, dry goods and groceries. The Webb Hotel, East Main Street. Greathouse and Orson Sanders general merchandise, Leamington Utah. John B. Conk, boots and Shoes. Mrs. M. Huff, merchandise, Oasis, Utah. Chris Peterson Furniture and Groceries. Deseret Cash Store, John Dewsnup, Mg. Mrs. J. A. McBurney, Miners and Sheep Men's Supplies at Drum Spring. Real Estate, H. Hawley at Oasis. The Deseret Dairy Co., Milk, Butter and Cheese, N. S. Bishop, Supt. Frank Whitehead, Professor of Music at Hinckley. Deseret Meat Market, Bologna, Head Cheees, and Game on hand. Highest cash price paid for pelts and hides, Jas. H. Mace. The Exchange. S. W. Western, Blacksmithing and Wagon Repairing. A. M. Laird Drum Springs, Detroit Mining District (merchandise store). The Deseret House—headquarters for mining men (city and county newspapers from all parts of Utah). Ore specimens from Detroit A flowing well of "The Purest Water on Earth on the premises. This water is guaranteed cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Testimonials on application. J. F. Gibbs, proprietor. The Millard County census for 1895 listed Oak City 245; and Leamington 317.

The paper did not survive the panic of 1893 and the ancient "type" (old hand press) and other equipment was sold in Fillmore in 1895. This resulted in the beginning of the Fillmore weekly, "The Millard County Progress."

POLYGAMY

On Friday, January 28, 1887 houses at Deseret, Millard County were raided by deputy marshals in search of polygamists. (Church Chronology by Andrew Jensen)

The doctrine of plural marriage was practiced by some of the church members in Deseret. Colorful stories of the polygamy practice have been handed down depicting joy, sorrow, courage, and "hide-and-seek" practices illustrative of the days of the "underground."

In the United States senate, the anti-polygamy bill was passed, (Edmunds law) January 16, 1882. As soon as this law became known in Utah, three petitions, asking congress to send a deputation to investigate affairs in the Territory, before undertaking any hostile legislation against the people were prepared and received about 75,000 signatures. These petitions were treated with indifference. Prosecution for the infraction of it were soon felt all over the state.

In 1886 a group of polygamists from Deseret were advised to take their last wife and go to Mexico. After a few months travel the people learned that the advice did not come from the head of the church. They returned abashed and disgusted.

In 1887, nearly 200 of the brethren in the state were imprisoned in the



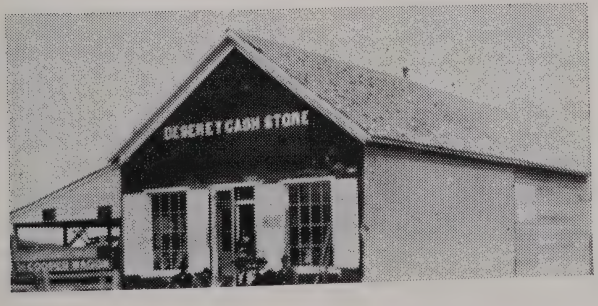
Pologymists from Deseret on their way to Mexico (taken at Kanarra Iron Co.)

Utah penitentiary besides a number in Idaho, for the infraction of the provisions of the anti-polygamy laws. Many of the Desereters were on the "underground", a word used in lieu of hiding) for about three years. These were indeed tragic times. One of the hiding places of the men of Deseret was "Pack's Bottom."

Damron Home

This is one of the oldest houses standing in Deseret in 1951. It was built in early days by Edward Partridge. Sold to W. A. Ray who lived in part and used the northwest room for a store and Deseret Post Office before he built his store west of the house.





An early store in Deseret (Dewsnups)

A sharp lookout for 'marshals' was maintained by the saints. Everyone was frightened to death when the word "the marshals are coming" was passed around. The brethren and sisters aided one another. When the marshals would come in they would get off the train at Oasis at an early hour. One of the women who run a hotel there would keep watch for them and when she would see them she would send her small boy to Deseret on his horse to warn the saints. "Marshal Cuddebeck, Sargent," or some other names, were familiar as household words.

The Saints made no resistance other than to baffle the marshals, and to aid each other. Occasionally the marshals had unpleasant experiences. One time Marshal Sargent's effort to enter a dwelling was forestalled by a well-directed dose of cayenne pepper in his eyes.

By frequent, and unexpected invasions of Deseret, Marshal Mount had captured all but one of the polygamists. He carried a warrant for his arrest for two years, but all efforts to "serve the papers" had failed. The man had received a commission from the Geological Survey to make a collection of fossils from the shale and limestones of Antelope Springs, thirty-five miles west of Deseret. One evening as the man was getting supper for his son, brother and himself, a traveler drove down to the spring and prepared to camp. The brother went down to the traveler's camp, returned, and in a scared voice said, "Mount is down there." "All right, if he asks any questions tell him my name is Brown, and that I'm in the employ of the government." Mount and "Brown" spent a very sociable evening.

Six months later he made another effort to get his intended victim. Failing, the Marshal asked the bishop, who was then under bonds, to find the man and ask him to come in, and gave his word not to put him under arrest, "just wanted to get acquainted with him." In the course of an hour the much-wanted polygamist stepped on the porch of the hotel, extended his hand and smiling said, "How do you do Mr. Mount." The marshal responded, "Well, your face is familiar, but I can't place you."

"You ought to remember me," replied the other, "you and I spent a very pleasant evening at Antelope Springs last March. My name is..... Two weeks later the man was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury in Provo. He appeared before Judge Judd, pleaded guilty and promised to obey the law. Within 10 days the Manifesto was given to all the church members.

STORES

The first store in Deseret was a small adobe building about 16 by 20 feet located on the E. J. Eliason corner. About 1877 Reuben C. McBride started Deserets first merchandising. In 1879 J. S. Black started another store on the A. J. Black corner. About the same time Pratt and Robison built the Deseret Cash Store. Joseph S. Black bought the building after it was completed and operated it for a number of years. Later William V. Black operated it, then William A. Ray and later Hyrum Dewsnup.

Later Joseph Damron, William Hawley, Joshua Bennett, Josiah Gibbs, Moodys, Dan J. Black, Mary G. Bishop, Peter T. Black, and a number of others



A street scene in Deseret in 1951 showing the Deseret Cash Store and the Dutson Bee warehouse.

operated stores.

About 1872 the Fish Springs mining camp opened up and the ore was hauled to Oasis under Hyrum C. Cahoon as the contractor. In 1874 H. S. Cahoon and John R. Bennett bought the J. F. Gibbs building which had been used as a mercantile business and a newspaper office.

They stocked the store with hay, grain and groceries to supply the teams and families of the men employed hauling ore from the mining camps. The freighting business almost stopped at intervals and caused very little trade from the freighters which reduced the business so they could not keep going.

Joshua Bennett Sr., had a small store and post office in Deseret.

Damron and Hawley general merchandise was established in 1880 by Edward Partridge. It was sold to William Ray, who ran it and a post office for fifteen years, then retired in 1889. Then Mace and Damron ran it, afterward J. W. Damron Jr. leased it for a few years. In August, 1902, J. W. Hawley purchased the business. For many years it too, was headquarters for the sheep men on the desert. They sold corral poles, tents, artesian well equipment, hay, grain, farm products, wagons, and other farm equipment. Joseph Damron ran this store from 1900 to 1926 when he moved to Salt Lake.

Today there is only one store operating in Deseret. "The Deseret Cash Store," which is owned by Henry Dewsnup and managed by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Milden Scow.

"CRAFTON" OR "LAKE TOWN"

In the year of 1874 the Crafts family, the Henry Hales family, and John Chamberlain located 12 miles west of Deseret in what they named Laketown, or Crafton. Laketown was made a branch of the Deseret ward with David Crafts as the presiding Elder. At one time there were nine families living there. The Crafts were known for their hospitality among the Indians and the whites. At times there were from 300 to 500 Indians that would camp there when going to and from the west mountains.

The Crafts built a reservoir at Crafts Lake and many miles of canals. During the drought they sold out to the Swan Lake Company.

CLEAR LAKE

South of Deseret about twenty miles is "Clear Lake" which was started in 1897 by C. W. Aldrich, representing a New York City firm, who financed and owned the project. He attempted to colonize it and at one time it was a busy little town. It was located on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and S. L. R. R. and served as a station and shipping point for eastern towns, especially Fillmore and Meadow.

The leading industry was farming with grain, hay and vegetables being raised. It was a good grazing district in winter for cattle and sheep.

The water for irrigation was brought in a canal from Clear Lake a natural reservoir eight miles east of town. This canal was constructed in 1897 by Virgil Kelly and William Baron, and was completed in a year. The town was located west of the railroad and at one time there were ten families and fifteen buildings there including a hotel, a store and office buildings. Families who came in to colonize this project were from Kansas, but they failed to make a go of it and left.

The town supported a newspaper which was called the "Clear Lake Review." Barkley John was the type setter.

The property was taken over by J. C. Gafford of Topeka, Kansas and he later sold the project to Dan Livingston. Today the project is owned and operated by the Utah State Fish and Game Department.

At the base of the little Black Knoll known as Pot Mountain about one-and-one-half miles west of the townsite will be found two graves where the parents of C. W. Aldrich were buried.

After the project failed some of the houses were moved. Six of them were moved to Delta and others to the surrounding towns. One of the early settlers is still living in Delta—Emery John, another settler, his brother, Barclay John lives in Salt Lake. (Information gathered by Will Bennett of Delta from Emery John)

TELEPHONES

In 1905 Nels Peterson (who was agent at the Oasis Railroad Depot) Peter T. and Daniel J. Black built the first telephone line from the Oasis station to the P. T. Black store in Deseret. Soon after A. A. Hinckley and James Blake of Hinckley built a line from Hinckley and connected with the line in Deseret. A company was organized which was known as the Peoples Telephone Company. Peter T. Black was elected president and manager. The telephone office in Deseret was operated in the Black home by Isabella Jane Bennet Black until 1924. Mr. Black sent to Sears and Roebuck for the first telephone that was installed. It was about 3 feet long. The first phones were quite an attraction. Even the Indans would come in the Black store and want to talk in them.

Frank Wright was the central in Hinckley and was a director in the company and manager of the company for several years.

In 1924 the company sold their stock to the Millard County Telegraph and Telephone Company which is operated from a central office in Delta and managed by T. Clark Callister of Fillmore. Mrs. Vilate C. Maxfield is the chief operator at Delta and Mrs. Larue B. Rogers is the evening operator.

Today in the West Millard area there are 700 telephones.

HOW IT LOOKED IN 1891

President George Albert Smith's first mission for the church took him into Millard County to do missionary work. He visited in Deseret, Oasis, Hinckley and Leamington with Elder William B. Dougall Jr., as his companion. Preident Smith wrote a breath-taking description of his visit to

Deseret which described conditions there in 1891 (quote from his journal) "Holden, November 2, '91. Left for Deseret this morning with Brother J. J. Stephenson in a nice covered spring wagon and a good team to deliver us to our destination. We arrived at Brother Virgil Kelley's who had been chosen president of the Y. M. M. I. A. the night before. Got there at 2:30. While we were coming over, I was amused to hear Wilb ask Brother Stephenson if the rabbits dug up their grain after it was sown. After getting dinner we started to look at the town. We climbed to the top of the scaffold of the new meeting house (and by the way it will be a fine building when it is finished), to see the town. A glorious sight met our gaze. The valley stretches away on the north to Eureka, and on the south to Milford. The sun was just setting—casting its golden rays through the clouds that were resting on the mountain tops. Everything looked lovely—farms in every direction, as far as the eye could see. Fat cattle and horses grazing contentedly in the broad fields. The houses, all the way from ¼ to 1¼ miles apart, scattered all over. Oak City, Holden, Fillmore, Meadow, and Kanosh could all be located, but the grandest of all sights was Mt. Nebo in Juab County. A rift in the clouds let the sun's rays fall on the upper half of the mountain, covering it with golden glory, as if giving it a goodnight kiss. Out in the south, Mr. Baldy, just east of Beaver, was plainly visible. After feasting on the lovely sight we went down town." (This description of a sunset in the county reveals the poetic powers of the president).

"The sidewalks are about 5 rods wide. No trees worth mentioning . . . After supper, meeting was next in order. There was quite a liberal turnout. The choir sang. Eight girls and two boys constituted the choir. We had a good meeting—Bishop Milton Moody of Deseret is only 24 years old." (Taken from an article in the Improvement Era for August, 1947)

LANDMARKS

"The Great Stone Face," a curious lava rock formation southeast of Deseret, is one of the historic landmarks of the county. This natural monument is situated on the top of a 200-foot high, basaltic lava flow. In about 1926 Bishop Joseph Damron of Deseret and Frank Beckwith, publisher of the Millard County Chronicle at Delta, went to Black Rock to investigate some Indian writings on the rocks. Mr. Beckwith's attention was drawn to a curious rock formation which also drew Bishop Damron's attention. "Oh, that is "Devil's Kitchen," he said. As the two studied the formation, it occurred to them almost simultaneously that the great stone face had a striking resemblence to Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mr. Beckwith has fittingly named it, "The Guardian of Deseret." Pictures have been taken of it and numerous articles written about the formation. Today it is symbolic with West Millard County. The 65-voice male chorus, sponsored by the Delta Junior Chamber of Commerce, chose their name after it, "The Desert Sentinels." Where ever they go they tell the story of the formation and sing a theme song entitled, "Thy Sentinel Am I," by Parks.

The "Old Fort Deseret" monument, located by the remaining walls of the mud fort, is a memorable landmark. The old Joseph Damron home, the old Warren Moody home, the William V. Black home, the Schoeberger place where school was once held, all bring back memories of earlier days. The

John R. Bennett home has been torn down, the 'dobe houses are being replaced by many new homes of beauty and enchantment.

The residents today of this colorful first West Millard pioneer town are in pace with the modern times of dress, recreation, building, prosperity, medicines, farming and dairying methods. In 1940 the cemetery was leveled and improved and a watering system was installed. This was done by W. P. A. workers under the direction of John R. Bennett and B. P. Crafts.



WEST MILLARD QUEEN AND ATTENDANTS. Left to right: Nada Simpson, Cheryl Moody, queen; Flora May who reigned at West Millard County Centennial Celebration August 22-23 at Deseret in 1947.

In the year of 1947, which was the Centennial year for the state of Utah, Deseret was honored as being the oldest community in West Millard county the celebration featured a flower exhibit, two-days of programs and a professional rodeo was brought in and thousands of people came from all parts of the state to celebrate. Eldon Eliason, a native son of Deseret, was the capable chairman of the celebration. This was the beginnnig of "The Days of the Old West," which is held every August, featuring a night rodeo and the county fair. Chairman Ormus Dutson has been one of the enthusiastic promoters of this event since 1947.

No crooked wagon path now is found in the town, instead an oiled highway runs where wagon wheels once crunched. The cattle industry and seed industry in Deseret is one of the biggest in the state of Utah.

All of these minute beginnings, born in promise, have seen their culmination in countless ways. Although most of the sturdy pioneers who first came have completed their life's span and gone on, we pause to wonder if they, from their vantage point, are still giving us guidance that this noble work will go steadily forward.

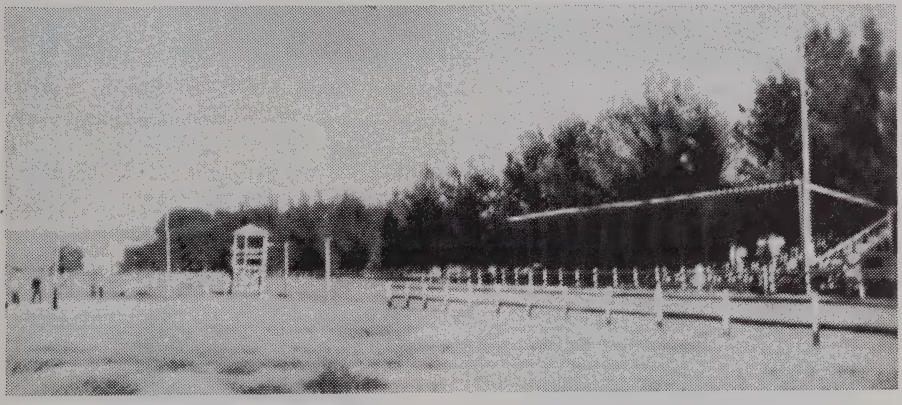
The strength of the true Deseret pioneers made them equal to any task. They answered the call to their church and found a sanctuary in an untamed valley. They fused labor and dreams to rise above the crudness of the ordinary. They used the resources of labor and the fruits of honest toil to reap the fruits of honest progession.



Cowboy Sam Francher receives plaque for champion all-around cowboy at Deseret. (1947) Left to right: Ormus Dutson, Sam Fancher and Eldon A. Eliason, general chairman of Centennial Committee.
Early scene of Deseret Fair and Rodeo grounds which was built up and improved for the centennial.



Some members of the centennial sports committee in front of one of the new rodeo corrals. Left to right: Mildon V. Scow, Desteret; Matt Cropper, Deseret; Ormus L. Dutson, chairman, Deseret; Randall Swensen, Hinckley (1947)



Early Scene of Deseret Fair and Rodeo grounds which was built up and improved for Centennial.

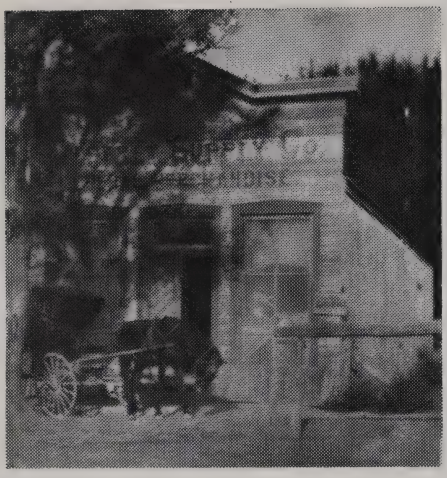
How very fitting it would be if we could erect a monument to each of these individuals, who contributed to the meaning of the word PIONEER.

"Moher Empire of West Millard County," we cherish these memorable experiences of you turning the dust of this desert and the waters of this Sevier River into a complete thriving valley. The lives of all the pioneers is a cherished heritage.

The Sevier River still runs slowly through the valley. It is still silver in the sunlight, golden in the moonlight, and black, just before the dawn. The colorful past is securely woven into our future.

(We are grateful for the information in this history covering ninety years that has been given us by John Powell, Joseph S. Black, and Thomas Cropper, who had the foresight to keep journals during their life time.)

Other material has been contributed by Mrs. Ora Hopkins, the late



Deseret Supply Co. in this store the "Millard County Blade" newspaper was printed by Josiah Gibbs editor. With the exception of the Deseret News which was printed a short while in Fillmore, the Blade was the first newspaper in Millard County.

Hulda Dewsnup, Mrs. Alice Hutchinson Western, one of the few remaining pioneers left in Deseret; Mr. William Bradfield of Scipio; Mr. Peter T. Black of Delta, who lived there from 1875 until 1924 when he moved to Delta, Mrs. Mary Kelly Damron of Salt Lake City, Mr. Evan Croft of Provo, Lavina Theobald of Hinckley, and Mrs. Alice Walker of Bloomington, California and many others made valuable contributions. (The files of the Blade). To my father Leigh R. Cropper Jr., who died a few months after I started compiling



An old landmark built by Bishop Joseph S. Black, later owned by John R. Bennett has been torn down after a fire destroyed part of it.



An old landmark in Deseret — "the Warren Moody home."

this book, I am grateful for the encouragement, and information he gave me before he died. I felt his spirit with me in putting this together. I have been led to undreamed-of sources. Now, I understand why he used to say, "This is the best water on earth, the best farming land anywhere, and the best place to live in the whole world!")—Sebrina C. Ekins.

"The old church bell could be heard for miles around and was used to signal the people of trouble with the dam. When the men would hear it ringing they would drop everything and rush to help save it. Women and children were terrified to hear it ring out, knowing that their crops were lost



DESERET CAMP DUP AND RELIEF SOCIETY MEMBERS. First row, left to right: Mathilda Hales, Carol Warnick and daughter Marilyn, Lois Eliason, Martha W. Mace, Thurza Webb, Mollie Dewsnup, Grace Warnick, Alice Western, Myrtle Western, Maneta Baker, Hulda Dewsnup, Ellen Cropper, Zada Dewsnup. Second row: Harriet Eliason, Rae Jensen, Myrtle Bennett, Lucy Cahoon, Musetta Western, Arlene Bennett, Mabel Black, LaVern Allred, Vernell Baker, Zella Moody, Arprilla Scow, Eliza Cropper. Third row: Lella Fisher, Martha E. Mace, Blance Jensen, Venice Knight, Evah Conk, Edna Torrance, Eva Robison, Nora Cropper, May Cropper, Maza Cropper, Josephine Cahoon, Inez Damron, Lucille Sampson, Hattie Cahoon, Fern Crafts, Millie Dewsnup, Norma Hanson.



Deseret Ward Chapel, 1951

and all their efforts were in vain. At one time a conference was being held in the old stake house; the bell started ringing and all the men got up and left to hurry to the dam.

The story is told of John L. Allred, who was helping fill the dam with his

scraper and team. As he went to scrape the dirt started to slide and the team and scraper went down into the deep water never to be seen again. Just as it started to go he let go of the reins and jumped back clear of the outfit. It was a great loss but the people bought him another team, a scraper, and a harness.



INDIAN WAR VETERANS. Pictured in front of old Fort Deseret in 1903. Back row, left to right: Wise Cropper, on horse with colors; Joseph S. Black; Harrison and Lewis (two men from Springville who were the organizers); Harry Roper, L. R. Cropper, Sr.; Thomas W. Cropper, Joshua Bennett, Frank Slaughter, unknown man, Henry Mace, Henry W. Hales, Daniel W. Morris, George Theobald, Joseph Damron, Mc Webb, James P. Terry, Mahonri M. Bishop, Lew Phillips, N. E. Lewis, Wm. V. Black, Thomas B. Allred, unknown man, Chris Overson, James Hutchinson, Wilson, Virgil Kelly with the flag.
Front row: Mrs. Harry Roper, Mrs. Lew Phillips, Mrs. Henry W. Hales, Mrs. L. R. Cropper, Anna George Cropper, Mrs. Joshua Bennett, Mrs. Daniel Morris, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Joseph Damron, Sr., Mrs. Erickson-Kinder, Mrs. Annie Mac Webb, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Mahonri M. Bishop, Mrs. Wm. V. Black, Mrs. N. E. Lewis, Mrs. T. G. Allred, unknown woman, Mrs. Lavenia Davis Theobald, Clara Davis.

History of Oasis

BY BETSY SKEEM

OASIS LIES ON THE SOUTHEAST side of the Sevier River, six miles south of Delta. It is a center of a large tract of level land which produces thousands of pounds of alfalfa seed every year.

In 1878 the Utah Central Railroad Company made a railroad extending from Salt Lake City to Milford, Utah. It was located about one mile east of the Sevier River. A railroad station was built on the east side of the track and it was called "Oasis." The railroad was later extended on to Los Angeles and is the main line of the Union Pacific system.

Early in 1871 the people of the Territory organized a corporation called the Utah Southern Railroad Co. Among the organizers were Daniel H. Wells, William Jennings, Feramorz Little and others. A railroad line was built from Salt Lake City to Juab by June, 1879. Another company known as the Utah Southern Extension Railroad continued the road on from Juab to Frisco, near the Nevada line. In 1881, the three companies merged into one Utah Central Railroad. Frisco remained the southern terminal for years.

About ten years later, after the railroad was completed from Salt Lake City to Frisco, a corporation called the Utah and Pacific Railroad Co. was created for the purpose of building a railroad from the terminal of the Utah line to Los Angeles. The road was completed in January, 1905. The above named companies combined together are today a part of the Union Pacific System. (Taken from a Utah history book).

Many of the railroad ties were taken from Oak Creek Canyon. The logging was done by oxen. The ties were cut in eight foot lengths and hued on two sides. Oak City men had a contract to build part of the railroad down by Black Rock. They hauled the ties to the railroad at Leamington and then they were shipped down to the end of the track, unloaded and laid.

Practically all the settlers around Oasis at this time helped work on the railroad and it afforded them a little much-needed money.

The early history of the settlement of Oasis is exactly the same as the early history of Deseret. In 1860 when 40 men came over with their teams from Fillmore to make a dam some of them located east of the Sevier River and this area later became a separate settlement known as Oasis. It is an outgrowth of Deseret ward.

The early pioneer families of the Oasis ward were John Styler, Jacob C. Hawley, Lars Hansen, Lucian Noyes, David Day, William P. Hawley, John P. Johnson, Christen Johnson, Steve Duggins, Brig Crandle, Will Church, Byron Warner, Mary Warner, John Western, Andrew N. Peterson, John Iverson,

James Christensen, Neils P. Jensen, Thomas Church, Chris Thompson, John Whirk Reid, John Kinder, C. S. Alexander, S. W. Harder, Edward Webb, Neils Anderson, Anton C. Christensen, Daniel Rutherford, Hans Peter Skeem, Ulrick Christensen, Heber C. Ayres, William Duggins, and William S. Hawley.

FIRST HOMES AND BUILDINGS

The first houses built in what is now Oasis were John Styler's two-roomed log cabin and Jake Hawley's home.

Lars Hansen did his first farming there in 1878 after making a private ditch from the Deseret Canal to his farm.

Mr. Edward Webb built the first hotel on the east side of the station, but it was burned to the ground a few years later. North of the Webb hotel Charley Webb built a butcher shop, later he added on another room which was used for the first school.

S. H. Alexander built a grocery and dry goods store south of the Webb hotel. Later he sold it to A. M. Thompson. John Kinder owned a hotel and store combined which was located north of the butcher shop. Henry Huff bought the Thompson store in 1904 and built the Huff hotel.



OASIS

Bank — Marcus Skeem, Carl Pierson, Henery Huff, Herman Peterson.

The first bank of Oasis was built in 1907 west of the station. It was one-room lumber building about 15 x 15 feet. It was called the State Bank of Oasis. Henry Huff was president and directors were Jacob C. Hawley and Marcus Skeem. John Fairweather was the cashier. A few years later this bank was moved over to the east side of the railroad station where a very modern brick building had been built. This bank served the people from all over the county and at one time had assets of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Cashiers were Carl Pierson, Enoch Gillen, Herman Pederson, Leon Jackson, Golden Huff, Reta Styler, Belva Western and Genevia Badger.

In 1896 Henry W. Hawley built a hotel on the west side of town and John Kinder sold his hotel and store to David Day. Mr. Day added a confectionery store to the building.

In 1902 Henry L. Jackson built the first Oasis Drug Store. It stood only a few years, however, for it burned down. During the same year Arthur Henry built a small lumber yard and called it A. J. Henry Lumber Yard. He also

sold coal and as years went by it became a large and prosperous business. North of this lumber yard, Will Bennett built a butcher shop.

About this time the Oasis people joined together and built The Millard County Lumber Yard. Milton Moody was the president, Henry Huff and William Huff were the directors. B. H. Pederson was the manager, Carl Brown, from Scipio, and George Walker from Hinckley were employees.

Another business was a confectionery store which was operated about 1910 by Mrs. Della C. Hartley. The Pahvant Valley Creamery was built in 1912. Marcus Skeem was president, Nels L. Peterson secretary; directors: A. A. Hinckley, J. C. Hawley, Richard Parker and T. H. Pratt.

Mr. O. J. Day built a large store in 1917 and entered into the general merchandise business. Mr. Day died in 1927 and his wife, Emma Day, continued operating the store. After her death in 1944, her son, Leo Day, took over the store and is still operating it. Virgil Kelly bought the Commercial hotel in 1912.

In February of 1928, the Oasis State Bank, like so many of the other banks at that time, had to close is doors because of the depression which was a blow to everyone.

The many businesses closed and eventually went out of business. Today Oasis has only the Day Store, a small post office, the Oasis Seed plant, and two bee warehouses. Oasis grew and thrived with the large alfalfa seed crops, boasting at one time a bank, two hotels, two lumber yards, two confectionaries, three stores, a big railroad station and a seed plant.

In 1914 Oasis was larger than any town in West Millard County. The seed crops began to fail, then the depression came, and gradually the population declined today there are only about 220 people residing there.

SCHOOLS

The first school was held in a room of the Charley Webb Butcher Shop where twelve students attended. Albert Hansen from Fillmore was the teacher.

The small room became so crowded with students that Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hawley offered to let them have school in their living room. Their home was about a quarter of a mile east of the Oasis station. This was used until about 1884 or 1885 when it was decided to build a larger building. A one-room structure located south of the Day Store was built which was about 25 x 45 feet. This building was used, not only for school, but for all church activities.

Other early teachers were Mary B. Webb of Oasis, Kate Cropper from Deseret, and Mr. and Mrs. George Olson of Fillmore. In the year 1896 there were forty-seven students enrolled so it was decided to have two teachers. The room was divided by a curtain. During this time Milton Moody was the principal and his wife Nellie Bishop Moody was the primary teacher.

About 1897 the town had grown so large that again they needed a larger school building and this was built aboout one-fourth mile east and one-fourth mile south of the first school house.

In about 1909 a still larger school was needed. Deseret was facing a similar problem so the two towns cooperated and built the A. C. Nelson



EARLY SCHOOL ABOUT 1896. First row reading left to right: Mary Ayers, Kate Ayers, Nora Johnson, Hattie Church, Emma Hanson, Della Church. Second row: Arthur Johnson, Christine Anderson, Marcus Skeem, Thomas Reid, James S. Thompson, Daniel Rutherford. Third row: Annie Iverson, John Church, Ada Reid, the three along the top, David Reid, Cable Ayers and Heber Ayers. Students to the side of Mrs. Nellie B. Moody, reading left to right, first row: Mandy Jorgensen, Val Styler, Frank Ayers, Emma Anderson, Kelly Hawley, George Jensen, Albert Ayers. Second row: Minnie Anderson, Estelle Mikesell, Hilda Styler, Annie Christensen, Electa Harder, unknown girl. Third row, beginning between Mr. and Mrs. Moody: Johnnie Thompson, William McLeod, unknown boy, Martha Ayer, Tora Jensen, Carrie Jorgensen, Lila Ayers, Myrtle Mikesell, Bell Styler, unknown girl. Fourth row: Peter Anderson, James Anderson, Harry Johnson, Rastutus Jorgensen, Will Peterson, and Peter Jensen.

elementary school building at a central location between the two towns. The two-story building was completed and ready for use in 1912.

In 1947 the A. C. Nelson school building was declared unsafe by an

investigating committee who were asked to inspect the building by the Millard County School Board. A large crack in the east wall was discovered and the building was condemned. A few years previously the building had been gutted by fire and rebuilt.

Since 1948 the students of Oasis and Deseret have had their choice of traveling by bus to schools in either Delta or Hinckley.



OASIS SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1910-11.—Starting at the top: B. H. Peterson, Reta Styler, Carl Pearson, Sam Rutherford, Val Styler. Second row:—Enoch Gillen, Charley Thompson, Tecla Christensen, Fred Peterson, Nora Peterson, James Christensen, John Iverson, Roy Owens. Third row:—Annie Rutherford and child, Delores Alldrege, Erma Styler, Velva Styler, Clara Williams, Melba Howe, Emma Christensen, Peter Peterson, A. C. Christensen, Marcus Skeem, unknown child. Fourth row:—Tella Hawley, Pauline Norton, Norma Rutherford. Fifth row:—Ova Christensen, Lucy Peterson, Leon Jackson, Marvin Jackson, Edwin Skeems, Oscar Cornwall, Lawrence Christensen, John Styler, Hyrum Anderson, Fawn Hawley, Harold Lancy Rutherford, (hat on) (unknown), Nina Hawley, (two children unknown), Searle Reid, Rulon Jackson, Horace Roundy, a Roundy girl, Allen Peterson, Evan Hansen, Rollow Hawley. Children not known.

CHURCH

The first Sunday School was organized February 26, 1888. This was three years before Oasis became a ward. Mr. John H. Kinder was superintendent and the meetings were held in the school house. The organization was re-organized in 1902 when William P. Hawley was chosen as superintendent with Lucian Noyes as first counselor. Neils Iverson as second counselor and Mrs. Kate Day, secretary.

On March 21, 1891 a meeting was held to divide the Deseret ward, which

had become too large. It was divided into three wards, Hinckley, Deseret, and Oasis. Mr. John Styler was sustained as bishop of the Oasis ward with Jacob C. Hawley as first counselor, Lars Hansen as second counselor and Antone C. Christensen as ward clerk. At this meeting it was decided that all the people living east of the Sevier river and east of the Deseret irrigation canal were to be members of the Oasis ward.

Nearly all of the first settlers of Oasis were converts to the Latter-day Saint church who left their homes to come to Utah. Lars Hansen, who was born in Denmark, was one of the first settlers and came as a convert. He married Agnes Amelia Christensen, a convert from Norway. In spite of the hardships, they raised twelve children.

Another couple, Neils Peter Jensen and Bertha M. Pederson were both born in Denmark, heard the gospel, and after they were married, they set sail for America—to Zion. They later often longed for their native country but their lives were so full of responsibility that they were never granted the opportunity to go back and visit. Mrs. Jensen had a cousin, N. C. Peterson living at Deseret, so when they first came to this country, they lived with him. They couldn't speak a word of English, but the neighbors were very kind and friendly and soon were a great help to each other, and would often exchange work.

Being an industrious young couple, they soon built themselves a small home west of the railroad track on the main highway. When their first child was born, the family was about poverty stricken. Wages were only fifty cents a day and seldom would they receive cash. A neighbor, Lars Hansen would give them work when he could and would pay them in molasses, meat and flour.

In spite of all the hardships they endured they always expressed how thankful they were that they had come to America.

The Hans P. Skeem family came to Utah in 1880 from Denmark and on to Oasis about 1883 where they took up land and commenced farming. This was a hard life for them as they were people who had worked in factories all their lives.

The built their first house of willows and mud, a one-room house with a dirt floor. It was built on low ground and one time after a heavy rain the roof leaked and everything in the house seemed to be floating in water. Mrs. Skeem put the children on the bed and threw a canvas over them to keep them dry.

There came a day when the dam went out. There was little flour in the house and no work. While Mr. Skeem worked and helped rebuild the dirt and rock dam, Mrs. Skeem went out and worked shearing sheep to provide for her hungry children.

The younger generations are all well established now and have always tried to demonstrate that they are not ungrateful sons and daughters of those noble grandparents who sacrificed so much to come here and build up this part of Zion.

Mr. and Mrs. James Christensen were early settlers of Oasis. Mr. Christensen heard the gospel in Norway and came to Utah about 1880. His wife, Mathilda, also a native of Norway, came to Oasis as a young woman.

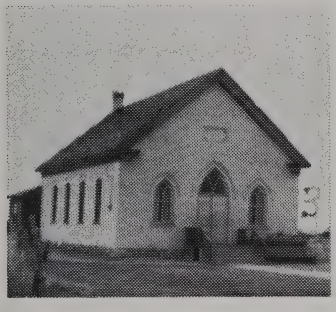
Mr. Christensen led the choir for forty years and played for all the early dances in the ward. He loved to sing and intertain people with his accordion. He was familiarly known to the people of Oasis as "Depot Chris." Mrs. Christensen was the mother of ten children but found time for her church as she worked in the Relief Society presidency for many years.

Peter N. Peterson came to America from Denmark after he was baptized into the L. D. S. church about 1862. In the trek across the plains he was the captain of his company and would often lead the saints in their favorite hymns. He married Sina Christensen in Salt Lake City and they came to Deseret in the spring of 1877. They were the parents of eleven children most of them have made their homes in Oasis.

Another first settler, John Styler, came from Switzerland and according to an article written by his daughter, Hilda Gillen, he was the first one to take up land in Oasis, the first to plant a tree and make a canal. He named the town Oasis on account of the many beautiful trees forming a green spot in the desert. Mr. Styler used to walk from Oak City to Deseret when a boy to herd cows. He helped work on the first dam in Deseret.

The people soon became well acquainted and learned to love each other. As of necessity in those trying days, they had to share each other's burdens. The men often worked for fifty to seventy-five cents per day. Many times they received their pay in flour, wheat, molasses, and other things to eat.

Bishop John Styler looked to the women for help in sickness, trouble, and sorrow. He realized the need of a Relief Society organization in the new ward so on May 21, 1891 the first Relief Society was organized in Oasis with Mary Warren as president, Vilate Hawley first counselor, Agnes A. Hansen second counselor, Mary B. Webb secretary, Betsy Kinder, assistant, and Kate M. Day, treasurer.



Ward Chapel, 1951.



Oasis Seed Plant

The old school house was used for their meetings. Early plans were made to build a Relief Society hall. Each member was asked to do all they possibly could in the line of donations. They made quilts, crocheted and knitted lacy tidys and covers of different kinds and sold them. They held bazaars, sold lunches, and did everything they could to raise money. Finally in the fall of 1907 they had the foundation laid. It was decided that instead of building a small room for Relief Society purposes the ward would go in with them and build a ward chapel. On March 1, 1908 the masons began laying the brick. A carpenter from Scipio was hired and with the help of about six

men each day the bricks were laid, the roof and shingles put on, and all outside work done in a little over a month.

The members of the Relief Society cooked a dinner each day and served it to all the men who worked. The hall was dedicated in May, 1908 by Brother David O. McKay.

The M. I. A. was organized in 1906 with Thomas G. Reid as superintendent of the Y. M. M. I. A. and Mrs. Nellie B. Moody, president of the Y. L. M. I. A. The Primary was organized in the beginning of the ward but the first on record was in 1908 with Mrs. Hannah as president and Mrs. Annie Skeem as first counselor.

WARD BISHOPS

Bishop Styler served for seventeen years or until 1908 when Marcus Skeem was sustained as bishop. Milton Moody was first counselor and Peter A. Peterson second counselor and Anton C. Christensen ward clerk. Bishop Skeem served for 18 years and then Sidney J. Ottley became bishop in 1926. He moved to Salt Lake City and Alma J. Christensen was the new bishop taking office on March 25, 1928. He was released March 24, 1935 and Val Styler was sustained as bishop. On October 1, 1940 Bishop Styler was released and Lars Hansen was chosen. In September of 1942 Bishop Hansen moved to



John Styler | Marcus Skeem | Sidney J. Ottley | Alma J. Christensen

Val Styler | Lars Hansen | Clark Bishop | Peter H. Petersen

Salt Lake City and Clark Bishop was chosen as bishop. On January 3, 1948 Bishop Bishop was released and the present bishop Peter H. Peterson was sustained as bishop with Lawrence Cropper as first counselor, Washington Roundy second counselor and Ralph Skeem ward clerk. Brother Roundy died in April of 1950 and Fon Roy Hawley was chosen as second counselor. (1951)

MAIL DELIVERY

The first post office was built just north of the railroad agent's home and was owned by Mrs. Mary Bishop Webb, the first postmistress. Thomas Church signed a contract to deliver the mail to Deseret and Hinckley. Mrs. Webb moved away in 1901 and John P. Johnson was the second postmaster and served for fourteen years. A Mr. McCosh took it over. He also bought the Huff hotel and called it the Commercial Hotel. Edward Spendlove carried the mail four years.

The mail was delivered at the Oasis post office for the towns of East Millard County. Sims Hawley had the contract for many years to deliver the mail. Many times it was almost next to impossible to get there as the roads were so muddy. Mr. Thomas Church was a mail carrier for thirty years. When he died in 1913. Mr. Ambrose Stansworth took his place and carried the mail for seventeen years. Mr. Stansworth died in 1934.

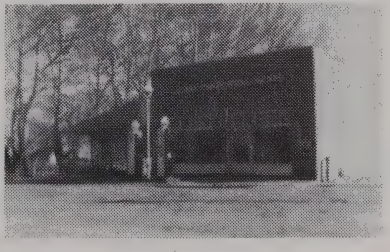
Mrs. Loa Sanders became the postmistress in 1913 and when the family moved to Florida, Marvin Jackson took over the post office, and later Golden Huff. Bishop Peter H. Peterson started in 1930 and is the present postmaster today. Mrs. Josie Moody of Deseret, carries the mail now from Oasis to Deseret, Hinckley and Abraham.

DRAINAGE

About 1915 the country became so badly water-logged that drainage district number two was organized. The district comprised an area of twenty-thousand acres in Oasis, Deseret and South Tract. Some of this land had a natural drainage because of its slope toward the channel of the river. The land that was drained remained productive while other sections not drained became water logged and non-productive.



First drainage machine operating in Oasis.



Day store in Oasis, 1951.

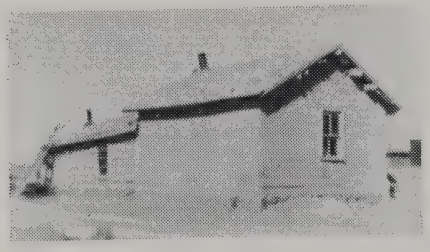
The drainage system was installed under the direction of experienced engineers. It was soon found that wherever the system was in operation, large increases of hay and alfalfa seed were obtained.

It was a big job and 165 miles of tile lines were installed as drainage pipes through which surplus waters were carried from the cultivated lands to lake bottoms. The pipes were clay and ranged in diameters from 5 to 18 inches and were laid at a depth of 4 to 9 feet. The expense connected with this project exceeded the half million mark.

Yields were greatly increased as a result of the drainage. The alfalfa seed sales alone within this district in 1922 exceeded the 1920 crop sales in an amount large enough to pay the interest on the drainage indebtedness for one year and in addition furnished a sinking fund to retire one tenth of the total bond issue. Supervisors of the district in 1920 were George Cropper and O. L. Crawford of Deseret, and Marcus Skeem of Oasis.

ELECTRICITY

Not least among the advantages of West Millard is the availability of an adequate supply of electricity. The need for this essential service was first appreciated by the Deseret Irrigation Company which constructed a steam plant of 125 horse power capacity in 1917. This soon proved inadequate and in 1921 it joined with the Melville Irrigation Company forming the Deseret Power Company which undertook the construction of the high tension transmission line necessary to make a connection with the system of the Telluride Power Company.



One of the early postoffices in Oasis.



Old landmark in Oasis, hotel and store.

OASIS SEED PLANT

In the early fall of 1939 the Oasis Seed Plant was purchased from the Richfield bank by J. V. Styler who sold stock to 24 farmers at fifty dollars a share. These men organized a corporation with James C. Juhl as president, J. V. Styler, vice-president, E. J. Eliason and John Baker as directors with S. H. Hales as secretary.

A rice mill was installed and Lawrence Cropper was employed to process alfalfa seed. A very successful run was made and in the fall of 1940 a gravity mill was purchased for a more complete job of processing. After World War II started and price control was put on alfalfa seed, the plant started purchasing seed.

The organization was changed to be a cooperative in order for the seed

growers to receive the extra money for their seed under the O. P. A. regulations. This meant many thousands of dollars for the seed growers. As time went on more machinery had to be insalled in order to handle the increasing amount of seed being produced.

At present there are six dodder mills and the plant employs eight men during the processing season. In the fall of 1950 a new warehouse was con-



Early Street Scene taken from water tower.



Inside (Oasis) Seed plant "Our Green Gold". Lawrence Cropper weighing in; Howard Roundy, checking accounts. (1949)

structed of steel and concrete. The new storage building is 100x40 feet. The cost of the building was near $15,000.

The present officers are Wallace Holman, president; Wayne Peterson, vice-president; Leslie Webb, L. N. Nickle and Ralph Skeem, directors. The seed plant processes and markets for the growers approximately one-and-one-half-million pounds of seed a year. In December of 1950, an all-time record of the price of alfalfa seed was broken when 58 cents was paid for a pound of re-cleaned common seed. Nearly 300 farmers now belong to the organization.

GARDEN CLUB

A garden club was organized in Oasis October 31, 1949 under the direction of Mrs. Beth Anderson of Hinckley, who is connected with the Adult Education project in West Millard County. Lillian Roundy was named president. The new club decided on the project of beautifying the chapel grounds. The grounds, both front and back, have been improved under the direction of the club members.

It is hoped that this history, which carries the true story of the deeds of the hardy pioneers who first wrung a subsistence from the desert lands in this valley will shine with a luster no less bright than that of the bravest of those who dared settle in the wild lands of the untamed west.



Oasis Creamery

History of Oak City

Early History

BY JANE RAWLINSON GEERTSEN

LOCATION: OAK CITY IS A FARMING COMMUNITY situated thirteen miles east of Delta at the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon.

In the late spring, when the air is fresh, balmy and filled with the fragrance of locust blossoms and the water goes rippling down the ditches, it is very easy to understand the description given by the Latter-day Saint Church Historian when he said, "Oak City is pleasantly situated on a small, but beautiful mountain stream which rises in the mountains lying east of the settlement, and which forms the natural boundary between Pahvant and Round Valley. The elevated bench on which the town is situated commands a fine view of the great valley lying to the west and northwest."

Geologists tell us that long ago the "great valley" was a lake and that water covered the ground where the town now stands. Also that the old shore of Lake Bonneville almost circled the town on the east and is now known as the Jack Hill, so named by the children who gathered its small flat pebbles to play Jack Straws.

The large lake gradually disappeared and the ground became dry. In time the flats were covered with sage and rabbit brush, torch weed, bunch grass, oak brush, and cedar trees. The sand was gathered up by the wind and drifted into hills or dunes. The mountain gathered the moisture and sent it down unchallenged in riverlets and creeks over the flats and into a sink (8 miles northwest of the mouth of the canyon), where it disappeared through evaporation or sank into the sand. Indians and wild animals roamed over the country until the coming of the white man.

In 1850 the settlement of Fillmore was begun. A road was made from Great Salt Lake City to Fillmore and other southern settlements. This road was east of the divide through Round Valley.

COLONIZATION

It was in October, 1858, that two men from Fillmore, Josiah Call and Samuel Brown, while traveling this road returning from Salt Lake City, were killed by the Indians. They had bought some soldier's clothing in Salt Lake City and were wearing it home. The Indians mistook them for soldiers and followed. A party of men went out from Fillmore to search for them. They were found near the Chicken Creek bridge. Some of the party then continued down the Sevier river through what is now called Leamington canyon. When they reached the mouth of the canyon they turned south toward Fillmore. On their return, they reported having found a good camping place on a clear stream of water. A great deal of oak brush grew along

the creek. This place came to be called Oak Creek. At that time Fillmore was the nearest settlement and it was thirty miles away.



Lymans Saw Mill—Oak Creek Canyon—Hyrum Jensen by the horse.



Home of Henry Roper, one of the first homes in Oak City.

Colonization came a little nearer when in 1860 a number of families left Fillmore to make a settlement down on the Sevier River northwest of Fillmore. The new settlement was about three miles south of what is now Deseret. They built a dam in the river and used an old river bed as a canal to take the water to the land. It proved to be an unsuccessful experience They could not build a dam strong enough to hold the water with the kind of material available. Every year when the high water would come down the river, the dam would wash out and their crops dry up and burn for lack of water. It was very discouraging and there came to be a great scarcity of food, especially flour for bread.

A few of the families drove their cattle and sheep to Oak Creek which was a distance of twenty miles northeast of Deseret. They camped first on the creek about one-eighth of a mile south of where the creek divides. They located at different points along the creek toward the mouth of the canyon and built log cabins for themselves and corrals for their sheep and cows.

For several years they lived this way. Ranching in the summer at Oak Creek and returning to Deseret for the winter. Some of these first families were Couche, Prowse, Duggins, Cropper, and Green.

FROM THE CHURCH HISTORY by JENSEN

"In the spring of 1865 Alvin Prows located on Oak Creek near the mouth of Oak Creek canyon for ranching and farming purposes. He built a home at the mouth of the canyon about three miles east of the present settlement. He used the water from the creek and farmed the first land that year (1865). He raised a bountiful garden and planted fruit trees.

In 1867 William Walker built a sawmill in the canyon at the mouth of Walker's Canyon and opened a road to the timber. Women living at the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon would often walk up to the sawmill or down to the sinks to pick wild currants and other berries for food.

At that time the flat where the town was later built was covered with grass so thick that it waved in the wind like a field of grain. Every family in Deseret kept a few sheep to supply them with wool for clothing. During the summer they were all put into one herd which they called the "town herd." Then they were driven up to Oak Creek and were herded during the summer by one of the ranchers.

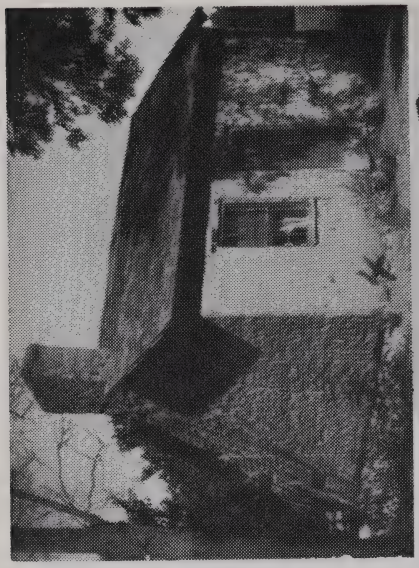
(The following is taken from an old Stake History)

The brethren there (Deseret City) have adopted a wise policy in related to keeping stock. They have all their animals not in use herded some twenty miles north and east on a good herd ground and by trusty men."

Wild animals, especially Coyotes, troubled the stock, often killing the young animals. Bears also came at night into the cellars and carried off the cream jars, but no person was ever harmed.

INDIANS

The Indians in this locality were never troublesome. It was during the Black Hawk War, and for safety, a fort was built at Deseret, but was never used. The only Indians the ranchers feared were the roving bands of other tribes who usually camped at the sinks. When the ranchers saw the smoke coming from their fires they were afraid to make fires in their own cabins for fear the Indians would know they lived there.







1.—Amusement hall, Marker for Service Men. 2.—Public School. 3.—Ward Chapel, 1951. 4.—First house built in Oak City, by George Lovell, builder. 5.—Home of Platt Lyman, first bishop of Oak City.

RANCHERS

"In 1868 a half-dozen families ranched on Oak Creek. In the spring of that year Jonathan Partridge, John W. Radford, Thomas Morgan, and Alvin Prows fenced in ten acres of land lying immediately north of the present location of the settlement. They put in a crop of wheat which was mostly

eaten by the sheep. These settlers proved that grain could be raised successfully on the gravely soil near Oak Creek."

"July 15, 1868, the last dam in Deseret washed away. The people decided not to build it again but to try and find some other place to live. Some of the people were interested in going to Oak Creek."

FOUNDING OF TOWN

"Monday, July 20, 1868, Thomas C. Callister, Francis M. Lyman, John C. Smith, and Thomas E. King arrived at Oak Creek. They were met by John Lovell, John W. Radford, and a number of other brethren from Deseret. After dinner Bishop Callister selected the location for the building of a city to be named Oak Creek.

Thomas King, a surveyor, commended to survey the townsite. John Lovell was requested to complete his business at Deseret, hand over the records to Brother Callister, (that they might be preserved) and then locate at Oak Creek to preside over his new settlement."

Those who wished to settle at Oak Creek drew lots, and then went to Fillmore and filed their claims on the lots they had drawn. They paid $2.50 for each lot. Some moved right away and others waited to harvest whatever crops they had raised. During the next few months twenty-one families moved from Deseret to Oak Creek.

Those who settled and built the first homes were John Lovell, Henry Roper, George Lovell, Charles Green, William H. Walker, Carl J. Beckstrand, Eliza Couch, Charity Prows, Jonathan Partridge, Thomas Morgan, Henry Huff, John W. Radford, George Morrison, William Press, Kate Parker, Dick Ross, Mell Ross, Joseph Weech, Ted Morgan, and Robert Green.

A number of unmarried men were Peter Anderson, Joseph Lovell, Alvin Roper, Harry Roper, Christian Anderson, Alvin Prows, Frank Radford, Simeon and Don Walker, Preston Mecham, Joseph S. Anderson, and Sam and Farwell Hartley.

The men went to work making ditches to bring the water on to the townsite, hewed out logs and made adobes to build homes. The first house finished was an adobe one built by George Lovell, south of the public square on the block where the store now stands. Henry Roper built a dug-out on the southeast corner of the same block. The family lived in it while a house was being built of adobes made from the dirt which had been taken from the dugout. This room is still standing as part of the house of Abel M. Roper.

None of the houses built were more than two rooms. Either one room with a lean to, or one long room with a partition making it into two rooms. All of them had dirt roofs at first.

The first child born at Oak Creek was Charles Oakland Walker, son of William H. Walker.

The first death in Oak Creek was a Pearson child who was accidently hanged on a hayrack.

Previous to this, while they were ranching on Oak Creek, a girl twelve years old, named Sebrina Duggins fell into the creek during high water and was drowned. She was taken to Deseret for burial.

TOWN NAMED

The people sent a request to Washington for a post office to be named Oak Creek. The government granted the request but gave the post office the name of Oak City. For many years the post office was Oak City and the ward was Oak Creek. In 1922 the name of the ward was changed to Oak City. (From Stake History)

"At a meeting in Fillmore held March 6, 1871, Platte D. Lyman, John W. Dutson, George Finlinson, and Jefferson Trimble were sustained as missionaries to Oak Creek. Brother Lyman to preside, Brother Finlinson to act as ward and tithing clerk and brother Dutson to take charge of the singing and to teach music."

During the summer and fall of 1871 another school house was built. It was an adobe building 24 x 36 feet, erected on the same lot east of where the log school house had stood.

PIONEER WOMEN

There seemed to be a tendency among early historians to record the men only as pioneers. There were women, too, who sacrificed and endured hardships in pioneering the new territory. There was Anna Lovell, wife of John Lovell, who was the first woman to live in Deseret and later came to Oak Creek among the first settlers. She was known as Hannah Lovell (perhaps on account of her English husband, John Lovell, who misused the letter "H"—Anna was Danish. She was a well educated and a very capable woman. She was always kind to the poor. She was the mother of Peter Christian and Joseph Anderson and Brigham and John E. Lovell.

Mary Ann Roper, another pioneer woman, wife of Henry Roper, was a very prim, refined, English woman. She had a keen knowledge of doctoring and helping the sick. She often acted in the capacity of midwife.

Eliza Couch, an English woman, was the mother of Sam and Farwell Hartley, and Matilda Overson.

She had a very outstanding character and was strong for what she felt was right. She had crossed the plains with one of the belated handcart companies. Her sons had become crippled from exposure on that journey.

Charity Prows, mother of Alvin Prows and Lemira Rawlinson, was a typical "yankee." She had driven her own yoke of oxen across the plains and brought her children to Salt Lake Valley. She was very helpful in times of sickness.

Caroline E. Lyman, daughter of Bishop Edward Partridge, and wife of Ammasa Lyman, was a proud, queenly woman who was president of the Relief Society for 32 years. Martha Lovell was her secretary for many years.

Eliza Maria Lyman, another daughter of Bishop Edward Partridge, was the mother of Platte D. and Joseph A. Lyman. She lived a life of service to her family and to the church.

Martha Lovell, wife of George Lovell was a delicate, sweet, refined woman.

Sina Overson, died soon after coming to Oak Creek.

Adelia Lyman, wife of Platte D. Lyman, very capable and resourceful; believed in teaching her children self respect and self reliance.

Susan Finlinson, wife of George Finlinson, always an angel of mercy to the poor.

Elizabeth Dutson, known as Betsy Dutson, was a calm, quiet, dignified, little lady, wife of John Dutson.

Caroline Dutson, also wife of John Dutson, always cheerful and happy and patient with children; remembered for her beautiful handwork. Mary Emily Partridge was a refined woman who loved to read and to do needle work.

Mary Ann Partridge, a hard-working woman. She had a large family but lost them all and did not have a child left to comfort her in her old age. Both Mary Emily and Mary Ann were wives of Jonathan Partridge.

Ellen Radford, wife of John Radford, was another pioneer wife.

There were young unmarried women also—Martha Lovell who later married Peter Anderson. Lemira Lewis (called Prows), married Charles W. Rawlinson. She helped to build fences and plant trees. Eliza Morgan and Prisby Morgan were others.

SOCIAL LIFE

The old adobe all-public-service school house was the scene of many happy gatherings. It was there that the women in hoop skirts danced with men in their home-spun and often hand-made suits. The school house was lighted by kerosene lamps which were hung on the wall. How delightful everyone was when the lamps worked well and they had good light which showed off the new delain or Alapace dresses.

In the winter the house was warmed by a large box-type stove in the center of the room. The fire was allowed to go out as the dance proceeded. The floor was made smoother by whittling a few sperm candles on it.

The first music they had was made by Harry Roper who beat rhythm on a tin pan and Alvin Roper and Joseph Anderson who played combs. Later Harry played the Tambourine and John Dutson played the violin and Ole Jacobson the accordion.

Styles in dress changed somewhat too with time. The women wore draped skirts and bustles and the men began to don "store clothes."

For many years Charlie Talbot and his son Joseph played the violin and banjo for dancing. They were accompanied on the organ usually by Charles W. Rawlinson or Maggie Finlinson.

Dance tickets then were 25 cents for men, and woman could go free. If the dance was crowded the ticket holders were numbered. The manager would call just so many numbers to fill up the floor for the next dance. If any of the men went on out of turn he might be called off the floor for "Ringing on."

There were dances for different purposes. As the "rabbit dance" when the losing side in a rabbit hunt would entertain the winners. Then the "wood dance" when the women served a hot supper to those men who had hauled a load of wood or helped to chop it for the school house and for the widows in town. There was the "picnic dance" when each family brought some picnic (pizen cakes as the boys called it) to be passed around, and of course the "wedding dance"when tickets were free and every man danced with the bride.

The most loved holidays were Christmas, the Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July.

Christmas holidays began on Christmas eve and lasted a week, with feasting and visiting every day, and dancing every night. When John Dutson was superintendent of the Sunday School he started the custom of having Stanta Claus visit at the Christmas eve social and bring a wheelbarrow loaded with candy and nuts. This custom has continued through the years.

The Fourh of July came at a busy season in Oak City but no one thought of not taking the day off for a patriotic program at ten o'clock a.m., sports in the afternoon, and a dance at night. There was no restriction on gun powder and its was a noisy day.

The Twenty-Fourth of July was usually celebrated with a parade representing the pioneers. Often other towns would join in the celebration. In the late spring there was the May ride that the children loved. It was sponsored by the Sunday School. It was then that men with their families drove up into the canyon or hills for a picnic. It was a thrill to get out into the open where everything was fresh and green, play games, and hunt wild flowers.

In the homes there were other socials. Women had their quiltings when friends and neighbors were called in to quilt. They came about ten o'clock and were there for a hot dinner at noon. There were "rag bees" for old and young, where they formed a circle around a huge pile of torn rags and sewed as they laughed and chatted.

In fruit season there were "apple" and "peach bees." Tubs full of fruit would be carried in and prepared for drying.

Children had candy pulls, especially in the molasses-making season. If they were fortunate someone at the mill would give them a bucket full of good "skimmings" which could soon be boiled down to candy. Then the fun of pulling began.

DRAMA

The school house always had a stage in one end of it that could be extended a little to give room for the players. A curtain of some heavy material was made to roll up and down and plays were often presented by the home dramatic company.

Sometimes groups came from the neighboring towns to play such plays as "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "Uncle Rubin," "Turning The Tables," Heart and Diamonds," and "The Three Hats." Tickets were often paid with dried fruit, squash, dried corn and other produce.

Most programs for entertainment were not complete unless there were one or two dialogues.

Eddie Lyman directed many of the early plays and some of the actors were Mary Lyman, his wife; Ann Jane Dutson Roper, John Dutson, O. H. Jacobson, Joe Dutson, Charlie Rawlinson, E. Q. Dutson, Martha Lyman Roper, and Annie Lyman Anderson.

MUSIC

Oak City has always been very fortunate in having music directors. Since it was founded it has never been without a choir. The first leader was William Press, an Englishman, who came with the first settlers. They had

no instrument to sing by and he used a tuning fork to get the correct pitch and start the members on the right key.

In 1871 John Dutson was sent from Fillmore to take charge of the music. He trained the Sunday School children to sing and also led the choir. The only instrument they had then to sing by was a violin.

Years later,, when the ward had an organ, some of the women complained because they could not pitch their voices to the organ and sang off key. They wished they could go back to the violin.

Ormas Bates, Charles W. Rawlinson, and George L. Dutson also served as conductors to the choir for short terms. Eddie Q. Dutson began as choir leader in 1895 and is still conducting, having served 56 years as conductor.

In the early days of Oak Creek there was a martial band which consisted of a few flutes, fifes and drums. They played at special gatherings and serenaded the town on holidays. This was about 1884-1886. In 1893 a brass band was organized. Frank Whitehead came up from Hinckley and taught them to play. In 1899 Eddie Q. Dutson became leader of the same band and through the years added new members. The boys went to war in 1917.

In 1880 Charles W. Rawlinson came to Oak City to live. He bought the first organ in town about 1882. Crowds of young people gathered at his home every evening to sing and play the organ. This organ was often borrowed and taken to the schoolhouse for dances. When Walter Lyman went on his mission in 1884 he selected the first ward organ.

Before transportation had reached the development that it has today, Oak City was very much isolated and it was necessary for young people to create their own amusement. There was considerable development in music as well as drama and other arts. Singing was always a delightful pass time that all could enjoy. On their canyon trips or in groups at the homes they loved to sing together such songs as, "Kitty Wells," "Nettie Moore" or "Spanish Cavalier." Often they would take their guitars and go serenading at night.

INDUSTRIES

The leading industry in pioneer days was agriculture and cattle-raising. It was a necessity for it meant food for the settlers. During the winter of 1868-1869 the settlers of Oak Creek fenced 360 acres of farming land. Fencing in those days required a lot of work in cutting posts. It is fortunate that there were plenty of cedars to be cut. They generally built two kinds of fences. One was the picket-fence, built by standing the posts close together with the base buried in the ground to hold it firm. The top was held by weaving green willows or boughs between the posts. The other was the bull-fence which was very strong. It was made by setting two posts up to cross at the top. Another post was placed with the lighter end and rested in the notch where the posts crossed. Then it was repeated about every two feet. When completed it made an almost solid wall of posts.

At first the land was fenced into one big field and in the fall everyone turned their cattle in, to pasture together. The city lots, as well as the fields, had to be fenced because the stock grazed over the streets.

Shade trees, mostly black locusts, were purchased from the Robison Nursery in Fillmore and planted along the sidewalks. There were also a few

cottonwoods from the canyon. Some planted branches from the sink poplar. Fruit trees also were purchased and planted. People raised and gathered their own garden seed. They found it was possible to raise all kinds of fruit grown in temperate regions, and Oak City became a city of orchards.

The first crops raised in the fields were corn, peas and sorgum cane. There were two sorgum or molasses mills in town. They were company mills being owned jointly. One mill was on the public square. The sorgum was taken to Sanpete Valley and exchanged for grain. The grain was 60 cents per bushel and the sorgum was 60 cents per gallon, so it was a gallon for a bushel. The grain was brought back to the grist mill to be ground.

The fruit trees soon began to produce fruit. It was dried and hauled as far as Salt Lake City, to be sold or exchanged for produce. Apples were sometimes hauled and sold to the mining towns of Nevada. It was several years before grain or alfalfa was grown. Today all fruits of the temperate zones are found in Oak City.

Alvin Prows planted five acres of mulberry trees, built a cacoonery, and proceeded to raise silkworms. The cacoons were taken to Salt Lake City to be reeled and manufactured into silk. He also planted hops and hired young people to pick the hops which also were sent to Salt Lake City to be sold.

People drove their fattened cattle to Salt Lake City and by driving slowly and letting them graze along the way, they did not lose much of their weight. Today dairying, beef cattle, hog raising, and chicken raising are extensive sources of revenue.

There were several mills. William Walker had a saw mill in the canyon and a grist mill just above town. Later Jonathan Partridge had a saw mill at the mouth of the canyon. The Lyman brothers and the Roper brothers owned a saw mill and a shingle mill. These mills furnished the settlers with native lumber and shingles for their buildings.

Henry Roper, who had worked in the mills in Sheffield, England, had a knowledge of iron and steel work. He built and operated a blacksmith shop. There were others also that had blacksmith shops.

Industries were carried on in the homes. Each home was its own bakery, laundry, dairy, butcher shop, knitting factory, dressmaking shop, and beauty parlor.

People raised their own vegetables and fruit and hauled and cut their own wood for fires.

IRRIGATION

The first thing the pioneers did was to abandon the creek and take the water in a new ditch from the mouth of the canyon to the corner of the block southeast from the public square. The ditch was long and much of the water was lost in the gravely soil. The springs were located and cleaned out to increase the flow of water. They found that most of the water was coming from one spring which they called Big Spring.

Later the town was surveyed by Edwin Stott with Christian Overson and Peter Anderson as helpers. Each city lot was given a share of water. A headgate was made farther up the ditch dividing the water into three ditches, the main ditch, the south ditch, and the Jackhill ditch.

For many years the water was used on the city lots at night and was

turned to the fields during the day. The time of turning was at sunrise and at sunset.

Water was always a problem in Oak Creek. There was just too much land for the amount of water. Occasionally there was a little trouble between neighbors. Some seemed inclined to move faster than the sun.

Water for culinary purposes was carried in buckets from the ditch until 1913-1914 when the water was piped 4 miles into town from a spring near Dry Creek Canyon.

EARLY PROFESSIONS

There were few professional people among the early settlers as we rate professions now. Those who had professions seemed to have remained in the larger settlements or had put their professions aside for the hard work of pioneering.

Doctoring and nursing of the sick was done by those who had gained some knowledge from experience.

In 1884 Ann E. Lyman went to Salt Lake City and took a course in obstetrics. She practiced as a midwife for 26 years in Oak City.

There were no dentists but there were those who could pull an aching tooth. Jonathan Partridge and later George Dutson and Charlie Roper were the tooth extractors.

The early school teachers were those men and women who had a fairly good education and felt that they were capable of teaching others what they had learned.

COMMUNICATION

The business of the township was carried on by public meetings. If a special meeting was necessary a boy on a horse usually went from place to place to notify them.

Sometimes people were called together by beating a brass drum. It was used also on Sundays to call them to church, as there was no central time by which to set their clocks.

After they had the school bell it was used as notice of anything special and was rung on Sundays one half hour before time for all church meetings.

The only communication with the outside world was through the post office. Henry Roper was the first postmaster and had the post office in his home. The mail came by stage coach to Fillmore and by horseback from there to Oak City once a week. Mail went out and came in twice a week after the railroad was built. Then it came from Leamington which was the nearest railroad station. It was often carried on horseback as there was no parcel post system.

Post office days were Monday and Friday. In 1898 they were granted a daily mail. Henry Roper resigned as postmaster. He felt that he could not bother with it every day. Frederick R. Lyman then became postmaster and the office was moved to the Lyman store.

About the only newspaper that came to town was the semi-weekly Deseret News. A few people took the Herald.The Salt Lake Tribune was refused because of its antagonistic attitude toward the Latter-day Saint church. The Juvenile Instructor was the leading church magazine.

In 1867 a telegraph line was built through Millard County. It followed the main road through Scipio, Holden, and Fillmore. It was of little use to Oak City. If anyone wished to send a message, he would have to travel to Fillmore to the telegraph office. Important local messages were usually carried by a messenger.

In 1908 the telephone line was brought to Oak City. The people had ownership in it and put up their own poles which were mostly cedar posts. It was about a year after this that they had telephones in their homes.

TRANSPORTATION

The first means of transportation was by Ox teams and wagons. It was a very slow process of traveling. It took many hours to go to another town, and a whole week to travel to Salt Lake City.

Later they had horses to drive and they were a little faster than the oxen.

In 1880 the railroad was built through Leamington and after that there was little travel by team to Salt Lake City. The traveling conditions between towns was unchanged. The roads were generally very rough and dusty. The only work done on them was by poll tax and that was very little. Some people had buggies to ride in. The vehicle that was most practical was the white top which was heavier than a buggy and could stand the rough roads a little better and could carry a heavier load.

In winter when there was snow, bob sleds were used for wood hauling and many of the young men in town owned two-horse sleighs and bells for their horses. It always brought a thrill, as nothing else could, to hear the jingle of those sleigh bells.

There was no other means of transportation until the coming of the automobile, about 1915. Charlie Roper bought and owned the first automobile in town, known as the Model T Ford.

MERCHANDIZING

Merchandizing in Oak City in the early days was on a small scale. Over the general merchandise stores in many of the towns there was a sign which read "Boots and Shoes," "Dry Goods and Notions." Many of the first stores in Oak City were kept in such a small place there would be no room for a large sign.

As early as 1883 there was a co-op store, an adobe building on the corner of the church lot, later called the Bishop's Store. Peter Anderson managed it and subsequently bought it. He, later on, continued his business in a frame building on the lot just north of where the old adobe store stood.

One of the first stores was kept by Ole Jacobson in one room of his log house. As time went on there were others that had small stores. Jonathan Partridge had one in the adobe room of his house. Christian Jensen had a store in a small room that joined his granary.

A little later, about 1892, Henry Huff Jr., had one in one room of his house. Joseph Lyman in 1894 had a store in a small lumber room at his residence.

Goods were brought from Leamington, the nearest railroad station, where they had been shipped from Salt Lake City. The merchandise consisted

mostly of boots, shoes, and cloth of different kinds such as calico, gingham, shirting, canton flannel, bleach and factory. Also lace, ribbons, embroidery, and yarn for knitting were brought.

Foods sold in the store were sugar, rice, oatmeal, raisins, crackers, candy, nuts and spices. Almost everything came in bulk and had to be weighed on the small balance scales in a scoop and poured into a bag. There was some hardware and always a large tank of kerosene or coal oil as it was commonly called.

Sister Lovell, mother of Peter Anderson, clerked in the store. She did not stay in the store but went in when she was called. Her home was across the street, diagonally from the store, and there was a well-worn trail made by her feet. Those bare-footed youngsters and their mothers came with their buckets of eggs to sell, and their empty coal oil cans to be filled.



FIRST BAND in Oak City—Frank Whitehead from Hinckley taught the class. First row:—Harry Roper, Jeff Finlinson, Jens C. Anderson, Joseph Talbot, Thomas Talbot—about 1893.

L. D. S. CHURCH AND OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

There has never been any religious denominations in Oak City other than the Latter-day Saint church. Seldom has there been any person living there who did not belong to that church.

The town was founded under the direction of the Bishop of Fillmore before Millard Stake was organized. It functioned as a branch of Fillmore, presided over by a presiding elder.

Whatever government was necessary was administered under the direction of the church.



OAK CITY CHOIR—Front row:—Florence Nielson Lyman, Lucy Anderson Walker, Frankie Roper Finlinson, Sophia Nielson Crane, Libbie Jacobson Roper, Geneva Lundahl Johnson. Second row:—Eddie Jacobson, Elizabeth Christensen Callister, Ida Jacobson Finlinson, Letty Anderson Dutson, Dainy Sheriff Nielson, Ellen Nielson Lyman, Sylvia Lovell Harris, George E. Finlinson, John E. Lovell. Back row:—Abel M. Roper, Joshus Finlinson, Fred S. Lyman, Joseph T. Finlinson, Edith Lyman Finlinson, William Jacobson, Etta Sheriff Royer, Soren C. Anderson, Lorenzo Christensen, Charles W. Rawlinson. Center back:—Eddie Q. Dutson, conductor.

John Lovell presided over the branch from 1868 until 1871 when Platte D. Lyman was appointed as presiding elder. He continued in the position until July 22, 1877 when the ward was organized and he became bishop with John Lovell as first counselor and George Finlinson as second counselor.

In the fall of 1879 Platte D. Lyman moved to San Juan. John Lovell and George Finlinson took temporary charge of the ward until 1880. In November, 1880, Peter Anderson was sustained as bishop and George Finlinson as first counselor. In 1887 Christian Jensen moved to Provo and Frederick R. Lyman was chosen as second counselor. Peter Anderson was bishop until 1907.

He was succeeded in 1907 by Joseph T. Finlinson, who in 1911 was succeeded by John Lee Anderson, who presided until March 16, 1930, when he was succeeded by Willis E. Dutson. (In 1930 the church membership was 369. The total population of the Oak City precinct was 380 in 1930)

Willis E. Dutson was bishop from 1930 to 1943, then Marvin L. Lovell took over the position for a period of four years. Since 1947 Burnis Finlinson has been and is still the bishop of the ward (1951)

The first public meeting was held in Oak Creek, November 8, 1868.



John Lovell | Platte Lyman | Peter Anderson | Joseph T. Finlinson

John Lee Anderson | Willis E. Dutson | Marvin L. Lovell | Burnis Finlinson

On that occasion the first child was blessed, namely Andrew Anderson, son of John Anderson.

The first teachers' meeting was held January 10, 1869. The first teachers of the branch were Henry Roper, George Lovell, John Anderson and Christian H. Jensen.

In the spring of 1869 a Sunday School was organized with Charles Green as superintendent. Sunday School was held in the Radford home until a school house was built.

After the school house burned, Sunday School was held in the Walker grist mill located just above town. Some of the early superintendents of Sunday School were Henry Roper, John W. Dutson, Joseph A. Lyman, Anthony Christensen, and Niels Peter Nielson.

The next organization to be effected was the Relief Society. It was organized May 3, 1874 with Caroline E. Lyman as president; Anna Lovell as first counselor; Charity Prowe as second counselor; Martha Lyman as secretary; and Elizabeth Lovell as treasurer. The first Relief Society visiting teachers were Mary Ann Roper, Christina Pearson, Elizabeth Dutson, and Anna C. Anderson. Caroline Lyman was president until 1906.

The Y. M. M. I. A. was organized January 21, 1878, with Edward L. Lyman as president. This organization was for young women as well as young men. Some of the early superintendents were Ole Jacobson, who

became superintendent December 18, 1880; Brigham Lovell (1884); Walter C. Lyman, Charlies Roper, Frederick R. Lyman and Joseph Anderson.

The Primary was organized December 10, 1881 with Anna E. Lyman as president. Other presidents that followed were Eliza Maria Lyman, Annie N. Anderson, Lemira Rawlinson, and Rebecca Jacobson.

The Y. W. M. I. A. was organized November 7, 1883, with Mary M. Lyman as president. Other early presidents were Rebecca Jacobson, Kate P. Walker, Ann E. Lyman, and Nellie G. Lyman.

Religion class was organized November 1, 1891 with George L. Dutson as superintendent and Maggie Finlinson as assistant.

First ward clerks were Peter Anderson, George Finlinson, and Joseph T. Finlinson.

Missionary work has been carried on extensively ever since the ward was organized. There have been more than one hundred L. D. S. missionaries go out to various parts of the world from Oak City ward.

From its early history Oak City has been outstanding in church activity and cooperation in religious affairs.

In 1875 the United Order was established and lived by most of the church members. Records do not tell us just how long it continued although it was not much over a year.

During the time of prosecutions of polygamists, their families had to go into exile. Oak City was a haven for those refugees. They were welcomed and protected by the people of the town. Even little children were taught to have no conversation with strangers lest they might expose the whereabouts of some family.

Several buildings have been constructed by the church. In 1895 a Relief Society hall, 32 x 26 feet, was built on the public square. It was made of light brick and nicely finished. It was damaged by lightning and was later torn down and the material used in the construction of the chapel.

In 1908 an amusement hall was erected on the public square at a cost of $8,000. At the time of its completion it was known to be the best hall in the county. It is fireproof and is 90 x 44 feet. It is used for dancing, sports and shows.

The red brick school house was rebuilt into a chapel and dedicated June 19, 1927. It has been remodeled and painted white.

In 1913 the Oak City Boy Scouts were registered with the National Boy Scouts Organization of America, as Troop No. 1, making them the first in Deseret Stake to join the organization.

Their leader was Willard Christensen. He had previously taken the Scoutmasters course given in Salt Lake City at the Deseret Gymnasium. Oak City has continued through the years to carry on with a Boy Scout organization.

The Camp Fire Girls organization was also organized at this time with Silva Lovell as the leader. Later, when the church changed it to Bee Hive Girls, Zella Nielson became swarm leader and acted in this capacity for a number of years.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

The first schools were held in the homes and were not supported by public funds. Each teacher collected her own fees from the parents. The

rate was about one dollar per month per pupil and often it was paid in produce.

In the summer of 1869 a log schoolhouse was moved up from Deseret. It was 18 x 28 feet, and was rebuilt on the school lot and served for all public gatherings. It burned down in the night, January 1, 1871, after a dance.

Students had to furnish their own books, paper, slates and pencils. Caroline Lyman taught in her own home. Cornelia Roper also had school in her home. Mrs. Kate Parker and a Mrs. Killian were among the first teachers. They had very little use of the log schoolhouse before it burned. Then the adobe schoolhouse was built. Some of those teachers who taught in the adobe school house were: Ida Peas, Mary M. Lyman, Rebecca Dutson, Peter Anderson, David Young, Fred Lyman, Ole Jacobson, and Charles Rawlinson. These were people who lived in town. Others that came from out of town were Hyrum Eldredge, Angus Vance, Ormus Bates, Dick Rûssel, Jessie Giles, James H. Melville, Rufus Day, and Frank Hinckley. Schools became free as far as tuition was concerned but they still had to buy their own books and other supplies.

The business of hiring a teacher and running the school was done by a town board of trustees elected by the people.

The adobe school house became too small for the school and in 1892 the school was divided. Mary Roper taught the small children in one corner of the room while class work for the older children was going on in another corner. Then they held primary school in the old log house that belonged to Mae Webb. Later they moved it to the front log room of George Dutson's home.

In 1892 another school house was started. This was built of red brick, on the corner of the school lot, west of the adobe school house.

The following is an article written at the time of its completion. "In 1893 the new school house at Oak Creek was finished and the people rejoiced at having the opportunity of holding their meetings and school session in so commodious a building.

Another article written October 3, 1894: "The people of Oak Creek have recently completed a fine brick school house 50 feet by 25 feet. It was built in 1892-1893. School was taught in it last winter by Frank Hinckley and Miss Ellison Teeples. It cost $3,000 and is situated on the southwest corner of a block adjacent of the public square. Three of the thrifty young men of the village, Fred Lyman, Joseph Anderson and George L. Dutson, set out, at their own expense, rows of fine shade trees on two sides of the school house lot.

"Already a 300 pound bell, mounted in a fine bellfry erected on the center of the school house, gave the village a tint of metropolitan air."

However, Frank Hinckley did not have the privilege of teaching in the new building. He continued to teach in the old building and the primary school was moved into the brick house for the remainder of the year. Later the primary school was taught in the old adobe house until it was torn down. Then it was taught in the bishop's store building.

In 1898-1899 the east room was built on to the school house and the primary school was moved into it. This house was used for school and all public gatherings until the buildings were built on the public square.



OAK CITY SCHOOL—1891—Front row:—Eddie Jacobson, Edgar Nielson, James Lovell. Second row:—Lutie Walker Watts, Eliza Rawlinson Olsen, Ellen Lyman Hansene Neilson Lovell, Maggie Jacobson Lewis, Ely Anderson Nielson, Ida Jacobson Finlinson, Leo Finlinson, Edward Christensen. Third row:—George W. Dutson, Robert Watts, Soren J. Rawlinson, John Talbot, Eliza Hartley Anderson, Jed Watts, Agnes Anderson Lyman. Fourth row:—William Jacobson, Peter Nielson, Willie Prows, Charles Hartley, Joshus Finlinson, Joseph P. Callister, Joseph L. Anderson, John L. Nielson, John Christensen, Soren C. Anderson, Thomas Roper, Lydia Lovell Evans, Alice Anderson Jacobson. Fifth row:—Celia Hartley, Caddie Nielson Anderson, Emma Watts Iverson, Nellie May Lyman Bough, Mamie Lovell Wells, Elizabeth Christensen Callister, Annie Talbot Walker, Nettie Roper White, Phoebe Dutson, Rachel Finlinson Nielson, Mary O. Walker Finlinson, Joseph Christensen. Back row:—Jesse Giles (teacher), Caddie Roper Lovell, Mary C. Roper Finlinson, Maggie Finlinson Lovell, Sarah Ann Dutson Wiley, Christa Ann Anderson Dutson, Joseph T. Finlinson, Rose Talbot Anderson, Ann C. Roper Dutson, Mettie Christensen Talbot, Frankline H. Anderson.

The school was not graded until about 1899. Previous to that they were classed according to the reader they read, such as chart class, 1st reader class, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th reader class which was the highest class. The school year was never longer than six months. Some children were kept out of school a great deal to help at home, therefore did not progress very rapidly. When they had gone through all of the classes and had learned what was in the school books, and sometimes even before that, they stopped going to school. Their education was finished. There was no graduation exercises or diplomas granted. If they wished to continue their education they had to go away from home.

In 1915 the present school house was built. This was of light brick built on the public square. It has six rooms and cost $12,000. It was not necessary for anyone to plant trees around this building. It is known now that children require more sunshine and less shade.

POLITICAL HISTORY

The first political parties in Oak City were the people's party and liberals. The people's party was made of members of the L. D. S. church and the liberals were outsiders so there must have been a majority of the people's party. When the parties changed to Democratic and Republican they were more equally divided.

So closely did the children adhere to the politics of their fathers that in time those who had the largest families began to control the vote. This was demonstrated very often at school and in the snowball fights.

Women were not allowed to vote or hold office until 1896 when Utah became a state and was given women sufferage.

For many years before the town was incorporated there was a town board in operation. Joseph T. Finlinson acted as mayor and William Jacobson served as secretary. When such a large project as piping water was undertaken, funds for such a project were borrowed through the irrigation company so it was necessary for the town to be incorporated so that business could be carried on in a legal way. Through the work of the town board the water was piped four miles into town. The water came from the springs in the mountains and goes through a pressure tank, to the homes.

On February 9, 1921, the town became incorporated with Joseph P. Callister as mayor, and Willard Christensen as secretary. Town board members were William I. Alldredge, Abel M. Roper, and Stanley Lovell.

Electricity was turned on January 12, 1926 and other improvements were made. The town was the dispenser of the power, buying it from Telluride Power Company.

In 1946 the town and the church, with the help of the local American Legion members, erected a Memorial monument on the corner by the amusement hall. It is made of brick with the name plates of those who gave their lives, and names of all who served in both wars. (World War I and World War II)

Since then the corner has been landscaped and is one of the beauty spots in our community.

In 1948 and 1949 the amusement hall was remodeled and modernized.

During the past year the M Men and Gleaner Girl groups of the Mutual

have been very busy collecting funds to purchase a new electric organ for the chapel. In the summer of 1950 it was presented to the ward in honor of Brother Eddie Q. Dutson who has served as choir leader for the past fifty-six years. In June, 1951 at a special celebration it was dedicated to Brother Dutson.

LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC PLACES

Very few of the old landmarks and historic places are left. A monument marks the place where the old adobe school house stood. The first post office is still there. It is the front room of A. M. Roper's residence.

The old log blacksmith shop "where children coming home from school looked in at the open window' 'is still standing on the same lot.

A number of old trees, locust, cottonwood and poplar, that were planted by the pioneers are still standing. Even the old sink poplar that they cut branches from is still growing at the sink. It is the only tree of its kind within 300 miles. No one knows how it came to be planted there. It may have been a tent pole the Indians left struck in the ground. There are still sections of the old bull fences in the fields.

Bishop Peter Anderson's house, where they sometimes held fast meeting on Thursday, is still there. A number of the townspeople received their first blessing and their names in that house.

Sometimes, in roaming over the valley, a section of an old wagon road may be seen. It is still bare and worn. Standing in meditation, listening to the wind in the cedar trees one can almost hear again the creaking of the wagon wheels in the sand, see the plodding team, and vision again the weary, now almost forgotten, traveler who passed that way.

(Written by Jane Rawlinson Geertsen assisted by Lemira Roper Dutson, and Margaret Roper). (This history was read to many of the oldest settlers and is correct).

OAK CREEK CANYON

BY MARGARET ROPER

Oak Creek Canyon has been a place of interest to the inhabitants of this valley since long before the settlement of Deseret and Oak City. The Indian tribes that roamed this desert enjoyed its cool streams and refreshing shade, even as our present-day inhabitants do. The evidence of this may be seen in the Indian writings on the cliffs and the arrow heads which are sometimes found.

Soon after Oak City was settled the young people of the community began having yearly camping outings to the canyon as part of their summer recreation. This camping was usually high up in what is known as Lyman canyon, Radfords, or White Horse.

In about 1910, at one of these outings, a committee consisting of Millie Lyman Lovell, Abel M. Roper, and Soren J. Rawlinson was selected to find a good camp site nearer to town. On the way home this committee crossed the creek and located the present recreational area. It was called, "The Oak Creek Meadow Resort," because at that time the section north of the creek where the road now is, was a boggy meadow covered with long grass. Before

this new camp site could be enjoyed it was cleared of underbrush and leveled off to make a place to play ball.

From this time on the people of the valley have enjoyed camping, stake outings, hunting and fishing trips, using the resort as the center of their canyon recreation.

In 1925, the Oak City ward, under the direction of Bishop J. Lee Anderson, built an open-air dance floor, a home for a care taker, and a small commissary on the same site. Lighting was supplied by a delco plant. It became a popular dance resort for all. West Millard, with the well-remembered "Foot Warmers Orchestra," was supplied with catchy music. It was also used as a center for summer outings and programs.

In the spring of 1934 the government took over the management of the area and the dance floor and all buildings were moved.

In April of the same year a government C. C. C. camp, to do construction work in the canyon was established a short distance above the resort. They made roads, built bridges, and rocked up the water ways. Most of the later has since been destroyed by flash floods. Water was piped to camp grounds and a small amphitheatre was built at the base of a cliff in the center of the area.

Soon after this, the W. P. A. workers built rest rooms, made camp sites, put in stoves, made tables, and built a shelter and a bonfire circle where the dance floor was built.

The Fish Lake Forest Service fenced and re-seeded the area with grass. They furnished garbage cans and hired a care taker to help keep the camps clean. They improved the roads, and encouraged the use of all facilities.

Soon after the highway between Delta and Oak City was completed, the Public Development Association oiled 4.6 miles between Oak City and the canyon resort; this was completed in October of 1947.

Each year the State Fish and Game Commission plant about 2,000 legal size trout and more than twice that many small fish in the canyon stream. A yearly average of about 300 deer are killed during the hunting season. The government estimates that approximately 30,000 people, part of which is the annual Millard County 4-H encampment, visit this area every season.

During the bad winter of 1949 when the snow got so deep, stayed on so many months and the temperature dropped as low as 25 degrees below zero, John E. Lovell then 85 years of age, told the story of the Indians and the great snow to his daughter Mrs. Gene Gardner of Delta. Bits of this story follow . . .

"It was the custom of the Kanosh Indians to camp for the winter between Black Rock Ridge and the river. The Kanosh Indians camped on the south side of the river and the Deep Creek Indians camped on the north side. There was no occasion for either to cross the river. Each winter all the strong, able-bodied men would go into Oak Creek Canyon and hunt deer for the winter's supply of food and clothing.

One winter about 25 snows before the white man came to this valley, the Indians came from Kanosh and made their camp on the river. About twenty-five of the men with their best horses left for the canyon to spend a month hunting. Soon after they left it started to snow, and snowed every day for a

whole moon. Snow was piled everywhere, the Indians had never seen anything like it before. The wild animals, birds, rabbits, and coyotes were frozen.

Five months passed and still the twenty-five men didn't return, so some of the older Indians set out to hunt them. They found them all frozen to death in a shelter at the mouth of the canyon. The flesh had been cut from their bones revealing the fact that they had eaten the flesh of their fellow dead. The snow had been over a man's head and maybe two times over a man's head in the open canyon. The snow had piled so deep the Indians were trapped in their shelters where death must have been a welcome guest."

"That spring when the snow melted there were great floods of water all over the valley. During this spring the Indians claimed the course of the river changed just east of the present town of Deseret. They declared a great log came down the stream and lodged with a great amount of debris in the old channel that went south and southwest of Deseret. The stream was so great it cut a much deeper channel westward, than the original one had been."

(Chief Hunkup of the Kanosh Indians, told this story in a sacrament meeting in Oak City when John E. Lovell was about 18 years old).

(Written by Mr. Lovell's daughter, Mrs. Gene Gardner Delta).



A typical scene in Oak Creek Canyon. (Taken by Harris of Delta)



"The Aroet Taylor Family," each with their deer before noon in Oak Creek Canyon.





OAK CITY CHOIR—AT 50-YEARS CELEBRATION—First row:—Barbara Anderson, Wanetta Roper, Macel Anderson, Elma Anderson, Florence Lovell, Ann Roper, Margaret Roper, Melvin Roper, Marvin Lovell, Wilbert Anderson, Gene Harris, Elaine Sheriff, Nada Roper. 2nd row:—Susan Shipley, Aletha Jacobson, Georgia Finlinson, Kathryn Anderson, Adele Anderson, Ramona Finlinson, Edith Anderson, Thelma Anderson, Thelma Dutson, Melba Dutson, Julia Finlinson, Harold Anderson, Milan Jacobson, Joshua Finlinson. Third row:—Dorothy Nielson, Genevieve Anderson, Arlene East, LaVon Shipley, Roma Christensen, Theo Roper, Ila Jacobson, Mariam Lovell, Esther Anderson, Leona East, Afton East, Lorraine Finlinson, Clarice Finlinson, Rebecca Finlinson, Donna Anderson, George Finlinson, Willis Dutson, Don Anderson, Clarence East. Eddie Q. Dutson, standing.

History of Leamington

BY AUGUST NIELSON, RUTH R. FINLINSON, AND MABEL J. OVERSON

THE TOWN OF LEAMINGTON is about one and one-quarter miles south of the Juab County line and twenty-one miles northeast of Delta. Most of it is in section ten, located on the south side of the Sevier River and extending about five miles up and down the river which flows to the west.

Good farming land is somewhat limited along the river bottom. The valley is about two miles wide. The farms and gardens are irrigated by means of a canal which taps the river about four miles east of town. Fool Creek Flat, southeast of Leamington, contains considerable land which is being farmed.

FOOL CREEK FLAT

Fool Creek Flat received its name when several years before Leamington was settled a number of people came to the place to look for opportunities to settle. They found a peaceful, remote valley and quite a stream of water, with good level land lying adjacent to it. They returned to their homes but decided to come back. Upon their return, later, they found the creek dry, as it was not a perpetual stream. So it became known as Fool Creek Flat. Fool Creek sinks are below the flat among the sand hills where a small lake is formed in times of high water.

SETTLEMENT

The town was not authorized. The early settlers came to farm and ranch of their own accord. In the autumn of 1871, a number of people from Oak City visited the present site of Leamington and built a dam across the river which was washed away the following day. In 1872 another dam was surveyed by Tom Morgan and built by people who subsequently became permanent settlers of Leamington. The dam, which was made with picks and shovels, broke every year so at last the ditch, which had already been made, was carried farther upstream to a point where the river could be tapped without a dam. With the assistance of the railroad company, they tunneled the water out of the river under the railroad tracks and into the canal. In the fall of 1884, McIntyre, who had a ranch west of town, built a large canal which made it possible to irrigate approximately a thousand acres of land. In 1908 a highline canal was started and was finished in 1913. Its length is about thirty-five miles. Frank Young named the town Leamington from a town by that name in England.

FIRST SETTLERS

The actual settlement of Leamington took place in 1873 when Thomas Morgan and others made their homes there.

Among the first settlers were Joe Weach, Thomas Morgan, Ole Jensen,









1.—Street scene "Where the right people live on both sides of the track. "Hear her toot". 2.—Threshing scene. 3.—Sheep shearer crew, left to right:—Wm. Walker, Abe Roper, Selena Dutson, cook, Alvin Roper, boy, Mr. Nitson, Charles Talbot, Eddie Dutson, Joe Talbot, Arthur Talbot, C. Dutson, Colier Lovell, Thomas Talbot, John Partarige. 4.—Lime Kiln.

John Radford, Richard Ross, Niels Mortensen, Lars Nielson, Harry Mellet, Christian Overson, John Dutson, Charlie and John P. Johnson, Thomas and John Talbot, and Frank Young. All of these came before the "eighties."

Alexander Graham, Jane Latimer, Joe Saunders and John McCombie came in the early "eighties."

Within a few years after the first settlement, the community numbered one-hundred. Richard Pay started a store and a saloon; George Morrison and Christian Overson both started stores and Overson had the post office and was also station agent. Charlie Johnson installed a store in his home. Later merchants have been John Greathouse, Mrs. A. C. Harder, Fred Nielson, C. W. Roberts, John W. Anderson, A. M. Harder, Shelby Nielson, Bud McCann, Ed Colthorpe, Fred Nielson, Will Roberts, LaForge Lovell, and Alton Bigelow.

When the settlers first came, the river was a mass of willows and brush. Grass grew all over the hills, so tall and thick that flood waters did not wash the hills away as they are now doing.

About the first house built was the old Co-op house. It was moved from Deseret by Christian Overson and was located in the east part of town. Tom Zundall was living in it in 1875.

The first houses were made of logs brought from the canyon—cedar posts and mud. Frank Young built two houses facing each other on the old John Talbot place. He had two wives and one lived in each house.

Lars Nielson moved his first house from Oak City onto the place where William Bradfield lived.

Gilbert Webb was the first cattleman, bringing in his cattle from Texas.

Some of the first settlers who came to ranch were: Edward Morgan, Tom Zundall, Mell Ross, William Walker, B. P. Textorius, Joseph H. Weach, Hans O. Sorenson and many others. In 1893, Lewis M. B. Smith and his wife and eight children moved to Leamington, also Caleb and Jim Dutson, Amanda Stout, Hyrum Overson and Jens Jensen.

The railroad was built through Leamington in the year 1879 and extended as far as Milford. Among the first men to come with the railroad were: James Latimer, roadmaster; Bob and Guy Crosby, just over from Scotland, and Alexander Graham who worked on the section.

A telegraph office was built with Ann Overson as first operator. A store was also built in connection with the telegraph office.

The town cooperated in building a telephone line in 1905. It was joined to Oak City, Lynndyl, Eureka and onto the main lines of the state. In 1918, Clark Callister bought it. In 1926 a gasoline-electric plant was installed by the town. It ran from dark until 10:30 each night and each Monday morning. In 1930, the Telluride Power Company brought their power to the town.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Some of the natural resources are: Good farming land, water, timber, limestone, and metals. In this land where irrigation is so important, Leamington is favored, the Sevier River runs through the valley and the people have a primary water right. Pure softwater from the mountains is also available for culinary purposes. Within a few miles timber was available, red pine, pitch pine, and balsam. In the valley and sand hills there was an abundance of cedar. The timber had many uses, houses were built, thousands of ties were cut, it was fashioned into furniture, shipped as cord wood, and made into

charcoal. Two of the kilns are east of town. A great deal of limestone was shipped from Leamington Canyon. Small amounts of lead, silver, and copper have been found but thus far mining has been unimportant. The lime manufactured from the limestone cannot be surpassed. The stone is shipped to the sugar factories of Utah, to the steel mills, and elsewhere.

The Ibex Mining Company built a smelter in 1894. It was financed by F. L. Underwood, a Denver millionaire. The smelter was built just north across the river from the Lyman Overson house. A railroad spur was also built across the river. This was a very industrial era for Leamington, as hundreds of men were employed and thousands of dollars were invested. It was of short duration, however, as the smelter ran only about one year. It had to be closed down because not eough ore was received to keep it busy. The ore was galena ore and was hauled from the mines west of Hinckley. Many of the smelter buildings and buildings that housed the mine officials and workers were moved to Leamington for the meeting house, Relief Society hall, the hotel and many residences.

In the early eighties four charcoal kilns were built at the mouth of Leamington canyon close to the railroad track. Two of these are still standing. The charcoal was shipped to Murray and was used in the smelter there. They operated several years and were built of lime rock by George Morrison and son. The lime rock quarry now operating in Leamington canyon was started in 1931. The lime rock is shipped to sugar factories in Utah for refining sugar.

In 1884, some lime kilns were built to burn lime for use in plaster. The plaster was used in Leamington's first homes and public buildings, including the first school house. The men of the town took turns firing the kilns.

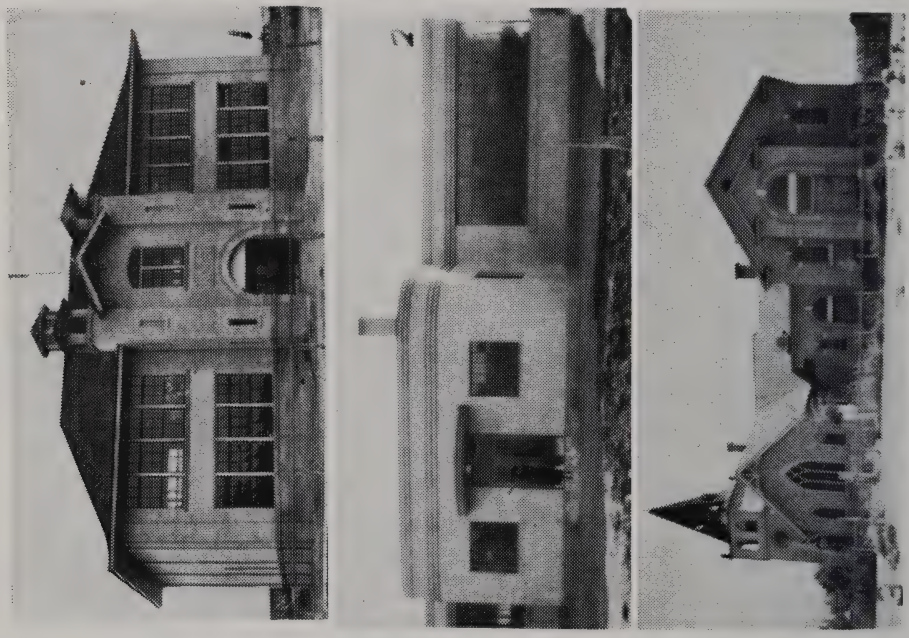
CHURCH

Leamington was a Latter-day Saint community. As early as 1876 a branch organization was effected with Thomas Morgan as presiding Elder. A log meeting house was built in 1880. It was 14 feet wide and 24 feet long. It was part of the Oak City ward until January 9, 1883, when it was organized into a ward. Before this time meetings were held regularly in the homes of the members. The presiding elder took charge of affairs. In 1903, a meeting house was built of material brought from the smelter and is the old part of the present church. Lars Nielson (Christiansen) became the first bishop about 1883 with William Walker and John Talbot as counselors. Mr. Nielson served seventeen years.

The next bishop was Rodney B. Ashby in 1900 who served for twenty-eight years, with August Nielson and William Jeff Finlinson as counselors. During 1929-1930, a new amusement hall, with class rooms and Relief Society room in the basement, was constructed. Spencer Nielson was sustained as bishop in 1928. His counselors were Jay Nelson and Welby Finlinson. Succeeding bishoprics have been, Nathaniel Ashby, A. M. Hardy, and Clinton Nielson; William Bradfield, Oxel Johnson, and Jerald Lovell; Jay Nelson, Alton Bigelow, and Kenneth Nielson; J. Alton Bigelow, John M. Nielson, and Richard Nielson; Gerald Lovell, John M. Nielsen, Richard Nielson. In 1930 the ward had 34 members.

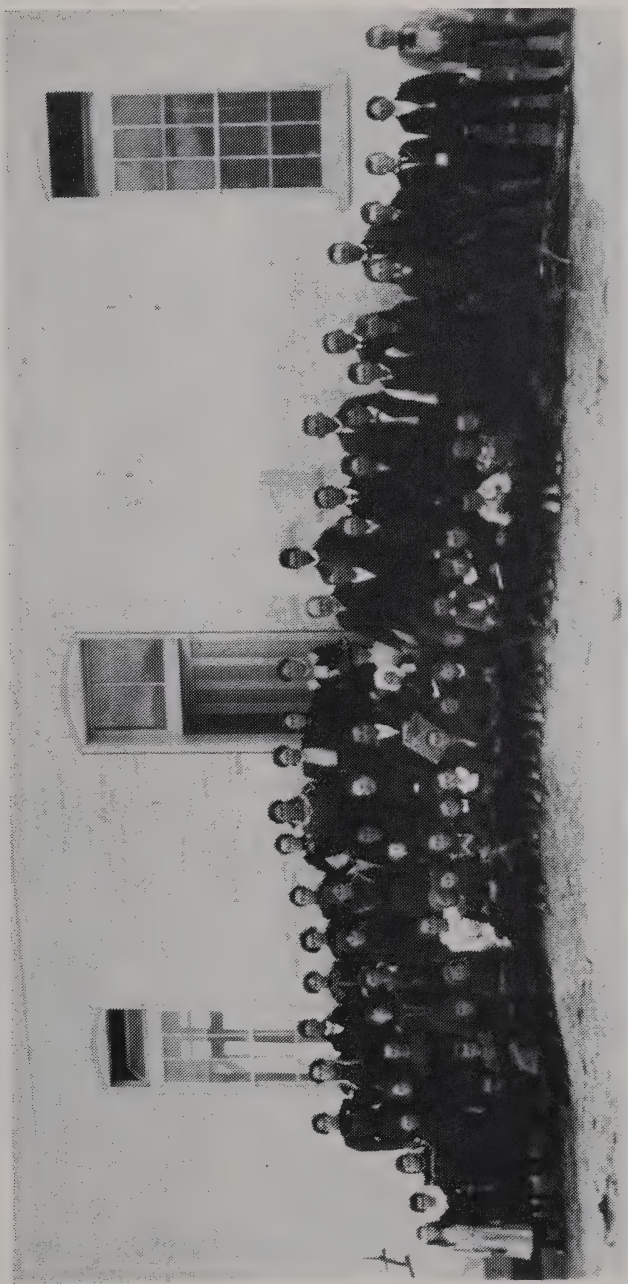


1.—School house built in 1910, burned down in 1936.
2.—Leamington Elementary School built in 1937-8.
3.—Leamington Ward Church and Amusement hall.
4.—Planting the Relief Society Centennial tree, March 17, 1942.
5.—Relief Society Ladies, 1918, raised wheat for the government. Right to left:—Lydia Evans, Mary Finlinson, Lutie Watts, Emma Nielson, Mary L. Neilson.



SCHOOLS

The first school was held in a small picket house owned by the Talbot family, across the street from the present school building. This was in 1877-



LEAMINGTON EARLY SCHOOL built in 1886. Back row:—Olive Talbot, Ruth Talbot, Pete Johnson, Sina Nielson, Martha Smith, Nellie Textorius, Annie Johnson, Alvira Stout, Phinie Okerman, Hattie Carson, Carline Nielson, Lewis Stout, Orson Smith, Joe Jensen, Henry Jensen, Lyman Overson. Second row:—Barta Nielson, Essie Carson, Flora Harder, Lydia Stout, Hannah Smith, Millie McCardell, Elverda Anderson, Mary Nielson, Eva Olson, Sarah Jensen, Josephine Textorius, baby Marvin Textorius, Sadie Overson, R. B. Ashby, Minnie Ashby, baby Eleanor, Adam Wright, Joe Olson, Fred Nielson, Walter Stout, James McCardell, Alma Harder, Ezra Nielson, Wells Nielson, Carl Nielson, Peter Anderson, Oxel Johnson, Sam Jensen. First row:—Ellen Dutson, Dorothy Dutson, Stella Strange, Lorena Nielson, Lulu Smith, Bessie Greathouse, Fred Greathouse, Josiah Textorius, Reuben Talbot, Lonnie Dutson, Cliff Talbot, Fergus McCardell, Spencer Nielson, Joseph Dutsan, Fritz Olson, Noble Jensen, Bennie Du'son.

1879. Julia Ross was the first teacher. Home-made benches and a table comprised the furniture. About twenty students attended.

In 1880, a one-room log cabin was built on the present Joe Nielson Place,



IBEX SMELTER—In foreground the John McCartle family. The old smelter was located northwest of Leamington at what is now called Smelter Mountain. Ore from the Ibex mine which is located in the Drum Mountains ,was freighted in by mule team. The smelter only ran about a year and then stood idle for about 5 years. John McCartle was the watchman during this time. The McCartles bought the smelter and sold it out piece by piece. Nearly all of the buildings from the smelter were bought by Leamington people and the original buildings as well as material from the buildings are still being used as homes and other structures.

across the railroad track from the present school. In 1886, a large school house was built on the property donated by B. P. Textorious. This was made of brick, almost 30 x 20 feet. A few years later another room was added. A

man by the name of Mr. Paul built the building up to the square, furnishing all the material for a cost of $900, paid by the trustees.

Until the time of consolidation three school trustees managed school affairs. These men were paid about $5.00 each, a year. They were elected by direct vote in the election serving for a period of three years. The trustees did the hiring of teachers, paid them, and looked after school affairs in general. This was collected locally in the town. The first trustees who served from the beginning until 1900 were Lewis Stout, Silas Smith, Don Walker, John Greathouse, and B. P. Textorious. From 1900 until consolidation in 1912 the following men served, Walter Johnson, August Nielson, Richard Dutson, and Lewis Nielson.

In 1910, B. P. Textorious gave the land to the trustees and a large school house was built where the present building stands. It was a modern steam-heated building consisting of five classrooms, a shop, and gymnasium.

In 1927, a Junior high school was organized and the ninth grade was added. Lynndyl ninth grade came to Leamington. At this time there were five teachers.

In 1931, the ninth grade was transported to Delta high school by bus and the teaching force was cut to three teachers.

In the spring of 1935 this building burned down. School was held in the church the rest of that year. People immediately started building a new building. In the fall of 1937 the new school was ready for the fall term. This building cost $18,000 and is modern in every way.

At the present time (1950) all students of the seventh grade and above are transported to Delta.



Bridge over Sevier River on McIntyre Ranch at Leamington. Notice "bull" fence at right.

WATER

Until 1917 the people had used well water and river water which was hard and not good to the taste. In 1917, a survey was made for the pipeline up Fool Creek Canyon. In 1919, the Leamington Pipe Water Company was incorporated for the purpose of building and maintaining the pipe line and all necessary works appertaining to a pipe water system. All of the people of Leamington subscribed stock in the company and the following stock-holders were selected as officers of the company, Joseph T. Finlinson, John



Home of Mr. August Nielson built in 1895. This house was also used as a family hotel for all the traveling men from 1901 until 1945.

D. Evans, Hyrum E. Smith, August Nielson and Charles R. Williams. In the spring of 1919 the water was turned in. John Evans was put in charge of this work.

MORE RECENT HAPPENINGS

Leamington was incorporated as a town in 1936, with the following board members: Spencer Nielson, as mayor; John D. Evans, Joseph T Finlinson, William Bradfield, John W. Anderson and Nathaniel Ashby. Ir November, 1947, the following were elected to the town board: Clinton Nielson, as mayor; Jay Nelson, Dean Harder, Floyd B. Bradfield, and Kenneth Nielson. Rich Finlinson was appointed clerk.

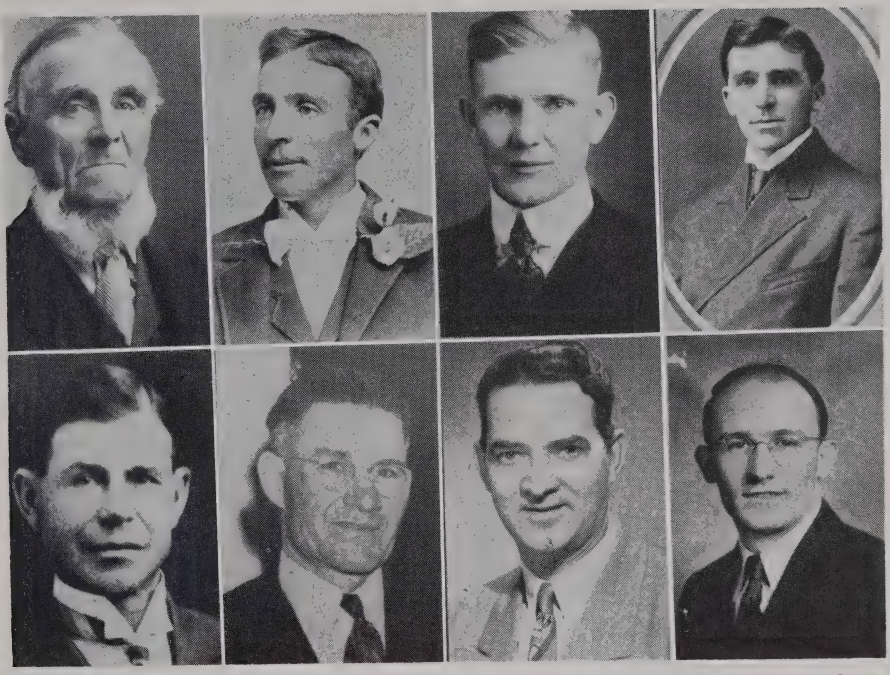
In the year 1926, eight families bought an electric light plant which furnished light for eight homes, for the church house and for the school house. In 1930, the Telluride Power Company put a line through the town and most of the people had the lights put in.

LEAMERADO DAY

It was in 1946 that the town of Leamington led by William Bradfield planned a homecoming celebration for their many boys returning from the war. This celebration was held on Labor Day and consisted of a program in the morning, a barbecue at noon, and a dance at night. Practically everyone that had ever lived in Leamington came back to town for that day, and it was indeed a celebration.

So successful was the affair in 1946, that in 1947 the veterans decided to give the town a party. All the veterans met together and chose leaders for various parts of the affair. Those chosen were: Rich Finlinson, Keith Nielson, George Evans, Dean Harder, Floyd Bradfield and Morlan Nielson. Labor Day was again chosen as the best time and a full day of entertainment was planned. The program in the morning was followed by a lunch at noon, an amateur rodeo in the afternoon, and an open-air dance at night. To avoid the uncertainties of a barbecue, it was decided that the veterans would buy all the food, and the women in the town cook it at home. Almost every woman in the community contributed her work to this lunch. This year it was served

BISHOPS



Lars Nielson — Rodney B. Ashby — Spencer Nielson — Nathaniel Ashby

William Bradfield — Jay Nelson — J. Alton Bigelow — Jerald Lovell

in the park and army "chow-lines" formed to facilitate the handling of the crowd. About 500 guests were fed this year at this outdoor lunch, and again people came from everywhere.

In 1948 this had become an annual affair and the organization had become almost routine. It was this year that a contest was held to choose a name for this annual celebration. Laura Nelson of Leamington won the $20 prize with her name, "Leamerado." It had been found from previous years, that the rodeo was one of the big drawing cards for the day, so much work was done on the rodeo grounds and corrals.

In 1949 and 1950 the county commissioners helped the celebration along with money from the county recreation fund. With this money the rodeo grounds were greatly improved. Benches were borrowed from the county at Deseret and the crowd saw the rodeo in comfort. The rodeo had by this time become a well-known affair and amateur "cow-pokes" from Goshen, Eureka, Hinckley, Delta, and Nephi entered the contest. All the stock was furnished by stockmen in Leamington.

Each year more and more people have set aside Labor Day as "Leamerado Day." Everyone that has ever called Leamington home tries to return this one day to greet the other "old-timers."

This same veteran group holds at least two other dances during the



R. B. McCann Store.



An outstanding 4-H group at Leamington. The girls have completed many projects. They are left to right:—Bonnie Fielding,, Barbara Fielding, Janice Nielson, Annette Neilson, Lorretta Overson, Margene Finlinson, Janice Hanson, leaders at back, Freda Hanson and Louise Lovell. (1951)



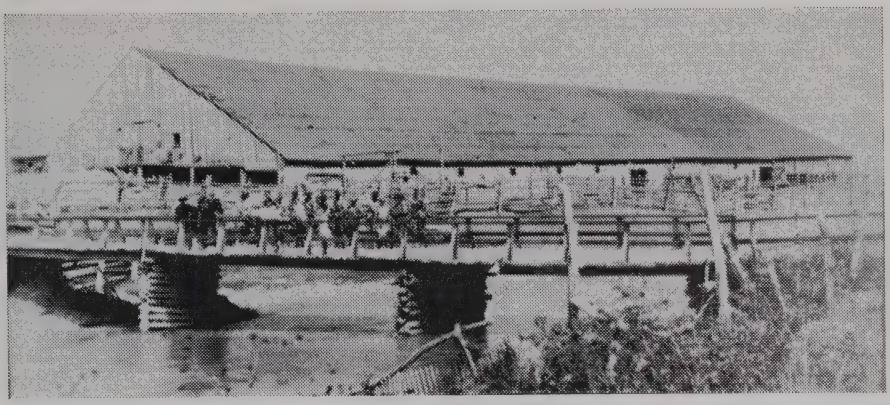
Church when first built and Relief Society Hall. (Little Building)

year. Usually they sponsor the New Year's Eve dance, and a carnival dance sometime in March. Proceeds from one carnival dance helped the town buy the motion picture machine they now have.

An important industry for many years has been and still is, quarrying of limestone rock in Leamington Canyon. Most of the lime used in the erection of the Deseret Stake Seminary building was burned in the kilns at Leamington. All of the lime used in building the Leamington ward church and amusement hall came from the canyon. Several carloads are shipped each week.

From observation one will note that Leamington has been, and still is, a prosperous community of which we are all proud.

The oiled highway between Leamington and Nephi was built in the



THE MCINTYRE BARN which was located on the McIntyre ranch. It was 100 feet wide and 312 feet long. It lasted 60 years or until a big wind storm finished it. Several years ago "Ripley" mentioned it in his news column, "Believe it or Not," that the barn was one of the largest in the world. The McIntyre ranch has about 1100 acres that can be farmed and about 3,000 acres in the entire project. Samuel McIntyre was the owner, today it is leased out. In 1884 the McIntyre ditch was dug to the lands in a project which raised grain and alfalfa. Herds of cattle were kept and many men had employment there.

summer of 1948. It is a fine highway now and is called Highway 6. Leamington is an important station on the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad. It is the business center of the surrounding country districts and consists of an enterprising farming population today.

There is a fine chapel and a number of comfortable private dwellings.

(References: Mrs. August Nielson, Ruth R. Finlinson, G. W. Seegmiller, Mable J. Overson and Floyd Bradfield).

"Bertha Sorenson and Florence Nielson, had a district of Relief Society teaching down the railroad track a distance of two miles. The two of them would walk to do their teaching and take turns carrying the baby."

The settlers on Sunday who lived out on farms would come in to Sunday School in wagons and stay until after the two o'clock meeting."

Another interesting memory of Leamington was the amusement hall which was built in 1911 by John Anderson and Alverta Anderson Passwater. The dimensions of this hall inside were 84 feet by 50 feet, the dance floor 66 by 50 feet and the confectionery 14 by 28 feet.

In the amusement hall was a pipe organ which was used to furnish music for dancing and skating. Basketball games were also played in the hall. Lynndyl had the hall rented on certain nights of the week and came over to Leamington to play basketball. Often a train came from Provo bringing people to attend the games. The Lynndyl people would also come up on the train.

The building was destroyed by fire the night of April 3, 1928 and nothing was saved.

History of Hinckley

BY EMMELINE ALLRED STAPLEY AND SEBRINA C. EKINS

HINCKLEY WAS SETTLED ABOUT 1876 and was first referred to as Deseret Number 3, then Bloomington, and later Hinckley, when the ward was organized. It is located in the center of a fertile farming district located three miles northwest of Deseret and six miles southwest of Delta.

When an "old timer" would tell where Hinckley was located he would say, "Hinckley includes all the farms north of the Old Whicker corner across



HINCKLEY SCHOOL GROUP taken Dec. 22, 1898. One of the early school groups taken at the school house located just north of the Roy Webb home. It was impossible to identify all of them but the ones identified were Lawrence Hinckley, Frances Slaughter, Shirley Black, Zira Terry, Marion Bishop, Parnell Hinckley, Joseph Young, Hattie Sloan, Bertha Reeve, Annie Young, Alice Stout, Emmeline Allred, John Whitehead, David Stout, Ray Bishop, Clarence Pack, George Whitehead, Charles Slaughter, Bert Pack, Fred Pack, Maud Wentz (teacher), Frank Brown (principal), Bert Peterson, Earl Bishop, Annie Walker (teacher), Clara Walker, Rull Alldredge, Wallie Scott, Dora Davis, Viola Young, Rose Slaughter, Dora Morris, Nora Slaughter, Malissa Peterson, Melvin Draper, Permelia Greener, Esther Young, Effie Slaughter, Ellen Draper, Alma Langston, Alpha Pack, Christia Peterson, Arthur Scott, George Wright, Amy Draper, Sarah Langston, Amanda Stout, Ella Langston, Rose Webb, Alpha Pack, Hattie Theobald, Fanny Morris, Earnest Grant, George Webb, Wiley Meecham, Maude Langston, May Davies, Belle Darling, May Davis, Fanny Dorrity, Fannie Terry, Dona Bishop.

from George Hales' residence in Deseret to the Sutherland and Abraham road, as far east as the Sevier River, and as far west as the farm extended."



OLD FOLKS PARTY about 1900. First row, left to right: William Crackles, Lucy Crackles, Fanny Slaughter, Harriet Spendove, Molinda J. Alldredge, Kindness A. Martindale, Henrietta Cox, Beth Mecham Parker(mother of J. P. Mecham, Joseph S. Black, William Alldredge, Charles Burke, Sr., Susan Wright, Frank C. Walker. Second row: Jane Theobald, Mary A. Wright, Catherine A. Allred. Third row: Jacosa J. Whitehead, Annie Webb, Elizabeth S. Walker, Naomi R. Theobald, John Jacaway, Evelyn Jacaway, Robert W. Reeve, Emma Reeve, Mary E. Peterson, Thomas B. Allred, Sr., Niels M. Peterson, Juluis Westring, Mahonri M. Bishop, John C. Webb, John Peterson, Frank Whitehead, George Theobald.

FIRST SETTLERS

Among the first settlers in this area, which later became known as Hinckley, were a widow, Jane Robinson Pack and her family. A short while later Erastus F. Pack and his wife took up land and commenced farming.

Mrs. Pack took up some land on the pre-emption law. The farm was located about one-half mile south from the Morris store and about one-fourth mile west. With the help of a 14-year-old son, Rufus, they planted and harvested 800 bushels of grain. The two of them built the first house in Hinckley. It was a one-room log structure which is still standing today on the Otto Tullis place. They hauled logs 30 miles from Oak Creek Canyon, had them split at the saw mill to be used for the walls. They made a roof out of willows and mud. Chalk and sand were used to fill in the cracks, and the ceiling was lined with factory. While they were building the house they lived in a dugout.



The first house in Hinckley built by Rufus Pack standing. Built in 1876.

In 1947, Mr. Pack, who was then 81, visited Hinckley and had his picture taken by the log house. He was amazed to see how the country had been built up in the past 50 years and said, "When I lived here there wasn't any Delta!" (Information compiled by Sebrina C. Ekins in an interview with Mr. Pack in 1947)

Other settlers soon came and located south of the "Peterson Ditch" or the South Canal. Because Niels M. Peterson was the first watermaster the canal was called the "Peterson Ditch."

The first settlers besides the Packs were, Hyrum Robison, Benjamin W. Stott, Niels M. Peterson, James Hutchinson, Heber L. Bishop, Sol Parker, Joseph P. Mecham, Juluis Weststring, George Beckstrum, Adelbert B. Pack, Arthur Theobald, and Samuel Carter.

Their homes of one or two rooms were made of logs, rough lumber, adobe, and some were made of cedar posts. All had mud and willow roofs. They lived in dugouts and covered wagons for a few months after their arrival.

Tall greasewood and sage brush covered the Hinckley area. The ground was cleared with grubbing hoes and axes; later crude rails were used.

These early pioneers suffered many hardships, especially when the dam at Deseret would go out. Myriads of locusts, grasshoppers, and chinch bugs destroyed the crops. The greasewood bugs would come into their homes, crawl over the walls, doors and windows and would even get into the cupboards and food.

Rattlesnakes were everywhere! One pioneer told of killing eight snakes at one time. Lizzards, scorpions, lynx, and coyotes were found in the new settlement.

SECOND GROUP OF SETTLERS — 1887-1894

Among other settlers coming in was a group from southern Utah. They left their homes and property which was in constant danger of the Virgin River overflowing its banks. Other settlers came from various parts of the state. These families were: William Alldredge, George Theobald, Joseph Plumley, LeRoy Young, George W. Terry, William H. Pratt, Joseph W Blake, David Richards, Isaac Alldredge, Amos Workman, George A. Black, Simon Webb, Andrew Peterson, Ephraim L. Allred, George Warren Black, Fred Beebee, Mose Cardwell, Mr. Dougherty, Ham Duzett, Carson C. Draper, Thomas Davis, George Talbot, Alexander W. Wright, Claybourn and Will Elder, Isaac and Bob Canham, James S. Blake, Will Whicker, John C. Webb, Thomas R. Greener, John E. Wright, Juel Mody, John Jacaway, Samuel Keller, Mrs. Martha Young, John H., Hyrum Frank, and George W. Wright and their mother Mary A. Wright, William Crackles, Frank C. Walker, William A. Reeve, Robert Reeve, Nathan B. Badger, Daniel Morris, Mahonri M. Bishop, Frank Whitehead, Wise and Leigh R. Cropper Jr., Frank T. Slaughter, Edwin Workman, Samuel N. Stansworth, Robert Slaughter, John L. Allred, Claybourne Elder, Sr., John Elder, Benoni H. Pedersen, Mr. Sodaquist, Alonzo A. Hinckley, Thomas B. Allred, John Pederson, and Ira N. Hinckley, Jr.

The population kept increasing until 1918 when it numbered about 1300 people. The early settlers obtained the land by the Homestead Laws and the Forest Act. Joseph Plumley was the first one to locate north of the

Peterson Ditch. In 1887 William Alldredge located a short distance north of this canal. It was here the Dixie settlers located.

Myrtle Pack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus F. Pack was the first child born in Hinckley September 26, 1877 in a little one room house. Don A. Bishop and Joseph Wright were among the first born here.

Some of the mid-wives in Hinckley were Cynthia Black of Deseret, Mrs. Hosea Stout, Mary Gibbs Bishop, Mary E. Lee, and Fannie Terry.

REASONS FOR LOCATION & EARLY PROBLEMS IN IRRIGATION

The reason Hinckley was located where it is instead of near the river and railroad was because the land further east was thought to be too high for irrigation. The Webb dam, then in use, did not supply enough water for the land that was to be irrigated. In the fall of 1886 the farmers, comprising the Deseret Irrigation Company, made a canal in the river bed. This canal increased the water supply and was brought out near the west side of "Pack's Bottom." It ran south as far as the Deseret Roller Mill then branched three ways, to Oasis, to Deseret, and to Hinckley. The canal to Hinckley was called the Theobald Canal. This project was unsuccessful so another dam was built a few miles above the present spillway. Success wasn't theirs until a Mr. Charley Hon built a dam in the river of slag, lumber and piling. This dam proved to be a success and was named after the supervisor, "Hon's Dam." Shortly after this the Gunnison Bend Reservoir was completed with a spillway to carry off the surplus water.

After Mr. Plumley, William Alldredge served as watermaster, T. George Theobald, John C. Webb, Nathan Badger, Marion Bishop, and others.

WELLS

Rufus Pack and William Alldredge had the first artesian wells. Before this time they had to use river and surface water. Often the water used for culinary purposes was hauled in barrels from Deseret.

A favorite story which has been handed down to this generation was the story of the method for determining where surface wells could be found. The early settlers would take a forked willow, hold the two forks tightly in the hands, with the stub end pointing straight up and the "witchery stick," as it was called, would gradually bend until the sub end was pointed directly down. At this point the well was driven.

John C. Elder and Will Whicker drove the wells. To drive well pipes, derrick hammers weighing 200 pounds were pulled up by eight men. Later a horse was used and eventually a gasoline engine was used on the outfit.

Today there is an artesian well on practically every lot in Hinckley. The water is soft and pleasant to the taste.

FOOD

During those early days neither vegetables nor flowers were grown in any extent. In most families the principle food was fish. When the boys were herding cows, they would bring home suckers for supper singing, "a fish for dinner, a fish for supper" song. At the same time they felt it the will

of providence that they were able to get fish during those hard times. What little butter a family had was usually put on the bread for the men who were doing the hard work. The rest of the family had butter milk on bread with a little sugar sprinkled over it. Sometimes an egg was put in the gravy to make it go around. Twenty-five cents worth of sugar would last a family a month. Molasses and dried fruits were common items of fare.

Frank Wright in his journal told of the hard times during the first five years. "We had no money, or anything to buy food and clothing. I was wearing all the clothes I had. We did not have a well on our farm at that time but had to carry water from Pratt's well a mile away, through brush—wash water and all. Oscar Warnick gave me some potatoes to plant and I raised 30 bushels. It was a hard winter and they froze in the pit so I cooked them and fed them to the cow. I mixed straw with the potatoes and the cow gave enough milk so that we were able to sell some butter to Ray's store in Deseret and lived on it."

SCHOOLS

As early as 1889 the population was large enough in this scattered vicinity to justify a school. The first school was held in the Benjamin W. Scott house located a mile south of the present elementary school. It was often referred to as "The Old Mud Temple." In 1934 a monument was placed on the site of the building by the Hinckley Boy Scouts and the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Hinckley.

The partition was taken out in the Scott house, and home-made seats and desks were fixed. Mary Bishop (later Webb) was the first school teacher. She lived with the Petersons in their dugout during that winter. Sophia Peterson lived at the Bishop home in Deseret and went to school. Other teachers were Frank Webb, Minine Bishop Moody, Milton Moody, and Sophia Peterson Burke.

The population increased so a larger school building was needed. In 1893 a neat two-roomed brick building was built just north of the Roy Webb home, at a cost of $4,000. Later a frame room was built on the north.

In about 1908 the present elementary school was built on Main Street, across from the stores. The building was a two-story and cost $20,000. T George Theobald was the building supervisor.

At present, the school has been remodeled and students from Oasis, Deseret, and Abraham are transported by bus to it. Six straight grades are now held in the building. A kindergarten was started in 1949.



School Band at Millard Academy at Hinckley

MILLARD ACADEMY

As early as the year 1907, Alonzo A. Hinckley, Frederick R. Lyman, Orvil L. Thompson and William A. Reeves, members of the stake presidency, realized the need of an institution of higher learning in the stake.

At a quarterly conference held in Fillmore in August of 1908, the matter was considered. President Joseph F. Smith, Anthone H. Lund, and Francis M. Lyman were at the conference and encouraged the project. The people pledged support and the Church Board of Education pledged their support, in October of 1908.

Fillmore, Holden, and Hinckley were locations considered for the site of the new building. Each of these wards were allowed a speaker to present the the advantages of their location. Judge Joshua Greenwood spoke for Fillmore, Bishop Anthony Stephenson for Holden, and John Reeves for Hinckley. Forty-four votes were cast by the stake council and members of the bishoprics of the ten wards. Hinckley was chosen on the second ballot.

Hinckley town raised $10,000 for the building and Joseph W. Blake donated eight acres of property near the center of town for the building site and forty acres of land out of town so that the crop yields could help finance the building.

The building was designed by S. T. Whicker of Ogden, and was to be constructed of brick. Actual construction began January 14, 1909. T. George Theobald was in charge of the construction.

(Quote from Willis E. Robinson's Journal) "T. George Theobald, the master workman labored continuously just the same when financially the outlook was bad as well as when the prospects were bright."

Contributions of work, equipment, supplies and cash donations came in from all of Millard Stake. School opened September 13, 1910 in spite of the fact that doors and windows were delayed in transit and were not installed. Canvas coverings were used instead.

Seventy-nine students enrolled but by spring the enrollment had increased to 130. Members of the first faculty were Louis F. Moench, principal; Florence Billings, B. W. Black, Edith Homer, John D. Speirs, George O. Nye, and A. C. Woodruff. In 1912 members of the faculty were principal Moench, Earle Stott, David Gourley, M. O. Maughan, Mrs. C. A. Broddus, William Gardner, and Joseph Grue.

In 1912 the Millard Stake was divided into two stakes, Millard and Deseret, and at the suggestion of Apostle Francis F. Lyman, the word "stake" was dropped and the school became known as the Millard Academy.

The first graduates in 1912 were Clara Stevens, Willis J. Lyman, William B. Stapley, Vernell Moody (Thatcher), Ella Langston (Mecham), and Jesse Stott.

The allotments made by each ward were as follows: Delta $500, Hinckley $10,000, Fillmore $2,000, Deseret $1500, Oasis $875, Holden $1925, Kanosh $1000, Leamington $1000, Meadow $1500, Oak City $1250, Scipio $2125—Total $23,924.

Some of the principals have been: A. I. Tippitts, E. R. Moody, Leslie Wright, Joe Buchanan, Milton Armstrong, Kenith R. Robins, L. A. Stevens Lorenzo Hatch, C. E. McClellan, Dr. T. L. Martin, Louis F. Moench, and D. A. Allred.

All the assessments but $900 came in and this was made up by the people of Hinckley, who each paid another dollar besides raising money at dances and bazaars. According to T. George Theobald the actual cost of the building was $55,000. (The Church made an appropriation).

Many improvements have been added to the school since it was built. A tennis court was built in 1923. In 1936 a gymnasium was built just south of the school. A school lunch center is located in a neat, white building north of the school. Here hot dinners are served each noon at a nominal fee to students of the high school and the elementary school. Three full-time workers are employed and approximately 200-225 students eat there daily. Three-fourths of the food is furnished by the government.

The center has built up a reputation of being one of the cleanest and best centers in the state of Utah. Mary C. Pratt is the supervisor.

The school remained an academy until 1923, when it was taken over by the state who paid the L. D. S. church $20,000. (Later the church put this money into the Delta, Fillmore and Hinckley Seminaries). Today it is called the Hinckley High School. Students from Oasis, Deseret, Hinckley and Abraham attend. In 1930 the Hinckley High won the state basketball championship. Vernon Love was the coach. The town celebrated with a barbecue, program and dance. Today there is a teaching staff of nine teachers. Douglas A. Allred is the principal.

Graduates from this school have succeeded financially and scholastically and are leaders wherever they are today.

Perhaps one of the men who was most anxious for the Millard



UTAH STATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM, Hinckley high school, 1930. Left to right, front row: Rulon Davis, Glade Wright, Wayne Slaughter, captain, Warren Stratton, Melvin Hawley, Reid Curtis. Back row: Homer Peterson, manager, Paul Pratt, Ferron Blake, Fred Reeve, Parnell Peterson, Vernon R. Love, coach.

Academy to succeed during its first years was Alonzo A. Hinckley, the first president of Deseret Stake. He always felt the Academy would fill the mission it was set up for. He would often express that he felt the building was sacred—set up by the church members and built at a sacrifice so that students of this area could attend an institution of higher learning.

Willis E. Robinson wrote in his journal about the school—"The presidency of the Church and the generous public have made it possible for the Millard Academy to take its place among the institutions of Zion where the influence for good may ever be felt and its beacon light guide the footsteps of the generations along the pathway of righteousness."

CHURCH

Before a ward was organized the people of this area belonged to Deseret ward, and it was called the north side of Deseret Number 3. After a hard day's work some of the devout men would walk three miles to Deseret to attend meetings and choir practices.

On June 10, 1889 Joseph Black, bishop of Deseret ward, held a meeting to decide on organizing a Sunday School in Number 3. All the men at the meeting were in favor of organizing and voted in William H. Pratt as the first superintendent, with B. W. Scott and M. N. Peterson as counselors. Sarah Allredge was the secretary and Sophia Peterson the assistant.

The new officers held the first meeting June 28, 1889 in the first school house. (Taken from the first minute book of the Sunday School owned by Hyrum Blake.)



William H. Pratt | William F. Pratt | Jonathan B. Pratt | Charles A. Stratton

Joseph M. Wright | Harold R. Morris | Ben H. Robison | Verdell R. Bishop | Walter L. Ekins



HINCKLEY WARD CHAPEL, 1951



The old tithing office.



L. D. S. Seminary at Hinckley



Airplane picture of Hinckley taken by Frank Beckwith in 1950.



Hinckley Elementary school built in 1908.

Molinda J. Allredge was the first president of the Primary and LeRoy Young and Emma E. Wright the first officers of the M. I. A.

On March 21, 1891, the Deseret ward was divided into three wards, namely: Hinckley on the north, Oasis on the east, and the center part of the old Deseret ward continued with the old name.

William H. Pratt was named the first bishop with George A. Black and Thomas Davis as counselors. The ward was named Hinckley after President Ira N. Hinckley who was president of Millard Stake at that time.

On May 17, 1891 a Relief Society was organized with Naomi R. Theobald as president, Emma E. Wright and Mary C. Carter counselors, with Susie Allredge secretary and Ella Bishop assistant secretary. (Taken from Relief Society minute book.)

The first superintendent of the Sunday School after the ward was organized was Niels M. Peterson, with William Alldredge and Heber L. Bishop counselors. Emma E. Wright was the secretary.

After the ward organization was put into effect all meetings were held in the school house (Old Mud Temple) until a chapel was built in 1892. This building was located south of Woodbury's and Kellers and north of Craft's home or about one-half mile south of the present chapel. It was built at a cost of $9,000. Most of the work was done by donation and the land where the structure stood was donated by William Alldredge. Adobes for the building were made on his place by Will Whicker and Joseph Kellar.

Just before the building was finished money was needed to buy the doors and windows so George Alldredge, William F. Pratt, E. B. Theobald, and Frank Wright donated $25. Frank Walker, who had just moved into the ward from Nevada, went where the men were working and heard them talking about getting money to buy some windows. He took a $20 gold piece out of his pocket and gave it to Bishop Pratt. The bishop asked how much he wanted donated and he said, All of it."

Tears came into the eyes of Bishop Pratt as he said, "God will surely bless you for this generous act."

Walter Scott did the carpenter work and William Crackles whitewashed the structure.

Years later the building started to deteriorate so the new elementary school building was used from 1908 until the present ward chapel was completed.

The cornerstone of the present chapel was laid in 1930. This chapel is located in the center of town on the main street. It was built at a cost of $40,000. T. George Theobald was called from Nevada by Bishop Charles A. Stratton, to supervise the building of the red brick structure. It was dedicated in 1934 by President Heber J. Grant. Charles A. Stratton was released as bishop in 1934.

William H. Pratt served as bishop for 11 years until 1902. He was succeeded by William F. Pratt, who served for ten years or until 1912 when he was succeeded by Jonathan B. Pratt who served for eighteen years until 1920. He was succeeded by Charles A. Stratton then, later, Joseph E. Wright was made bishop. He was succeeded by Harold R. Morris. September 18, 1938, Brother Morris was named president of Deseret Stake in 1942 and Ben H. Robinson was named bishop. He served until January 16, 1944 and Verdell R. Bishop was named bishop. He was released on January 16, 1949 and Walter

L. Ekins, the present bishop, wa ssustained. In 1951 the ward membership was 648.

The Milton Moody family presented the Hinckley ward with a Hammond electric organ in memory of their parents about 1948.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS IN GENERAL

William Alldredge was Hinckley's first postmaster. He had the office in his home, which was a two-room log house. This structure is now used by Samuel Knight for a chicken coop. Other postmasters have been Frank T. Slaughter, Alonzo A. Hinckley, and the present one, Arthur H. Reeves.

Hinckley's first store was built of lumber in 1892 and was located on the corner where the Love Service Station now stands. It was built by George W. Terry. A Mr. Greenalch brought his first stock of goods from



Alonzo Hinckley's store in Hinckley, built in 1893

Meadow and Terry clerked in the store. The second store was the Hinckley co-op built in 1893 or 1894 and was supervised by Alonzo A. Hinckley. This building was located on the corner lot just south of the Morris store. Both buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1898 a drug store was built and operated by Mary Harris, later this became the tithing office. Dr. C. A. Broddus built another drug store which has been remodeled and is now the home of Floyd Greener.

T. George Theobald was the carpenter who built the Pratt Merc Co. which was operated by Thomas Pratt. Later it was operated by Frank Pratt, who sold out to his son Wilford Pratt. Today it is the Morris Merc, owned and operated by Harold R. Morris. At one time George Talbot ran a meat market just south of the Merc. and Joseph W. Black and Arthur Peterson ran a small confectionery. In 1914 C. R. Woodbury came from Beaver and bought the "Live Oak Cash Store" which burned down in 1926. Harold R. Morris bought him out and rebuilt the building; he built another building on the south which is now the Morris Supply operated today by Eugene Morris.

Wilford Hilton and Ward Moody built a garage. Moody sold out and it became known as Hilton Brothers Motor Company. Later, Hilton sold to Wallace Woodbury, then Edward Woodbury and Wayne Blake bought the business. Woodbury sold his interest out to Verdun Blake in about 1950. Lee's Place, better known as the confectionery, is owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wilson. It was operated for years by Mr. and Mrs. Juel Moody. A Mr. Passey built the store and show house.

Catherine Hutchinson had a millinery shop in the corner of her lot on main street. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh R. Cropper owned and operated a barber shop, and millinery shop and later a butcher shop, in a two-room building in the corner of the Mahroni Cropper lot. The Elite Market and post office was built in 1930. Frank Wright operated a creamery and made cheese and butter for eight years. It was located south of Nephi Stewart's home. Thomas Cropper operated a meat market for a few years.



"Down by the Old Mill" —east of the 30 foot.

The Deseret Roller Mill was built in 1897, east of Hinckley on the "30 foot" area, by the Deseret Irrigation company. Charley Jensen of Ephraim ran it the first year. Leigh R. Cropper Jr. was the miller there for 27 years. Simon Webb and Earl Bishop both worked there. It ran night and day for nearly thirty years. It was torn down in 1934. It was a 50-barrel mill, and supplied people from all over with flour, cereal, and cornmeal.

In 1920 two seed houses were built just east of town. One was known as the Utah Seed Growers Association of Hinckley, owned and operated by the citizens of Hinckley, and the other was erected in 1922 by J. G. Peppard Seed Company. For several years these buildings were packed with "Gilt Edge" seed.

In about 1918 a move was started to establish the beet industry in Hinckley. A spur of the railroad was built from Delta to the area near the Hyrum Adams home. The first train with 13 cars came in October, 1918. A large beet dump was constructed and beets were shipped for years from this area. The railroad was discontinued in 1933.

Six academy houses were built near the high school building in 1920 for the accomodation of students who came to attend from other communities in the county. These were sponsored by the town. Others were built down at

the Loren Talbot place. One was called "Paradise" and the other one "Purgatory." An open-air dance pavillion was built back of the church and was construced of lumber. Later the present cement open-air floor was made by W. P. A. workers, in 1929 for $800. Cement walks and electric lights were installed in Hinckley in 1917.



Deseret Roller Mill

A telephone system was installed about 1902 and everyone had a phone. The people of Oasis and Hinckley bought stock, and central was in the Frank Wright home for 12 years. Mr. Wright was director in the People's Telephone Company and manager for two years. Mr. Wright and Charles Theobald operated a show house across the street by the confectionery (1917). This building was later torn down.

In 1913 the road between Hinckley and Delta was oiled. Today Highway 6, which extends from coast to coast is built through the north end of town.

A Relief Society hall was built in 1908 by T. George Theobald at a cost of $1,487.00. When the new chapel was built, a Relief Society room and kitchen was built in the church and the older building was taken over by the stake to be used for seminary classes.

Other buildings—a barber shop on main street run by Grant Robison. Later on Mr. Robinson moved it to the Hinckley high school block. Love's Service Station was built, then the rodeo grounds were improved, and new bleachers added in 1949 and 1950.



THRESHING ALFALFA on the J. C. Webb farm (one of first farms) 1901. The crew came for breakfast and stayed for supper. Reading left to right: Edward Davis and son Lee, Rose Knight (on bike) Laura Webb and son Golden, Simon Webb by white horse, Sam Webb, Charles Webb, Annie Webb, Hosea Stout. Alfred Bliss, Frank Webb with pitchfork, "Old Daddie" Spendlove (a good chaff stacker) and two unknown men.



OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF HINCKLEY SUNDAY SCHOOL. Bottom row, left to right: James Hutchinson, Laura Walker, Hosea F. Stout, Sr., (Superintendent of Sunday School), James S. Blake, first assistant, George H. Walker, Benoni H. Pedersen, Jonathan B. Pratt, Frank Whitehead, Walter Scott, Sr. Second row: Joseph M. Wright, Walter Scott, Jr., William F. Pratt, Alexander W. Wright, George A. Webb. Third row: Nathan B. Badger, Lemira Walker, Emma E. Wright, Emily Wright, David Crackles, Mary Slaughter, Naomi R. Theobald, Eliazbeth Walker, George A. Black. Fourth row: John Reeve, Clarinda Stout, Joseph W. Blake, Edwin M. Workman, Lida Webb, Robert Scott.

In 1920 some valuable work was done by T. George Theobald. He surveyed the town and made a plat, he spent a year on this project measuring every bit of ground and changed it from a government survey to a town survey. This project now makes it easier to transfer land and makes it easier to make deeds of Hinckley property.

One of the first celebrations was held on July 4 about 1890. Thomas Pratt went to the hills and brought back a pole to hoist the American Flag. Everyone had a grand time that day.

Birthday parties, rag bees, quilting parties, baseball games with Deseret and horseshoe pitching were some of the early entertainments.

Three blacksmith shops were here and were operated by Ben J. H. Scott, George E. Talbot, Hosea F. Stout, and a Mr. Jackson.

In 1919 there was a terrible epidemic of influenza. On Januray 27, 1919 there was a triple burial of three Stratton children, who died with the disease, Charles Keith, age 13, Pauline 15, and Katherine sixteen-and-a-half. They died on the 25, 26, and 27 of January. They were the children of Charles and Emma Isom Stratton. No services were held and the graves were dedicated by President Willis E. Robinson.

Plays were put on in the theater building. Some of the early actors were Walter Scott, Will Alldredge, Lovenia H. Theobald, John Hutchinson, Hosea F. Stout Jr., Ray Slaughter, LeRoy Young, Louisa Young, Ike Canham and Frank Walker.

In 1893 a brass band was organized by Frank Whitehead, the ward

chorister. They played for the celebrations and marched in the parades. Hosea Stout was choir leader and Emily Black was an organist for many years.

HIGHWAYS

For a time the highway running through Main Street was known as the Grand Central, later the Lincoln Highway, but now it is the Federal Highway Number 6. The highway has been changed recently and instead of going through Main Street it just cuts through the north end of town.

DRAINAGE

The irrigated land became water-logged and drainage seemed the only solution. Hinckley belonged to drainage district Number 1 and the first officers were A. A. Hinckley, John Reeve and Joseph M. Wright. The district was bonded for $60,000, and in September, 1915, the first drain was started. In 1919 another branch was put in and the district was bonded for $215,000 more. These drains were made of tile pipes which were made in Hinckley by J. T. Corbridge and were made 6 to 15 inches in diameter. The tile was placed 6 feet under the surface. Open drains have since been made throuhout the area. This drainage system covers an area of about 50,000 acres.

INDUSTRIES

Hinckley is a farming communiy with the principal crops being grain, hay, and alfalfa seed. In 1916 beets were raised and shipped out, but in 1933 the beet weigher and dump were discontinued due to a scarcity of beets. The crops started to fail when the soil became waterlogged, but after the drains were put in, the land started to come back and today Hinckley is in an era of peak crop production. Cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and the dairy industry provide the income for the residents.

GOVERNMENT

In 1907 Hinckley became an incorporated town. At first it included a vast territory. Hosea F. Stout was the first town mayor, from 1907 until 1912. He was followed by Joseph W. Blake, Joseph E. Blake, Richard Parker, who served for four terms, T. George Theobald, who served for four terms, Harold R. Morris, Nephi R. Stewart two terms, Rulon Hinckley, Leslie Wright, Karl Workman and the present mayor Randall Swensen who has served for two terms. All these men made worthwhile contributions to the building and improvement of the town.

Under Mayor Swenson many improvements have been made including the installing of new lights on Main Street. Old trees have been taken out and a cement curbing put in, in readiness for Main Street to be oiled from curb to curb.

In 1946 a beautification campaign was launched in Hinckley to clean-up, paint-up and fix-up in readiness for the centennial year. Sebrina C. Ekins was named chairman with Walter Ekins, Hugh Hilton, Eugene Morris, Harriet Spendlove and Gladys Carter as committee members. As a result of the work

accomplished by the people Hinckley was awarded "The Cleanest Town Trophy" in the state of Utah for 1947. The trophy came from Washington, D. C. and Hinckley won national recognition. That same year they received a trophy for winning the sweepstakes awards of the state vocational agricultural adult program, and an area trophy. Cash awards of $425 in prizes were presented to the Hinckley town. This money was used to buy trees and shrubs to beautify the town. The money for the prizes was furnished by the Sears, Roebuck and Company foundation to improve farmstead conditions. $125 cash award went to Mr. and Mrs. Mahonri Cropper for winning the individual award in Millard County for outstanding work in beautification.

Under the direction of Mayor Swenson, Mrs. Esther Swenson, Erma Cropper and Beth Anderson, a rose garden was planted on the corner near the high school. In the center of the lot is a memorial plaque which lists all names of all the soldiers who served in World War II. This was dedicated



Hinckley street scene taken about 1910 or 1911.



Left to right:— Heber L. Bishop, Reva Talbot, (queen), Valeda Hilton (queen), Harriet Spendlove (committee member), Walter L. Ekins (committee member), Randall Swensen (mayor), and Sebrina Ekins (beautification committee chairman) admire the trophy won.



Hinckley town street scene, 1951.

with appropriate ceremonies in 1949. The plaque was purchased by the town before World War II ended. Later it was mounted on a monument by Mayor Randall Swensen.

One of the outstanding celebrations in West Millard is the 24th of July celebration sponsored each year by Hinckley. One of the finest amateur rodeo arenas has been built at the park west of town. A parade, program, children's sports, and a baseball game climaxed with a rodeo and dance make it one of the outstanding events of the year in the county.

In 1949 and 1950 new bleachers were built, the field lighted and new corrals built, and the seats were painted white. Record crowds attend the two-night performances of the rodeo.

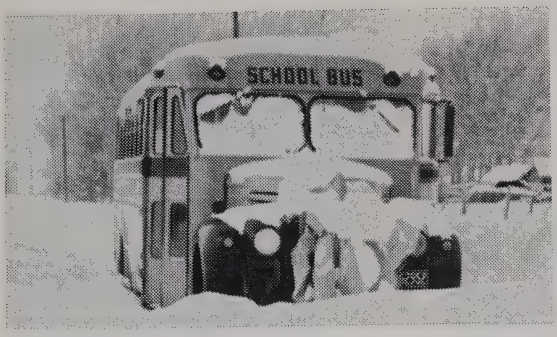
LANDMARKS

The landmarks are getting fewer each year. Today there is no trace of the first school house or the first church. The adobe houses are gradually being torn down one by one. The first log house owned by Pack and later by Frank Walker is still standing as well as the first post office owned by William Alldredge. The Annie E. Wright home made of adobes is located across from the chapel. LeRoy Young's house has been moved in on the Paul Whicker land. The old trees that have been standing so many years have been uprooted one by one and replaced with hardwood varieties.

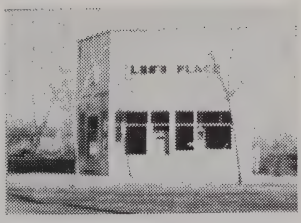
(This information has been checked by some of the early residents still living here today—T. George Theobald, Emma Theobald and Lavine Davis Theobald.) (Material for this history was sent us by Mary L. Reeve now living in Salt Lake City and Mrs. Alice Walker now living in Bloomington, California.)

"Dave Ott used to go to meeings in Hinckley bare-footed. He would sit on the north side of the meeting house and the youngsters would always have a good time watching him crack his toes. He would weave his toes into each other in such a way, that when he released them they would give a distinct crack, when he would do this the children would giggle out loud."

Water for sacramental purposes was secured from the Alldredge well which was down about 150 feet and contained a high content of sulphur. The story is told of the time a prominent church leader was here for a conference and after partaking of the water, made the following statement. "Well, purgatory can't be very far from where this water came from."



School bus was stalled on "Cropper Lane" road for a week during winter of 1949.



The City Confectionery (Lee's Place) 1951.



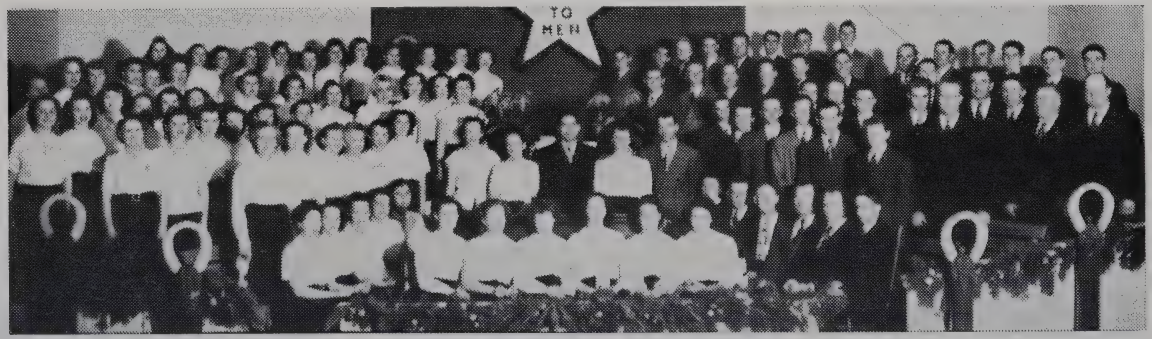
Hinckley street scene about 1946.



Hinckley scouts enjoy a party on "Res" with "Duck", 1950.



Hinckley High School (formerly Millard Academy)



Hinckley ward choir presented the Christmas program in 1948. The choir had reached a peak in membership. Ladd R. Cropper, director.

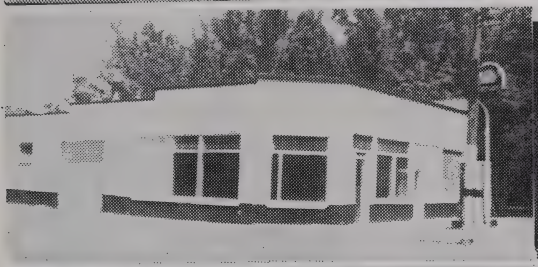








One of the first homes in Hinckley, Annie Wright. home).









No. 1—Band Boosters Club officers of H. H. S. No. 2—Scene at Church farm, 1949. No 3—Blakes Service Garage. No. 4—Post Office and Elite Market. No. 5—Roses planted at rose garden, 1951. No. 6—Officers and Mayors at Municipal League Meeting held in 1951. No. 7—$3500 planting project at church. Left to right: Nephi Stewart, Marion Jeppson, Bishop Walter Ekins and William Hardy. (1951)

History of Burbank

BY ANGIE DEARDEN WARNER

BURBANK IS A FERTILE MEADOW VALLEY located about ten miles south of Garrison in Snake Valley. It was first surveyed in 1876 by a man by the name of Stewart. The first settlers took up "squatters rights" and later homesteaded. Their water supply was plentiful for irrigation, coming from several large springs in the southern end of the valley known as the "Big Springs."

The history of this small settlement revolves mostly around Judge E. W. Clay and his wife, Margie Burbank Clay. If one should visit Burbank today they would still find Judge Clay, who is now 93, still living in the weather-beaten log house he built in 1880. He cut timber and hauled it from the mountains nearby and made "The House by the Side of the Road" as it is commonly called. A spring which emerges from the ground about 300 feet from the house furnishes the water. An open trough by the side of the road and a hose from a pipe makes it easy to fill a water bag. In the early days weary travelers stopped for a cool drink of water for themselves and their horses. Judge Clay or some member of the family was always on hand to welcome friends and travelers.

Judge Clay was a lover of horses and kept a little blacksmith shop back of his house where he would shod, not only his horses, but those of his neighbors. Here he would repair machinery and implements. He always enjoyed working in this shop for he loved to help others.

His wife, Margie Burbank, who died just a few months ago at the ripe age of 97, taught the first school for many years in her own home.

In those early days dancing was the favorite entertainment. The dances were held in the various homes. The furniture was moved out and everyone had a real old-fashioned time, dancing most of the night. Judge Clay and Will Gonder played for the dances and took turns calling for the square dances. Mrs. Clay (better known as Aunt Lizzie) pumped the parlor organ.

Lizzie Burbank Shoebank was the first postmaster in the valley. Brick Hockman was the first white child born in Snake Valley. His mother, who later remarried, was known to the settlers as Grandma Ketchum. When she first came into the valley it was 18 months before she saw a white woman.

In 1878 William Atkinson took up a homesight on the south end of the Pruess reservoir. Years later he was forced to move when an irrigation company backed up the water and flooded him out.

Willard Burbank, a brother of Margie Clay, made the first legal survey of the dam site. Sam Forman and Captain Freeman put in the first dam and the masonry was done by Tom Matheus who owned the only lime kiln in the valley. It still stands on Snake Creek.

Later settlers in Burbank were George and Clara Richardson, Fred Loper, William and Elmer Davis, John Ryan, and Thomas Davis Dearden.



DEARDEN'S STORE, the first store in Snake Valley. Left to hight: Esther Dearden Smith and baby, Thomas Dearden Sr., owner of the store, Daisy Dearden, granddaughter and Mr. Young.



When Highway Six was opened a caravan journeyed to Baker. They celebrated with a barbecue. M. M. Steele, Jr., Millard County Road Commissioner was a real booster. Highway Six is now a federal highway.



The ladies went along. 1st row front: Mrs. Adams, Emily Jensen, Bessie Law, Josie Walker Ella Gardner, Mrs. Merrill. 2nd row: Alameda Lewis, Athena Beckwith, Mary James and George Walker. 3rd row: Zepher Steele, Mary Beckwith, Dr. Tracy.

History of Garrison

BY ANGIE DEARDEN WARNER

GARRISON, A SMALL TOWN IN SNAKE VALLEY, is situated in the extreme western part of Millard County near the Nevada border. Although it has a population of only a hundred people, it is the largest winter grazing area in the state. It is a cattle and sheep raising settlement with the immediate locality being owned and operated by outside interests.

Snake Valley was named after the Snake Indians, a branch of the large Piute tribe. There were about a thousand of these Indians living in the mountains when the first settlers moved in; three hundred of them stayed near the settlement and were hired by the cattlemen.

Irrigation comes from the Snake Creek which flows from the west Nevada mountains and the Pruess reservoir, about four miles south.

Robert and Nick Dowling were the first settlers to take up "squatter rights" in Garrison. Alex Gonder and Bill Gregory purchased this site from the Dowling brothers. It is the present location of the ranch now owned by Will Gonder and his son, Wayne Gonder.

About this time Charlie Roland came into the country and squatted on a tract of land which was later acquired by Thomas Davis Dearden. Later it was purchased by his three sons, James, Vivian, and Lee Dearden.

Sam Forman and Captain Freeman settled the present site of Fred Shoemaker in June, 1870.

A cemetery was started in 1876. The six months old daughter of Charlie Roland was the first to be buried there.

Thomas Dearden Sr., a native of Lanceshire, England, who came to America in 1866, established the first store in the valley to supply the needs of the ranchers, miners, sheep-men, and travelers. This was in 1882. His wife was Charlotte Davis and they had twelve children.

The Dearden store was known as "Rancher's Store" and was located in the town which is now known as Baker, Nevada. Joseph and Thomas Dearden hauled grain and lumber to supply the store. Thomas started hauling freight when he was only 12 years of age, operating the wagon and team himself. He would go along with his grandfather, Henry Davis, who also drove a team and wagon.

They hauled from Clear Lake, then later from Oasis. The road went over "No Man's Road"—no man ever knew after a rain if he would get through or not) then to Antelope, down through Death Canyon to Tule Flat, Cowboy Pass, Burbank, Garrison, Osceola, and Ely, Nevada. (Death Canyon was so named because at one time a train of emigrants were trapped in the canyon during a winter storm and all of them were frozen to death).

In 1898, the first store in Garrison was established by James and Clay.

School was held in the homes in the early days. Money was only available for 2-5 months of schooling each year. The settlers paid for the extra time put in by the teacher. Some of the earlier teachers were Mrs. Emma Garrison, Mrs. Margie Clay, Mrs. Effie Reid (Moody).

The first post office was established in 1898. Mrs. Emma Garrison was the first postmistress and the town was named after her.

About 1898, Thomas Davis and Joseph Dearden acquired the first mail contract from Frisco to Ely. Garrison being the center point, they made it their headquarters. The run was from Garrison to Ely and from Garrison to New House and Frisco. They each made three trips a week. In the winter time this was a very difficult task, many times the mountain passes would be blocked with snow and the roads would be almost impassable. Many times the mail would have to be taken by horseback. The stage would get to Garrison, change horses and go back.

The first law introduced in the valley was through Judge Clay and Brick Hockman. They made most of their own laws but dealt justice fairly.

The first automobile to be brought into the valley was a Metz.

Later another store was established by E. Heckethorn in which the post office was housed, and which is now owned and operated by Mrs. Blanch Yersin.

In 1925, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints organized a branch of Deseret stake at Garrison. This was the first church organized in the valley. Some of the missionaries that helped to organize the branch were: A. A. Hinckley, Joseph Wright, John Reeve, and Alex Adams.

Alma Jennings was made presiding Elder of the new branch and James Robinson, superintendent of the Sunday School, Cecil Warner, counselor and Angie Dearden, secretary. The school house was used for the meetings.

Today the present population of Garrison consists mainly of the descendents of Thomas Davis and Joseph Dearden, Henry Davis and Will Gonder.

"There was no doctor in this small community. When a mother expected a baby and wanted a doctor she had to go to Fillmore or Deseret. One cold November day Thomas Dearden and his wife Elizabeth started for home with a two weeks old baby and a 16 months old child. They crossed the desert and traveled 160 miles through wind and a blizzard. Heated rocks and plenty of quilts in the buggy protected them from the cold—the last 50 miles of the trip the small children cried constantly." (The Deardens never forgot that trip.)



Marjum Pass

History of Gandy

Early History of the

WARM CREEK COUNTRY OF SNAKE VALLEY

Now Called — Gandy, Utah

BY ALBERT J. BISHOP

WARM CREEK, OR GANDY, IS IN THE northwest corner of Millard County, Utah, in Snake Valley, about two miles from the Nevada line and six miles from the Juab line.

In the years of 1887-1888 there were four families who moved into Snake Valley, locating on the east side of the valley east of Warm Creek: George Bishop of Deseret; Tom and Joe Carter of Nephi; and Harry Perison, formerly of Chicago, who had just married a young girl from Goshen, Utah.

They built their homes and started raising cattle, horses, and doing farming to some extent. However, Mr. Perison never remained very long, but moved his cattle out, sold out and went to New York.

In those days there were but few people in the community. W. C. Berry and partner, A. G. Earl, lived on what was known as the Salt Marsh. They were the only sheep owners at that time and the only ones that could afford a buggy, and they had two.

Josiah Smith, was the largest cattle owner, but never flourished anything except a team and wagon. Triffley and Alex Doutre, who were joined by a brother and family soon after they arrived from Minnesota, never remained in the valley many years, moved to Spring Valley, Nevada where some of the family still live.

Alma Rhoades, was the only one that had an orchard and was the first one to bring a threshing machine into the community—a 10-horse-powered machine was used in the community to do the threshing until other machines were brought in.

In those days there were no schools or mail service. The only mail that was brought in was carried by the people who took turns going to Muncey Creek, Nevada, once a month and bringing back the mail. Muncey Creek is about thirty miles from the Berry residence and it takes two days to make the trip.

About the year 1889, a government mail route was let for one year as a test route to see if the government could afford to furnish the community with mail service; this route came from Muncey Creek. There was then a post office established at the Berry place called Smithville, after Mr. Smith, who was one of the first settlers and A. G. Earl, who was postmaster. This route continued on to Trout Creek, Juab County, Utah, a distance of sixteen miles, where a post office was established by the same name, with J. T. Parker as postmaster. The first of July of that year, the first mail arrived over a

government route with George Bishop as contractor; the scheduled time was once a week, leaving Muncey Creek one day and returning the next.

The mail was carried during the term by horse and cart, hauling no freight, taking no passengers, and carrying no driver's license, and was considered by the community an excellent service, having their mail brought in once a week with the government paying for the service.

After the expiration of this contract, which was one year, the route was re-let with a change being made in the schedule, starting from Trout Creek to Muncey Creek one day a week, and returning the next. This contract was awarded to M. M. Bishop of Deseret, who moved with his family to Trout Creek and who operated the mail route for two years, which was still carried by horse and cart.

In those days there was travel over what was known as the Warm Creek Road, freight teams hauling freight to the mining camps, Glenco being one of the camps in those days, and parties going through in the spring to shear sheep in different places, followed by others later in the summer, going to Steptoe, Ruby and Clover Valleys, working in the hay, and the sheep coming on the desert in the winter. This brought considerable traffic over the road and at times the road would be good, other times they would be digging their way through the mud, which was plentiful in the spring, and throwing rocks out of the road as the traffic, storms and winds carried the dirt away.

The writer has seen the time when it took all day to go ten miles with an empty wagon, and the cattlemen pulled many cows out of the mud by the horn of the saddle.

After the expiration of the mail contract, another was let with a change made in the route, starting from Muncey Creek, through Pleasant Valley, by Smithville to Trout Creek. This contract was awarded to Ralph Bassett of Spring Valley, scheduled time being four days to make the round trip. However, this route only continued for about a year when Berry and Earl sold their sheep and moved to Salt Lake. This was in the days of Grover Cleveland's administration as president, when sheep were selling for $1.00 per head.

There had been no land entered and the house and other improvements, and what little machinery there was, harness, wagons, including the two buggies, were left on the place in charge of George Phillips, who made it his home for many years after, or until just before he died, when he moved with his family to Missouri.

The moving away of Mr. Earl left the community without a postmaster. George Bishop was appointed as postmaster, who in the meantime had moved to Smith Creek on the west side of the valley, some ten miles south of the post office, and the office was moved to his residence. This change in the post office brought a discontinuation of the mail route and another route was established, coming from Fish Springs, Juab County, via Trout Creek, to Smithville, with services increased to twice a week. This change made Trout Creek an intermediate office and Smithville terminal. The route was operated by J. T. Parker's sons, and continued to be carried by horse and cart or horseback.

About this time the Carter Brothers sold out to C. W. Foote and sons of Nephi, and returned to their former home in Nephi, and the ranch

was operated by the Foote Brothers for many years after, or until they sold out to the Ward Leasing Company. In the year 1895 Mr. Smith passed away and his widow sold the cattle and moved to American Fork, Utah. The cattleherd consisted of about twelve-hundred head. They were sold to Al Murdock of Heber, Utah, for $12.50 per head, with all the calves, harness, and wagon, and some saddle horses thrown in. (Some difference than what cattle sell for now.) There had been no land entered so the place was left vacant.

Sometime after the mail had been changed to come from Fish Springs, the post office department made inquiries through the offices throughout the country to see if any changes could be made in routes that would give better service, or shorter routes. It was recommended that this route be changed to come from Callao, Juab County, which would shorten the route five or six miles. The change was made and for a number of years following it was operated by different individuals. Tom Walters and Tom Mullner of Fairfield, Utah, who were operating a mail route from Vernon to Ibapah, Utah, were the last contractors of this route. Before their contract expired, another route was established from Baker, Nevada, to Smithville, twice a week, with Joe Dearden of Garrison as contractor. This route was changed later to come from Garrison instead of Baker, where it made better connections with outgoing mail and not so long after this route was established the mail service from Trout Creek to Smithville was discontinued. This made it a little inconvenient for the people living at Warm Creek as the Smithville office was six or seven miles further south.

In the meantime the Alma Rhoades place had been sold to Isaac Gandy of Garrison who operated the place for two years, then sold it to his son-in-law, J. H. Robison, of Garrison, and Mr. Gandy moved to the Smith place, which was still vacant.

Owing to the inconvenience for the people at Warm Creek to get their mail, a post office was established at Warm Creek by the name of Gandy, in honor of Mr. Gandy, as he was the oldest person there at that time, with J. H. Robison as postmaster, and the route was extended to Gandy. After the rural free delivery act was passed by Congress, the Smithville office was discontinued and delivery made by way of sacks.

During the early period of those years there was a colony of Indians who lived on Warm Creek, who had been granted a share in the creek and did some farming. They were very peaceful and industrious. After the fields of grain had been cut and hauled, they would glean them, gather all the grain that was left scattered around adding it to their own grain and tramping it out with horses, which was their method of threshing. They would make baskets and water jugs out of small willows, moccasins and gloves out of the deer skins they killed. The gloves would sell for 50 cents a pair. They hunted mostly with guns but some stayed with the bow and arrow. They made saddles out of bones of animals and covered them with rawhide.

They lived in wickiups and moved quite often from one place to another but perhaps only a short distance, and always gathering pine nuts whenever they were in the mountains. At times there would be others come from other places and they would have their fandangos which would last for several days, keeping their fires burning for light at night and dancing to the music of their singing.

Ella Bishop of Fillmore was the first school teacher in the community, and later became the wife of W. H. Bassett of Delta.

There were many changes made in the ownership of property among those owning and operating property. Besides those already mentioned, and who cast their vote at the elections held in the Smithville precinct, which extended from Henry Creek some ten miles south of the Smithville office to the Salt Marsh to the north, included: Curt Estes, E. W. Meecham, George Meecham, W. G. Meecham, W. A. Shellenburger, D. J. Siminson, D. H. Siminson, Milt Cannon, C. E. Bliss, W. A. Butson, J. G. Pattan, C. A. Conklin, C. W. Phillips, George Sims and sons, J. H. Singleton, John Knight, Stanley Robison, Isaac Robison, Alfred Bishop, Albert Bishop, Frank Parker, Will Parker, Harold Parker, Cecil Bates, Joe Eldridge and Ward Leasing Company

Some of the creeks and canyons had been named after different people. Henry Creek received its name from a man by the name of Henry who operated a sawmill in the canyon. Hampton Creek got its name from a man by that name who ran a sawmill in that canyon. Smith Creek received its name from Mr. Smith who was the first man to haul timber out of the canyon. Perison Canyon, which later was known as Marble Canyon, was named after Mr. Perison, he was the first man to haul timber out of it for building purposes. Dead Man's canyon gots its name when a man was shot and killed in the canyon by an Indian during the early days.

History of Abraham

BY ERMA PETERSON

ABRAHAM, WHICH IS LOCATED FIVE MILES northwest of Hinckley, had its beginning in the late 1870's as a "Church Farm." A colonization company, the members of which included President Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Abraham H. Cannon counselors, and other Later-day Saint authorities, took up a thousand acres of land about ten miles northwest of Deseret under the 'Desert Entry Act.'

The company was anxious to get Mormon settlers located on this new project and saints from various parts of Utah were persuaded to buy land in this vicinity.

LAND TAKEN UP

Joseph S. Black, bishop of Deseret ward, was chiefly responsible for getting the church leaders interested in the Abraham tract of land, and under his leadership the land was brought under cultivation. The cut in the ground for the irrigation canals were made by the use of Mormon Scrapers. The scrapers actually consisted of two wooden handles fronted by a six-inch iron shovel affair. This piece of equipment was pulled by teams of horses averaging 800 pounds in weight, and a man followed behind, grasping the wooden handles. Later on as the work advanced, the Mormon scraper was replaced by the Slip scraper. This was more of a bucket with two wooden handles extending similarly as the Mormon scraper. With the Slip scraper, more dirt was moved at one time and the work advanced at a more rapid rate.

Although Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon remained in Salt Lake City, through contacts here they were able to begin development on the ground they had located in Abraham. Joseph S. Black was contracted by them to do the work and plant the crops on their farms. In the fall of 1888 the work started, with the clearing of the greasewoods by Peter T. Black and his brother, Henry Black, who were between the ages of 15 and 18. The ground was cleared by the use of huge, heavy wooden rails drawn by horses. The work day began at daylight and ended at dark.

Farming methods in those days were crude. The seed was broadcasted by hand as the men walked up and down the fields, then the seed was harrowed with a wooden harrow. Under these conditions the Black boys, by the following spring, had one-hundred acres cleared and planted into grain. Their first year's work was a failure. They averaged only a little more than a bushel to the acre.

During the second year, work on the Woodruff and Cannon farms was again done by the Black boys. They used a Slip scraper to level the ground this time. Through experience, they came upon a more consistant method of planting and irrigating and through their efforts were able to get nearly a thousand acres under cultivation. The crop yielded 2,500 bushel of grain.

"SETTLERS COME"

The first house was built on the Woodruff farm and was used as headquarters, for some time. Large farms were owned by C. H. Wilchen, Jessie W. Fox, a Mr. Smith, Taylor Nuttall, Alfred Solomon, and others. Joseph A. West and C. H. Wilchen were agents who sold land to settlers who came from other parts of Utah and Idaho. The settlers were O. M. Fullmer, Charles Orison, Toolson, Stromberg, Buxton, and Burgeson. Mr. Fullmer came November 2, 1892 and brought his family in January, 1893, after building a home. The other families came about the same time, including the Hogan and Van Noy families.

Homes were built, and a few wells were sunk. The land was cleared of greasewood, canals made, and the farms seeded. A building for church and school was later constructed. At first both church and school were held at the Woodruff home.

In 1890 Bishop Joseph S. Black brought his fourth polygamist wife, Louisa Jane Wilchen Black to the new community. They built a home and cleared the land. Mrs. Black was the mother of eight children—two by a former marriage and six by Bishop Black. She homesteaded a 160-acre tract of this fertile ground in the name of her husband, and with her children were able to get many of the acres cleared and under cultivation. Mrs. Black passed away in 1896, but her children continued to live on the homestead, with Mr. Black acting overseer of them from his home in Deseret. In 1907, it was sold to Peter T. Black, son of Joseph S. Black's third wife.

"CHURCH ORGANIZED"

A branch of the Latter-day Saint church was organized April 30, 1893, as part of the Hinckley ward, and named Abraham, honoring apostle Abraham H. Cannon, one of the promoters of the settlement. For a while the church farm had been called Zarahemla.

Millard F. Eakle was chosen president of the branch. In 1894 he moved away and Oscar M. Fullmer became the presiding elder.

Zina E. Hogan was the first Relief Society president and Harriet Fullmer counselor and Josephine Toolson was secretary and treasurer.

The first baby born in Abraham was a son, Oren, born to Dennis and Maggie Barney Black, then living on the Woodruff place.

In 1899 and 1900 the project was given much publicity and many new settlers moved in. Some of these new settlers were: T. George Theobald, Will Elder, John E. Wright, William S. Taylor, Oscar Burk, James and Ed Humphries, John H. Hilton, Richard Parker, H. C. Hanson, R. E. Robinson, John Johnson and Glovers.

A one-room school house was built. This structure later accomodated eight school classes, all at one time. The building itself was constructed of very rough lumber, but during the second year, it was lined with mud and straw adobe.

During 1900 a townsite was surveyed on the "Solomon" section, and the school building was moved to its present location, on the east section of the present day Abraham ward chapel ground. Prior to this it was a half mile east and a quarter of a mile south.



GROUP PICTURE OF ABRAHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 1924-25. Front row, left to right: Max Humphries, Robert Hudson, LeRoy Young, Edna Twitchell, Cecil Humphries, Pearl Twitchell, Cob Rose, Harvey Young. Second row: Wm. Van Ranselaar, Ruth Clark, Hugh Murray, Janet Van Renselaar, teacher, S. Ira Jensen, Maud Hampton, Martin Hampton, Frances Tolbert, Lee Humphries, Deona Church. Third row: Carl Smith, Louisa Twitchell, Floyd Tolbert Pheobe Taylor, Farrel Rushton, John Rose, Delvar Doty, Wallace Clothier, Raleigh Franklin.



Abraham L. D. S. Relief Society, 1940. Left to right, front row: Marie Taylor, Frances Tolbert, Erma Peterson, Emily P. Young. Gladys Fullmer, Myrtle Tolbert, Leona Fullmer, Edith Wilcox. Back row: Mary Taylor, Margaret Franklin, Afton Fullmer, Louie Black, next two unknown, Ovena Hampton.

Abraham ward chapel

1951





EARLY ABRAHAM SUNDAY SCHOOL. Starting from right: Eddie Biehler, Kent Reid, Payne Franklin, Marcus Fuchs, Mary Fuchs and Baby Hallie, Mrs. Ella Hickman, Mrs. Jessie Reid, Lila Lake, A. W. Reid, Ernest Reid, Margaret Biehler Taylor, Jack Biehler, Elizabeth Biehler Yearsley, Henrietta Biehler Thalman, Maude Taylor Westover, Gladyce Reid McCoy, Fern Reid Foote, Jack Feid, Alfred Biehler, Dick Reid.

The Abraham farmers were forced to travel into Hinckley for the household water their needs demanded, and water for their livestock. Later a stock boy was appointed to drive the entire community's cattle to the head of the canal for water.

"ABRAHAM CANAL"

Around 1900 work was started on the main Abraham canal and again it was a community affair, with all volunteering free labor and time. Jesse W. Fox was brought in to supervise the work. When the canal was extended into branches it became such a big project the laborers were paid for their efforts. This canal was also named in honor of Abraham H. Cannon, and it became known as the Abraham Canal. Originally it was called the "Old Salt Lake and Deseret Canal." This early canal had its headquarters and directors in Salt Lake City. With the extension and development, the headquarters remained in the city but many of the directors were chosen from these parts. Some of these were Charles Ting, A. W. Reid, Charles M. Hickman, and Charles Buck. A. W. Reid was the first community watermaster and through his efforts much was accomplished in fair distribution of the water. At this time, when the work on the main canal was being done, Richard Parker made a prophecy that someday just northwest of the Abraham townsite many lights would shine and a great city would practically spring up over night and would extend nearly to the foothills. This city would be the largest in Utah, claimed Mr. Parker. Later old-time residents remembered Mr. Parker's prophecy when Topaz was built.

"PLANTING BEGINS"

In those days all were taught to save seeds and plant gardens. The Eric Hogan family, who came in 1894, planted the seeds they had brought with them and the first year they had a very lovely garden. The next spring

they planted fruit trees, black native currant bushes and rubarb plants. This was the first orchard to be planted and for many years it helped to supply the people in Abraham and adjoining towns with currants and some fruits. Some of these same bushes have been moved around and planted on different places and are still alive. Brother Hogan brought some white poplar shade trees and planted them. He was a very conservative man and saved all the suckers from the trees and started a nursery. These suckers he gave to his neighbors and many other people. Later Joseph S. Black planted a grove of trees on his farm at the head of the Abraham Canal. Many outings and picnics were held in this grove.

One year was extra dry but Mr. Hogan, who was a faithful man, went ahead planing his oats and wheat. Things became so dry they almost burned. His wife and family chastened him for planting the last of the seed which they thought would be wasted. When things looked the darkest the dam washed out and the flood waters came and saved this crop. All of the crops turned out better than ever before. The next year started out the same as the year before with no water but the saints went ahead and planted their crops. It seemed that their faith was being tried to the very limit. Crops were turning brown. When all seemed hopeless Brother Fullmer went to brother Hogan saying, "Brother Hogan, you got me into this—you are the one who urged that I plant the last of my seed. Now what are you going to do? Our families will starve!" Brother Hogan's advice was to call a fast meeting and pray for rain. This was done and every farmer was united with them in prayer and fasting. Three days later the rains came. It rained enough to save the crops. From then on things looked brighter.

"WARD ORGANIZED"

Enough people soon settled in the vicinity to make it advisable to organize a ward. On Feb. 17, 1900, a meeting was called in Abraham to organize. Apostle Frances M. Lyman came from Salt Lake City to help get the ward organized. They chose George A. Seaman, a young man just home from the Spanish American war, as bishop, O. M. Fullmer and Charles H. Wilchen as counselors. Bishop Seaman was then living in Salt Lake City and was asked by the church authorities to move to Abraham ward and preside as bishop. He immediately came here and purchased a lot on which to build. Work was started on the house. Dust was very deep and the foundation had to be well built and deep as it was to be a big house. A trench was dug about four feet across for cement to be poured into, for a foundation. In order to pack the dust so the cement would stay, it was necessary to run water into the trenches. A ditch was made from the canal south of the place. After the water was run into the trenches for two or three days the cement was poured for the foundation. The brick walls in the house are four bricks thick, partitions and all. It still stands today and is a land mark in Abraham. Everyone who comes to Abraham remarks about the huge house. Herbert Taylor and family now own this house.

"HARDSHIPS"

There were many hardships to meet in reclaiming the desert country. As they worked to establish homes and farms, the scarcity or lack of water, the destruction of crops by grasshoppers, rabbits, quimps, etc., caused failures.

discouragement, and hard times for the struggling community.

The dust and mud were factors which would "try men's souls"—women's too. The roads were very poor and the lack of wells made it necessary for most of the people to haul water long distances for culinary purposes. There were no conveniences or "labor savers" for the people. It was a common practice in those days for the women to do all of the shopping. They would take milk, butter, and eggs and journey to Hinckley or Oasis in their buggies to do their shopping. Usually they were forced to stop at least three times to clean the mud from the buggy wheels.

"VALUABLE SAND"

All is not as it looks on the surface, however, for amidst all this mud, valuable sand was discovered. A certain kind of sand was needed to make brick and adobes to build the houses. After searching the country over, this sand was discovered on land one-half mile west of the Co-op Mercantile. This land was owned by Mrs. Sarah A. J. Cannon. She got a patent on the sand on April 16, 1892, (recorded July 6, 1892) which gave her the right to mine on her property. Many of the first homes were built of adobes and brick made from sand from this place. The brick kiln was on the George Nuttal place.

"OTHER CONDITIONS"

Many times food was rather scarce for the people and animals, and it was necessary for the boys to herd cows so they could feed on the greasewoods. A "bounty" was paid by the county for rabbit ears and gopher heads, and as the boys herded cows they often hunted rabbits and gophers. They were able to collect "bounty" which was a very suitable addition to the meager finances of the family. Abraham had only two wells and the women became so thirsty for drinking water that they would take cups and go out to meet the men bringing water. Washing was done with canal water and usually in the canal itself. In the winter the drinking water in the barrels would freeze and had to be chopped and melted before being used.

"AUXILIARIES ORGANIZED"

By 1901 many people were moving in and Sunday School was organized with Eric Hogan as superintendent. The primary was organized with Olivia B. Nuttal as president. Annie Parker and Aggie Underthank were her counselors. The Relief Society was re-organized on May 29, 1901 with Zina E. Hogan as president, and Betsy Parker and Marie Hilton as counselors. The first Mutual was organized June 22, 1902 with sister Emma Galbraith, president; La Nora Wilcken and Lue Clark were counselors.

"STORE AND POSTOFFICE"

A general merchandise Co-op was opened about this time by R. E. Robinson, Richard Parker and David and Warren Harris. One corner of the store was used as post office and Annie Parker was first postmistress. The mail was brought out to Abraham from Oasis by Thomas Halliday Church and



A First House in Abraham.



Oscar M. Fullmer family. Front row, sitting: William Fullmer, Oscar M. Fullmer (child), Joseph Fullmer, Harriet Fullmer. Second row: John W. Fullmer, Florence and Elmer. Third row, standing: Oscar, Robert and Hattie Fullmer.



Hickman Ranch, 1909



Abraham H. Cannon house. In buggy: Elmer Fullmer, Leon Taylor and R. Westover.

son, Henry. They came twice a week at first, later coming every day except Sunday. They brought the mail in a one-horse buggy for a period from twelve to fifteen years. For a short time Mrs. Glover was postmistress then the office was moved to her home, a quarter of a mile south of the store.

The first couple married was Hattie Taylor and Ed Humphries, on June 11, 1902, by President J. C. McCallister.

In 1903, Mrs. Haidee Wilkins became postmistress and moved the post office to her home one block east of the Co-op. She retained this until 1917. Also during this time Ambrose Stansworth was one of the mail carriers.

"SETTLERS COME AND GO"

February 4, 1903 Bishop Seaman was asked to be counselor in the Millard Stake presidency. He was released as bishop on February 4, 1903 and O. M. Fullmer was ordained bishop, which position he held until 1909. In 1905 President Seaman, due to financial and living conditions, moved back to Salt Lake City.

In 1906-1907 many more settlers came and some moved out. Threshing was done with a horse-power machine. Clabe Elder owned the first thresher and Peter T. Black helped with the threshing. Their pay was one bushel out of every hundred. Wheat was selling for twenty-five cents per bushel and oats at forty cents a hundred. It took five teams or twelve head of horses to run this machine. These horses traveled in a circle, with a man standing in the middle as driver. An extra man was hired to cut the strings from every bundle before they were thrown into the machine. This prevented the machine from clogging. Later steam engine machines came and these machines were fed coal and water to make the steam to thresh with. Norman Bliss, Alma Langston Sr., and Ted Davis did most of the threshing for many years at Abraham.

In 1910 presiding Elder, John H. Hilton moved his family into Hinckley to live and was released from the Abraham branch. On August 6, 1910 Charles E. Hogan was sustained as presiding Elder.

About this time there were two doctors from the east, Dr. Charles Sellers Sr., and Dr. Charles Sellers Jr. They purchased the land and built the house where Floyd Tolbert now lives. As doctors were few in those days these two were greatly appreciated in the community and surrounding towns.

"RECREATION"

Abraham has always been interested in baseball. They have always had a good team and at one time they joined the league and won a trophy.

Many dances were held in the little two-roomed school house. These two rooms were separated by folding doors which were removed when people danced. These dances were well patronized and music was furnished by Frank Whitehead and Joe Talbot.

There were many ward reunions held in which both churches took part. Many old settlers who had moved, came to renew friendships and join in the fun. The whole community took part in the Easter parties held in the west foothills. "We would all load into wagons, buggies, or ride horses and head out. After arriving at our destination we would sing songs, have prayer, and then listen to a lesson. After this our picnic was spread on a big quilt and our bishop gave thanks. We then proceeded to share our lunches and had a wonderful time at the egg hunts and other Easter traditional games."

Many plays were put on. Some of these were taken as far away as

Leamington, a long distance in those "horse and buggy" days. Some of these plays were, "The Farmer's Daughter," and "Brookdale Farm." They were a big success. While putting on "Brookdale Farm" at Deseret they used a rug to cover a large knot hole in the floor. They were very realistic in their plays. When the heroine was to churn butter she really churned butter.

After they had taken all of their own scenery to Deseret in a wagon the day before, and arranged the stage, the play was ready. As the heroine sat churning her butter, the chair was gradually jolted closer to the knot hole. One more churn and the leg of the chair jolted through the knot hole. Down went the heroine and churn. Butter and buttermilk flew up in the air and came down on the upset lass. The hero calmly went on reciting his lines while picking up churn, butter and heroine.

About this time Abraham had its first moving picture—a traveling show. It was presented by William Gardner and his wife who were traveling through the country in a wagon drawn by a horse and mule. Their moving picture machine was turned by hand. The title of the show was "The Texas Bull Fight." They also had a phonograph, the kind of a machine with a very large horn. They had only one record which was as follows:

"Every time I come to town, kids start kicking my hound around
Makes no difference if he is a hound
You got to stop kicking my dog around."

This song was played so much that for a long time many people sang or hummed it.

A big celebration always marked the Twenty-fourth of July. Alfalfa (now known as Sugarville) would always join in with us. Salutes would always be fired in the early morning.

At one time there was an Indian skit put on that was so real many people were completely fooled. A skit with a real covered wagon and a pioneer family riding in it was driven down the road with John Johnson as driver. Suddenly the Indians swooped down on it in pursuit. They were George Q. Wilcken, Albert Reid, Lorin Taylor, and Wilson Beilher. In the mad dash the wagon wheel came off and the Indians killed the parents and carried their papoose, Joe Fullmer, off into captivity. At night the celebrations always ended with a big dance with music furnished by Wallace Black, Maurice Fuchs, Florence Fullmer, Halley Young, and Fern Reid. There was such a large attendance at the dances that each was given a number and you couldn't dance until your number was called. P. T. Franklin, a real-life of any party, often called the dances (after his arrival in 1915). He was also a good announcer and toastmaster. At this time too, the community had many a rabbit hunt and basket supper.

When the National Boy Scout Jubilee was held in Washington, Abraham had a large group of Boy Scouts and preparations were made to send Follet Taylor as honor scout. Harold Black was Scoutmaster. The townspeople wanted to help out with expenses of this scout so a big rodeo was planned for Labor Day in 1933. Harold Black was chairman of the committee. The rodeo was advertised from Nephi to Beaver and many came. It was one of the best rodeos to take place in Millard county. The depression hit full force and the National Scout Jubilee was cancelled.



Millard F. Eakle	O. M. Fullmer	George A. Seamon	John H. Hilton
Charles E. Hogan	Donald Hogan	John Fullmer	George Wilcken
E. H. Asay	Marvin J. Moody	Alva A. Young Sr.	Gustaf Taylor

CHURCHES

In 1911 the non-mormons in the community, numbering about one-hundred, organized a community Sunday School and church. Dave Miller was their first superintendent. Often a minister from Salt Lake City, Reverend Worel came down and stayed with A. W. Ried. Mrs. Edith Cary and Henry Fuchs served at later dates. We visited each others churches and helped each other out as much as possible in church activities and there was a friendly feeling among everyone.

Again the Abraham bishop Charles E. Hogan saw where he could better himself by moving somewhere else so he was released as bishop March 22, 1914 and his brother Donald Hogan, was sustained. At this time the Relief Society was asked to glean wheat and start a wheat fund. Each sister made a sack, which was worn as an apron and used knives and scissors to glean the wheat that had been missed by the machines. The wheat was threshed separately and stored Wheat was gleaned over a period of years and around 1918 they were asked to sell the wheat and send the money to Salt Lake City. This money has helped the Relief Society all through the years. Each year interest from this money is sent to the wards and it is used to help the sick and needy.

In 1918 Bishop Hogan's wife died and he was left with a family of eight children. In the fall of this same year Bishop Hogan decided to move his family nearer relatives so they departed to West Jordan, Utah. Again the ward was without a bishop. Bishop Hogan was released September 11, 1918 and John W. Fullmer, son of O. M. Fullmer, was sustained as bishop of the ward.

In 1927, John W. Fullmer was released as bishop and George Q. Wilcken was chosen to take his place. At this time the Abraham ward was larger than it has ever been in history, numbering four hundred. During Bishop Wilcken's time a building fund was started for a new ward chapel. It wasn't long until the Delta bank failed taking with it the small fund. Soon after the Oasis bank failed. This marked the beginning of the depression years and people were unable to accumulate any funds for a building for some time.

Bishop George Q. Wilcken moved to Delta with his family and Eleazer H. Asay, a newcomer in Abraham, was the new bishop, Howard O. Wilcox and Ernest Hardy were his counselors.

Bishop Asay was followed by Marvin J. Moody, whose parents were among the early settlers of Deseret and Hinckley. After Bishop Moody moved to Sutherland, five miles east of Abraham, in 1935, John W. Fullmer was again sustained as bishop (in March, 1935), Howard O. Wilcox and Lionel Taylor were his counselors.

After our school had been closed there had been much talk of buying the building for a Latter-day Saint church. Under the direction of Bishop John W. Fullmer and bishopric, and the help of the Deseret Stake presidency, the building was bought from the school board and remodeling began. The building was just started as the school had left it, in a run-down condition. The building had been heated by a large "pot bellied" coal stove in the west room of the building, and a like stove in the north end of the east room. It was completely remodeled and at the present time we have a neat building consisting of two classrooms, a small Relief Society room, stage, and a large assembly room.

"TOPAZ"

In 1942, Topaz, a government Japanese relocation camp, was built northwest of Abraham. The government purchased most of the land of Abraham for fields and gardens. After selling their property most of the residents moved away reducing the population of the ward to about fifty. The people tried half-heartedly to hold meetings but it seemed that the spirit of the saints and the bishop had been broken and in December, 1942, Bishop

John W. Fullmer was released as bishop and the ward was disorganized. For some time the members went to the Sutherland ward. Soon they began to move the new benches and piano to Sutherland and this riled up the members who had worked so hard to get these additions. A group of young folks pursuaded the stake presidency to meet and talk over the possibility of being organized into a branch. In the early fall of 1943 they were placed on probation with the agreement that if they showed enough activity they would be organized as an independent branch. Alva A. Young Sr., was chosen by the stake presidency as leader during the trial period. In November, 1943. they were again organized as an independent branch. Alva A. Young was chosen as bishop and his counselors were Stewart Taylor and Karl Murray. Eugene Young was chosen as Sunday School superintendent, with J. Clifford Peterson and Floyd Tolbert as counselors. Relief Society president was Marvel W. Clayton with Emily P. Young and Erma T. Peterson as counselors. In 1944 Marvel Clayton moved away and Emily P. Young became president with Erma T. Peterson and Eleanor Murray as counselors. In the fall of 1945 Eugene Young moved his family to Ely, Nevada and J. Clifford Peterson was chosen as Sunday School superintendent, Peter Pearson Stewart and Floyd Tolbert were his counselors.

In 1947, the Primary was organized with Erma T. Peterson as president and Velma B. Talbot and Blanch Holbrook as counselors.

Under the supervision of branch presidency Alva A. Young and his counselors, lawn was planted at the church and a great many improvements were made.

The branch installed an automatic stoker, a moving picture machine, and started a welfare project.

Gustof Taylor was chosen branch president on March 13, 1949 with Sherman Tolbert and Alva A. Young Jr. as counselors. After leaving for school Jr. Young was released and Parley Deem was chosen as second counselor. In the fall of 1949 mutual was re-organized with Wendell Phillips as superintendent. In December he was released and in 1950 Nayon Young became president.

Primary was also re-organized with Gladys Tolbert president and Hildred Tolbert and Phyllis Johnson as counselors. Later Hildred Tolbert was released and Beatrice Schena was chosen to take her place. In the fall of 1950 Beatrice Schena was released and Afton Fullmer was chosen as counselor.

Karl Murray was chosen as the new Sunday School superintendent in the spring of 1949 with Alva A. Young Sr., and Harold S. Peterson as counselors. This superintendency was released September 17, 1950 and Alva A. Young Jr. was chosen as superintendent and Warren Peterson and Joe S. Young as counselors. Eleanor Murray was chosen as the new Relief Society president with Afton Fullmer and Lucille Deem as counselors.

At the present time they are continuing as a branch but hope in the near future to be made a ward.

"SCHOOL"

Four grades of school were held in each room. Sometimes, due to the scarcity of teachers, all eight classes were held in one room. Some of the teachers up to this time were Emma Harmon Reeves, Miss Kate Teeples,

Mr. Duff, Lida Melville (Webb), William Reeve, B. T. Higgs, Edna Berg, Bessie Hill, John Reeves, John Watts, Joseph Young, Annie Hilton, Jane Harmon (Pratt), Laura Wilcken, Mr. Jones and many others, until the consolidation of the schools.

In 1925, the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades of Sunflower, Sugarville, Woodrow and Abraham were consolidated and students rode the bus into Delta. The second year after this the Abraham children of those three grades began going to the Hinckley school. Later Sunflower joined them. In 1929 all students from the first grade and up went to Hinckley.

MORE SETTLERS

W. D. Livingston bought the Wilson ranch at this time and some of the families who lived there were Charles Jensen, Ora Lake, LeRoy Bills, Ed Soles, and Brinkerhoffs. Mr. Soles was a dentist so Abraham had a dentist for a short time. While Brinkerhoffs were living there they became the proud parents of quadruplets—three boys and a girl. Dr. Tracy delivered these babies. The Wilson ranch is now owned by the Mortensen brothers.

There were also many homesteads taken up west of Abraham around 1914 and 1915. Some of the homesteaders were Don Kimball, Wilson Beilher, Ed Clark, Ed Taylor, Gustoff Pearson, Albert Ried, Dalton Ried, Maurice Fuchs, John W. Fullmer, Val Black and Allen Young.

The first auto came to Abraham with Horace Needham, who moved here from Iowa. This car was a model T Ford and furnished endless entertainment for the school children. Mr. Needham always made it a point to come for his mail at the noon hour so that he could give rides to the children. In those days a car was as much a novelty as a horse and buggy are now.

About 1915 or 1916 the roads were surveyed and graveled to Hinckley. Before this time there was just a winding road through greasewoods to the Joseph S. Black farm, then south and east to Hinckley.

Mrs. Haidee V. Wilcken gave up the post office, then Mrs. Halley Young was our postmistress until 1930. When she moved to Baker, Nevada, Emily P. Young became postmistress. Others who have held this office are Leona Fullmer, Nayon Young, Emily P. Young, a second time, and our present postmistress Sara Brady.

Dudley Crafts was one of the mail carriers to Abraham. The mail was sorted there and then carried on out to Joy and Drum. Later mail carriers were Ted Spendlove, Al Damron and son, Mr. Horman, and at the present time Josie Moody.

"SETTLERS RETURN"

After World War II when Topaz broke up, farmers were notified, the later part of 1946, that they could buy back their farms but no final deeds or settlements were made until 1947. Many farmers and returned service boys bought this land and were soon busy farming again. Two brothers, Garn and Vern Moody, former residents of Hinckley, but later of California purchased a large tract of this Topaz land to the north of Abraham. They have improved this by leveling and re-seeding. They also built a lovely ranch home. Families moved onto the Topaz cattle and hog ranches

north of Abraham. They all belong to the Abraham branch. The chicken ranch was purchased and is still continuing as a chicken ranch, furnishing eggs to all parts of the western states.

In 1947, it was a very good seed year for Millard county and Abraham is in the big seed belt. One farmer raised the largest crop that has ever been raised in Millard County.

Large tracts of land are available for irrigation. Many acres are being leveled and planted. The price of water stock has advanced 400 per cent. Homes are being remodeled and built, and the future holds a prosperous outlook for Abraham.

(References: Peter T. Black, Bishop O. A. Fullmer, Herbert Taylor, George A. Seamon, old-time residents, and church records.)

STORY

"While brother Hogan was bishop, the MIA sponsored many plays using home talent. Players were Charles and Ada Hogan, Donald and Margaret Hogan, Roy Bills, Allen and Halley Young, Sherman and Frances Tolbert, George Q. Wilcken, Dorothy Hansen, Martha Hansen, Wallace Black and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt (school teachers).

During one of the plays the action called for Mr. Hunt, the villian, to be handcuffed. In the excitement of changing scenes, the key which was supposed to be in the sheriff's pocket, became lost. The poor villian had to leave the show, travel a long way home in the cold—with his hands locked together. After several attempts to unlock the handcuffs, a hacksaw was finally located and just as the day was breaking he was freed."

History of Lynndyl

BY GLADYS BANKS AND MARY JOHNSON

LYNNDYL IS SITUATED SEVENTEEN MILES northeast of Delta in the northeastern part of the country on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad running from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. At its peak there were railroad stations, a large railroad shop, and a round house where men worked the year around inspecting and repairing railroad equipment. A few railroad employees brought their families and a community was started about 1907.

EARLY HISTORY

This history is of the settling and pioneering of a town, which during its first thirty-five years, attracted 1,500 people who came and left. It is different from the histories of other Utah towns since the first people who came were not of the home-building class, but were mostly transients. There were many who were tried and true and struggled hard to make a home in the desert land bordering the Sevier River.

RAILROAD

In February, 1904, the mains line of the Union Pacific railroad were completed making Lynn Junction the first railroad terminal from Salt Lake City. John Greathouse and August Nielson of Leamington had the contract to build the grade north of Lynndyl for the new "cut-off." Previously the road went by way of Provo and was known as the Leamington "cut-off;" this new line now goes by Eureka. Heavier track was laid and heavier engines were used on the new line. The first time the train came through it merely whistled. It was not scheduled to stop unless flagged. The next time someone flagged it by mistake. After that it stopped each day. Besides being a railroad station, Lynndyl is a junction, the main branch of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad which turns off by way of Tintic and Tooele. Another line goes to Juab station, Nephi and Provo.

WATER

The only water that was available at that time was a well covered with boards. The water had to be pulled out with a bucket and a rope. Later in the year the first well was drilled to supply the needs of the new community. Frank Jewett was the driller and John Thompson the pumpman. The big pump, as it now stands, was built in 1905.

TOWN NAMED

Many have wondered how Lynndyl was so named. This is the story: In January, 1904, John Anderson helped lineman wire the depot and install the

first telegraph. Robert Nichols was the chief operator when the telegraph line first went through the operator, a lady, was trying to make a call. She was asked who was calling. She had been wearing a pair of new shoes which were hurting her feet, and she had one shoe off. Having the shoe in her hand, and seeing the name Lynn, Massachusetts, where the shoe was made, she quickly said, "This is Lynn speaking." The name Lynn went down on the telegraph record. It was later changed by the post office department to Lynndyl, as there was already one post office Lynn in the state.

FIRST BUILDINGS

The first dwellings were mostly boarded up tents small one-roomed shacks, and a few dugouts with crude roofs. The wind seemed to be always blowing. Sand dunes along with over-grown gophers were most prevalent.

In 1906 the section house that now stands, was built. Charlie Cowning was the section foreman. At about this period Tom Mead started the first store in a tent across the tracks on the northeast side of the depot. He had the post office in connection with the store. He and D. W. Seannell were the first bridge and building foreman. Mr. Mead built the first Union Pacific restaurant and the first company house. The round-house consisted of two stalls located where the stock yards now stand. Then in 1909-1910 it was moved to the present location, to the south end of town just west of highway number 6.

Mr. Craig built the first home in the community which was just south of the present residence of Guy Sheriff. It was constructed of rough boards. Mr. Nichols, also, built a house which stood near the depot for a time and later in the year 1905, he moved it to the lot where it now stands just west of the present A. D. Hayes home.

In 1908 the lodging house, or what is commonly known as "cold storage," (because of lack of heat in the early days) was built and operated by Mrs. Wagner. The first hotel was opened that year by Mr. Dan Black of Deseret. At this time John Anderson was the barber in Lynndyl.

Mr. Myron Vest came in 1909 and was the first machinist in the railroad shops. Later in 1912 he went to Nephi and brought back his wife, Kate.

EARLY SOCIALS

The Anderson sisters of Leamington, Bertha and Alverda, were two very efficient cooks and were well known along the railroad line for their skill as such. They are now Mrs. Bertha Bradfield of Leamington and Mrs. Elverda Passwater of Murray. They arranged the first party and dance to be held in the freight house, a surprise to Mr. Nichols. He was sitting by his lonesome fireside one winter evening, when he heard the sound of carriage wheels, the clatter of horses feet and youthful laughter. He opened the door and there were a dozen white-topped buggies loaded with young people from Leamington. They brought many goodies and a fiddler. They opened the new freight house with the first dance in Lynndyl.

Some of the first business houses were the Mansbury store conducted by G. W. Sudbury, the Toggery which was run by O. W. Passwaters, and Wilkinson and Nielson, who operated a grocery store and meat market.

There were at one time two hotels, a barber shop, two restaurants, a lumber yard, and a garage. A show house was run by Elmer Jacobs.

IRRIGATION

In 1911 the official land opening started and people came to farm the soil. The project of getting water on the land was opened by Lafayette Holbrook and Leland Kimball, and was taken over by the McCormick Banking Company who formed the "Sevier River Land and Water Company." I. N. Hinckley and sons, Lawrence and Parnell had the contract for building the canals. A Mr. Forshay surveyed the project and Clark Callister was resident engineer. Leland Kimball was also one of the engineers.

In 1914 the canal was finished and farming was started at once; which has been more or less successful ever since. The canal that brings the water to Lynndyl taps the Sevier River above Leamington and conveys water across the river by syphon about two miles below Leamington from the south to the northside, where it is used for irrigating a large tract of desert land.

This same year Mr. C. E. Freer came to take the job of station agent. He relieved Charlie Gowthrop who went into the store business. George Buck was the first yard foreman. Mr. Edwards opened the first post office building near where the present office stands.

Prior to the coming of the new water project a Mr. Sullivan had a homestead just north of the freight depot. He was bought out by the railroad and left. With the coming of the water the first settlers drew lots for certain sections of land, some exchanges were made, but most of the farmers became discouraged and moved away. However, in 1913 a number of stalwart farmers came and purchased land or homesteaded it, such men as John Greathouse, George Mayer, John Nelson, Albert Hurst, Walter Johnson, Lawrence Hinckley, and Frank Neerman.

BUILDINGS

A large building in the east of town was the land office and hotel where all business for the company was transacted. Thomas Callister and family made their home there along with many other company officials.

A number of years later a large garage, in connection with the land office building burned, and five large, expensive automobiles belonging to these officials were a total loss. It was a very spectacular fire for large drums of gasoline were stored there. When one would explode it would send flames high up in the black smoke. This was a very heavy loss as cars were a premium in those days.

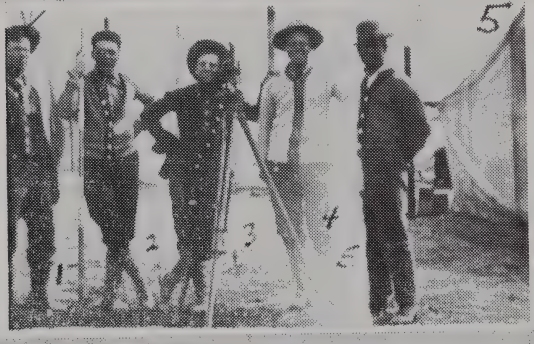
Speaking of Cars . . . Whenever a streak of dust was seen along the road, the children would all know it was Leland Kimball coming and wished he would give them a ride and he always did when it was possible. He drove a big white Pierce Arrow car.



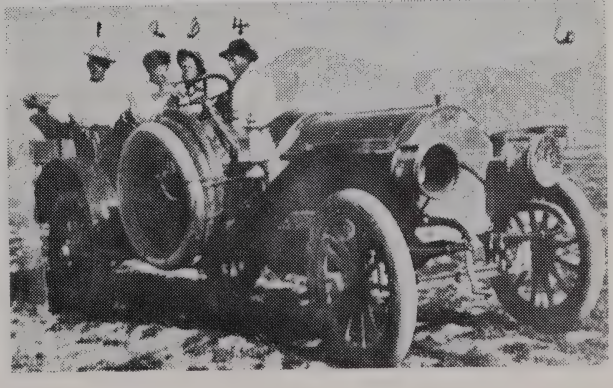
Street Scene



Cooks for the gang: Mrs. Anderson, Miss Talbot, Mrs. Passwatter, Emil Anderson as identified.



Survey gang who laid out the town of Lynndyl. They call them "Win Walker", Cocky Landis, Fertz Sheffell, Engineer Peterson and Frank Strange.



One of the first cars in country, Survey gang, 1919. Left to right: Frank Strange, Fred Scheffel, Ed Bundbury and Frank Buchanna.



BAND PICTURE. Back row left to right: Weldo Watts, Loren Kendall, C. D. Freer, Reeve Richardson, A. A. Moser, C. F. Nelson, Sidney Johnson, George Godfrey, Louis Woodbury, Frank Benson, Charlie Thompson, Alma Banks, Joseph Christensen, Elmer Petty, Leslie Walker, L. S. Dorius. Front row: Rastus Riding, George Boyle, Clarence East, John Whatcott, Reed Lindsay, William Shurtz, R. Krafts, Collie Johnson, B. H. Byrd, C. Faris, Harvey Tolbot, Earl Doruis.



PICTURE OF SCHOOL. Names as identified: Evert Carlson, Arthur Kelsey, Kenneth Russey, Mary Johnson, Ruth Sterling, Audrey Trimble, Nora Lund, Selma Mead, LaRue Brunson, Trixie Andrews, Anita Mayer, Leah Hurst, Vernon Hurst, Arthur Lund, Albert Clark, Kenneth Carlson, Ethel Trimble, Hazel Johnson, Maurine Skipwith, Kenneth Webb, Glendon Garrett, LaVell Garrett, Glendon Hurst.

SCHOOLS

There were now enough children for a school. A school house was built beside the amusement hall and was a two-room building. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson were among the first school children. Maude B. Jacobs and Bessie Nielson were among the first teachers.

As the town continued to grow a need arose for a larger school house. In 1919 a new building was completed at a cost of $22,000.00. It was located east of town as it was thought the town would build in that direction. The land company donated the land. Allison Stott was the first principal in the new building and with him were two other teachers. This building is still being used. It is fireproof and equipped with steam heat and running water. A gymnasium is maintained in the building.



Before

After



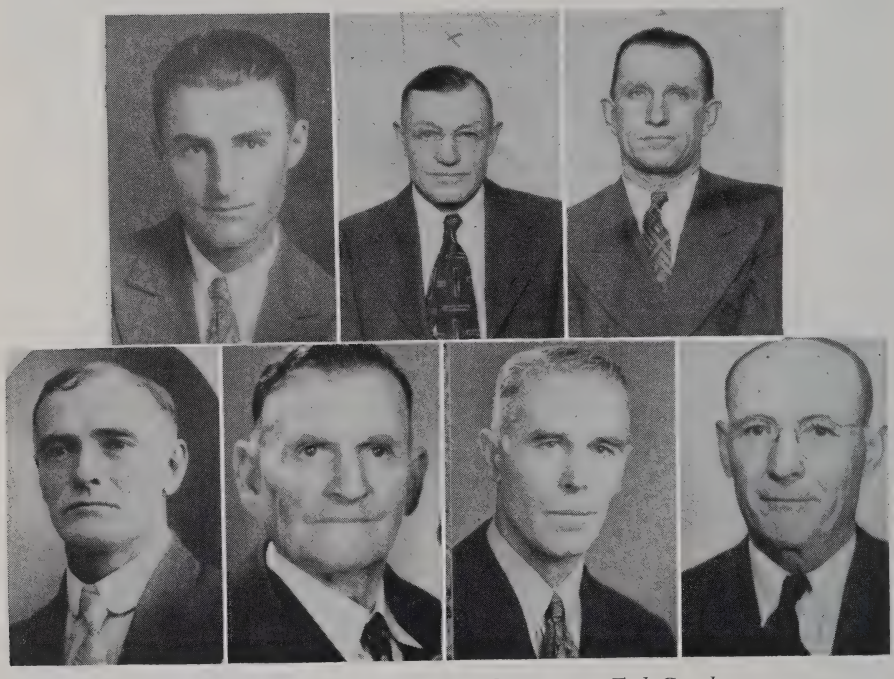
The above photos indicate what a small handicapped ward can do when there is determination to do it. We congratulate Bishop Lile Johnson for the splendid work he has done with his people in transforming this old unfit building into the palatial abode for his ward people. Many wards throughout the church are setting a like example and we do encourage this kind of progress. "CHURCHES SHALL BE BEAUTIFUL."

CHURCH

A need for a church was realized so a community Sunday School was organized. On December 22, 1912, Tom Fenton was chosen to preside over what was called a branch of the Leamington ward. The Lynndyl ward was organized on March 22, 1914 with Jacob H. Langston as bishop. There were 104 members. His son, Charles, became the first missionary and was sent to the Congo Islands, but he never returned, he died of a tropical disease while serving.

In 1914, the present amusement hall was built by F. L. Copening. A number of years later it was purchased by the Latter-day Saint church. Walter Johnson was one of the carpenters who helped build it.

BISHOPS



Lile Johnson Cleade Nielson Earl Greathouse

Jacob Langston Albert Hurst Monroe C. Noble J. Alma Banks

The L. D. S. church purchased the amusement hall from F. L. Copening and used it for church gatherings. Bishop Austin Hunter (1915-1918) was chosen to follow Bishop Langston who moved to Hinckley. Others who followed and served as bishop were Elmer A. Jacobs, 1918-1919; Albert Hurst, 1919-1923; Monroe C. Noble, 1923-1925; J. Alma Banks, 1925-1935; Lile Johnson, 1935-1945; and Cleade Nielson, 1945--1950, and the present bishop, Earl Greathouse (1950-). After the ward membership increased need arose for a larger place to meet. Permission was secured from the school board and church was held in the school house.

Lile Johnson, bishop and his counselors, Roy Thompson and Merlin D. Roper started in September of 1936 remodeling the old ward hall and made an addition onto the chapel. It took two years to complete the work. September 10 and 11, 1938 were set for the home coming and dedication. On Saturday, September 10, some 700 persons attended a fine program and sports that lasted until 6:00 p.m. A banquet was served to the people in the recreation hall. At 7:30 a program was held and responses from early settlers and

previous bishops, as well as the present bishop, were given with other numbers. A dance followed and the place was crowded to capacity.

Sunday the 11th an event happened that made history for our little community—an outstanding service was held presided over by Heber J. Grant, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and conducted by Lile Johnson, bishop, who gave the report on the building project. Joseph T. Finlinson, stake president, spoke briefly and President Grant spoke in his usual forceful manner and pronounced the dedicatory prayer. Some splendid songs by the choir completed the program. There were over 600 present. The chapel was filled to capacity and loud speakers were installed in the recreation hall and outside to accomodate the crowd. The stake presidency and stake clerk were in attendance. Membership in the ward was then 248.

To indicate the number of people who lived in the Lynndyl ward, you might note the statistics on the number of members in the L. D. S. record from its beginning until 1938. As stated by Bishop Johnson, there were between fourteen and fifteen hundred who had come and gone during that time.

Recently an annual report of the ward for 1914 was located and contained the following information, "The new ward organized in a railroad town with 104 members.

Bishop Jacob H. Langston, P. LeRoy Pay and Austin J. Hunter counselors with Elmer A. Jacobs, ward clerk.

The Relief Society was organized April, 1914 with Maude B. Jacobs president and Martha Walker and Alice M. Callister counselors.

Lenard Mecham was the first Sunday School superintendent, with Albert L. Hurst as the assistant.

Elmera A. Jacobs was the first superintendent of the Y. M. M. I. A. with J. A. Langston and W. A. Woodbury assistants.

Cora Kelly was the president of the Y. L. M. I. A. with Ethel West and Georgetta Pay as counselors.

The primary was not organized until 1916 with Sarah L. Mortenson president and Sarah Root first counselor, no second counselor was mentioned.

FIRST SETTLERS

In 1910 Oscar Passwater came as timekeeper. He afterwards became an important businessman, opening the first ice cream shop in 1915 and later a toggery. Mr. Passwater was one of the first judges of the district and handled many criminals.

In 1913 Tom Mead built a stone store and opened a restaurant in the basement. The building is now owned by Ray Mills.

Harvey Hedges, the first railroad cop, came in 1912. Things were quite rough at times for gambling and drinking were quite prevalent. Moonshine was distilled by men who lived in dugouts on the river bank.

Mrs. Ida Edwards was the first postmistress. Until her time the mail was handled by the agent and foreman of the Union Pacific railroad. Mrs. Edwards wrote to Washington to establish a post office and they informed her the name must be changed as there was already a Lynn, Utah. So it is assumed that she added the "dyl." Her post office was a tent on the west

side of the depot, which was then a box car. In 1914, Oscar Passwater took the post office over and served during World War I. His building was on the corner where the Roy Clark home now stands; which he built to re-house the post office after the original had burned to the ground. He resigned and Frank Johnson took it over. It was then moved to another part of town. His health wouldn't permit his keeping it so it was turned to Cora Paxton who is the acting postmistress today. Miss Paxton had come to Lynndyl as a nurse at the time of the flu epidemic which was one of terror for the new town. The dance hall was used as a hospital where the sick were taken care of by Doctor Banning. Eight deaths occured during this epidemic. The school house just beside the hall served as kitchen, laundry, and nurse home.

Mrs. Hettie Johnson and family moved to Lynndyl in the spring of 1915 and during the siege of the flu she took ten gallons of milk each day to the hospital and loaned them her washing machine and gas engine to help in the emergency. A power machine was a luxury in those days.

A serious drouth hit the country and day after day the sand storms raged. The farmers almost gave up. People who passed through here wondered how we could survive the dust and wind.

An incident is related of Mrs. Effie Johnson in her model T Ford. While going out to her mother's home, Mrs. Hettie Johnson had a head-on collision with the Watkins man without even seeing him for the dust was so thick.

"Dad Larsen" came in 1916 and ran the hotel which Charlie Gunn later took over. George Sudbury moved his family here in 1914 and in 1915 built the big stone building where he lived and maintained a store. The building is still being used and the business is owned by Harry McCardell.

The little community contiued to grow and some very fine homes were built. The railroad built thirteen company houses, and enlarged their machine shops and maintenance crews. When the strike came in 1923 a high board fence was built around the buildings enclosing the entire shop and yards. Sometimes the employees lived within this wall for protection.

INDUSTRIES

In 1913 Lawrence Hinckley sowed the first grain on an experiment farm. The grain didn't come up but more was planted the next year and resulted in a good stand. Mr. Hinckley then planted 100 acres of barley on his own farm and raised a good crop, without any water. The same year the land company brought in a caterpillar and plowing was done day and night. Many acres were planted but crops never came up.

The fertile farms surrounding Lynndyl are productive today, many farmers raise alfalfa. The land has a natural drainage being located on higher slopes.

Stock raising has become a profitable industry. Farmers use the natural pasture land on the hills and the river bottom. The railroad provides fine facilities for shipping all produce.

Today Lynndyl has a pressure water system and practically all the homes are modern. Water experts who made tests of water gave the water of Lynndyl a 99 per cent purity rating.

Business houses provided many supplies and employment for many.

During the war years a service flag with stars which indicate that 53

men from Lynndyl were serving our country was hanging proudly from the wall of Lynndyl's small chapel. At the close of the second World War in 1945 there was one gold star which signified the sacrifice of a very fine young man to the cause of maintaining freedom in this country. That man was Dean O. Nielson, son of former Bishop Cleade Nielson. He was killed on Okinawa, May 20, 1945, and April 22, 1949, his body was brought back and buried in the Lynndyl cemetery.

From 1941 to 1945, during the war years, there was an influx in population and an increase in business. During that period there were 25 to 35 trains per day traveling through and twelve to fifteen hundred freight cars being checked out of the yards daily. But time marches on and advancements were made and in 1949 the great evolution took place in the railroad system. Diesels were installed instead of the previous steam engines. There are eight passengers and approximately six freights per day and only two of them stop.

The 1950 mid-century mark finds a town that is dwindling. Although the population, the business, and the railroad have diminished to a minimum, there is yet another amazing factor which may hold great promise for the future of this town. The highway which runs through Lynndyl is U. S. Number 6. It runs transcontinental and is completed with the exception of 55 miles between Ely, Nevada and Hinckley. This highway is now being completed. Perhaps history shall repeat itself by bringing a new line of industry to Lynndyl.

Those to whom we are indebted for the contents of this history are: Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Gladys Banks, Miss Colleen Nielson, Robert Nicklos, D. Will Seannell, C. E. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. Lile Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, George Sudbury, Lawrence Hinckley, Miss Cora Paxton.

"The first picture show was run by Elmer Jacobs. "Old Timers" recall being in the show when all of a sudden the film would break, the lights would go off, and the people were in the dark. Down the ladder Mr. Jacobs would some to get a hair pin from some lady to fix the machine. The show would not go on until some woman was willing to part with a hair pin. When he found one, up the ladder he would go and in a few minutes the show would continue."

"Before there were any homes in Lynndyl there were a great many bootleg "joints" and gambling "dens" in the form of dugouts and shacks. Such characters as Mike Dancer, who was known as the man of mystery, was the main bootlegger. Scottie Johnson, another lawless character, had a "joint" down by the river. People could not pass that way without giving a sign. If they did not know the sign they were taken for officers and shot at. One day a boiler-maker drew a pay check for $140. He went to the "joint" that night and the next morning his lifeless body was found on the street with a large lump on the head. An inquest was held and it was decided he had gotten drunk, had fallen down, and was bitten by a scorpion, causing the lump and his death."

In Lynndyl today C. E. Freer is the only railroad man who came before 1911 who is still living here. Mr. Freer retired two years ago.

The town was incorporated November, 1946, which has been a great help to the citizens. Clead Nielson, the mayor, has served faithfully since

1946. Street lights have been installed, the roads have been improved, and the sidewalks have been fixed. The town council has cooperated in the summer recreation programs for the young people and have helped sponsor many other projects.

In June, 1951, a delegation of Lynndyl people, who belong to the garden club, attended the Garden Club convention in Orem where they were awarded a trophy and second place in class B in the state of Utah for the improvement and work that has been done on their chapel grounds.

At the same convention two other Millard County towns were awarded trophies for their outstanding work in beautification. Oasis won first place in the state of Utah for the work and project they have accomplished on their ward chapel grounds. Celia Christensen, the new Garden club president, accepted the trophy in behalf of the Oasis Garden Club.

Mrs. Esther Swensen of Hinckley received a trophy for Hinckley at the convention as they won third place in class B with the project of improving and planting at their chapel grounds this spring. Mrs. Beth Anderson was given an outstanding tribute for the work she has done in the county of organizing and helping to hold these various garden clubs together.

The Lynndyl Rose Garden is getting to be one of the beauty spots of the community.

When the body of Dean Nielson was brought home for burial a monument was erected in the southwest corner of the church yard which was unveiled that day and which now is surrounded by newly-planted evergreen trees and a beautiful rose garden.

History of North Tract

BY JOSEPHINE B. WALKER

THE LAND KNOWN AS THE NORTH TRACT lay north and west of the Sevier River and east of the Abraham canal. Inspection of the land by people riding over the tract brought forth many favorable comments as to its possibilities. It was covered by greasewood growth and a few out-croppings of sage brush along the river's edge. A topographical survey of the area made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1919 lists this tract as having few defined elevations; soil stratas indication that in ages past, the Sevier River looped far to the north of its meanderings.

During the year 1908 the Oasis Land and Water Company (later known as the Western Land and Development Company (and still later, the Delta Land and Water Company) had segregated to them 43,000 acres of land under a government Carey Act. This is the only Carey Act project in the state of Utah. The water, pertinent to acreage, was provided by the company purchasing an interest in the water storage and water rights in the Sevier River Bridge Reservoir, now known as the Uba Dam Reservoir. The purchase was from the Melville Irrigation Company and the Deseret Irrigation Company.

The water was diverted from a point known as the Diversion Dam into the canals and the North Tract flow was to be flumed across the Sevier River. One flume of 500 feet length, 20 feet high, 4 feet wide and 36 inches deep was trough tongue and grooved lumber lined with sheet metal. A second flume was also constructed.

SETTLERS WANTED

The opening day for filing locations was September 28, 1908, at the offices in Oasis. Charles McLane and Frank Copening were contract sales agents. On the first day only two buyers made application. A Mr. Stevens and his daughter. On November 18, Nelson Bishop of Delta, who was in charge of sales in the absence of Mr. McClane and Mr. Copening took E. L. Abbott, Perry Abbott, C. T. Bunker, W. E. Bunker and Tom Reid out to sell them land. Traveling in a white-topped buggy they examined the land for some miles around, then made locations near the reservoir.

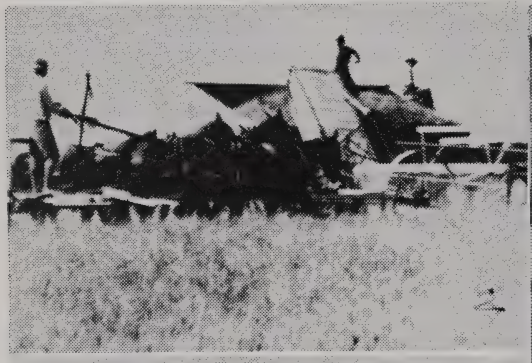
Company agents took prospective buyers over the project. Their sales talks were most optomistic and persuasive. Locations were not merged, but distributed widely. Upon inquiring of one old settler who was located at the extreme north end of the project, "Why did you not locate closer in?" His reply was, "As we drove over the project the sales agent, with a wave of the hand said, 'All of that is taken.' "

It is of interest to note also the variety of settlers. Almost every state in the Union was represented. People from all walks of life felt the lure of the advertising bulletins and the pressure of the sales talks. A pioneer spirit of optimism prevailed.

The original price of purchase was from $40 to $50 for the water right



No. 1—After the long months of reclaiming the desert, the crops were good. M. M. Steel and John Steel, two Delta boosters. No. 2—Harvesting with a header. No. 3 and 4.—Harvest Scenes. No. 5—Kids swam in the canal, Helen Bunker, Flora Steele and Hazel Bunker.









and each settler was to prove up on his land with the U. S. Government at fifty cents per acre, after a possession of three years, one-fourth to be under cultivation and to establish residence of six weeks.

Each water right called for 18 inches of water per share to be delivered at the point of diversion of the land. Later through changes in the company ruling the water was prorated according to the amount of water available that year. In the early years when only part of the acreage was under cultivation people were allowed to use all the water they wished. The water table at this period was down 70 feet.

CANALS MADE

The canals to bring water on to the land were all constructed by team and scraper. Contracts of construction were often let to people who had purchased land, and was a source of revenue for making payments on their contracts. During the construction years 140 miles of canals were built. The contour of the land required cement drops and head gates to be built at intervals. Each tract of land received its water from the measuring gate installed at the cement drops. This measuring gate was patented by Fred Cottrell and was known as the Cottrell Measuring Gate. Mr. Cottrell for many years was the engineer in charge of the water for the company. Many of the canals were higher than the land which they bordered but the water would be diverted from a higher point up the ditch.

HOW IT LOOKED IN 1909

(From E. L. Abbott's History)

By the spring of 1909 there were tents and shacks all over the project. Hundreds were busy clearing and planting their land, others were working on the roads, canals, bridges and headgates. The roads were literally lined with teams, people moving in and others hauling supplies and equipment. Everyone was enthused and happy. All through the spring months this activity was carried on and gained momentum. Many new enterprises were planned, and some of them started, when alas, like a thunder-bolt out of the clear sky a thing happened that was tragic and changed this hopeful, happy people into a sad, discouraged rabble. The Delta Diversion Dam that had been placed across the channel of the Sevier River had gone out! When the news spread over the project on that beautiful morning in June, it looked, to a lot of people, that the death knell had been sounded for the project and their own plot of ground, that only yesterday they had cherished so hopefully, had gone back to the desert to which it had been a part through the ages—barren and desolate. Hundreds of people immediately disposed of all that they had brought with them, (for almost nothing) and left. Others packed up and drove back to where they had come; others stayed. Thank God there were enough of them that had the fortitude and courage to face it, come what will, to fight on to victory.

It was hoped, at first, the dam could be replaced in time to save the crops. Immediately reconstruction began. The men went to start on preliminary work on the dam, leaving the women and larger children to set up tents and establish camp. Not all of them had tents but used wagon covers and other materials to shelter them from the blistering sun and elements. None

of these, not even the tents, were adequate to give them the proper protection under the conditions for there was considerable discomfort and even suffering.

The first night was a nightmare, after a grueling hot and busy day. It came on with none of the camp fully established and most of their belongings still lying where they had been unloaded from the wagons. The campfires were built over which a meager supper was prepared and eaten. The animals were taken care of for the night and folks went to work untangling their belongings. The heat, dust, and flies had been a menace all day, and at night, there by the river where the reservoir had been, the mosquitoes nearly devoured the people. Babies and small children were crying, mothers and older children were trying to comfort them and get them tucked away in an improvised bed on the ground.

It was all heart sickening and hard to endure. Some didn't endure it and in a few days pulled out for more pleasant places. Most of them stayed however, and by persistent and intelligent efforts, improved the living conditions in the camp. They worked until the dam was completely replaced, but not early enough to save any of the crops on the project. There was very little fall grain put in that year.

Many of the people had planned on working on the canals and clearing more land that winter, but the winter of 1909-1910 was a very severe one and there was no work done. Many of the people were quite "hard up" by spring, and when it came, they all went to work planting crops, working on canals, and many other things.

These activities were soon brought to a halt. Again, in the spring of 1910, the dam went out. That year was almost a repetition of the year before. A few more people gave up and left. For the most part, the same people that had so heroically fought it out the year before, again went back and gave old Sevier a whipping that has lasted for nearly forty years. It looks as if it will last considerably longer, yet.

The winter of 1910-1911 was milder, and a lot of work was done on farms and ditches. A large acreage of wheat and oats were planted. Although much of the land was quite rough, a splendid crop was harvested and people were jubilant and happy. The year 1911 was a great one for this country and people again began to come in to settle. Most of them were Utah people and nearly all Latter-day Saints. 1912 was another good year and confidence was fully established in the minds of people as many of them built better homes and substantial buildings."

Lands were railed and prepared for planting The greasewood stubs when dry after railing were also a source of fuel supply for the wood stoves. Though uneven and rough it furnished a heat almost equal to coal. Behind every small dwelling there was the proverbial supply of dried greasewood stubs. Roads were laid out on section and half section lines. Before highways were graveled and maintained, travel was often distressing. If the weather was wet great mounds of clay would cling to the wagon or buggy wheels. Progress could only be made for a short distance, then the mud would have to be "poked" out from between the spokes of the wheels. No unusual sight, was the piles of this clay at the side of the road. When the weather was dry the dry, fine dust would settle over everything. Its alkali content was irritating to the skin but many times the weather was ideal. Many open

winters were experienced with pleasant days, and many times the winds blew, as only desert winds can blow.

The North Tract settlers traveled to Delta for all mail, merchandising, and business transactions. By July, 1910, sponsored by the Delta Land and Water Company, a river bridge had been built. Mr. W. L. Lisonbee of Annabelle, Utah, was the contractor for the bridge. The dirt was taken from the river bank and a wooden bridge was erected over the river. The dirt was moved by team and scraper and a boat was used when construction on the water was employed.

Of general interest to the entire North Tract were the following:

WELLS

The source of culinary water was from wells. The pipe was driven into the ground until the desired flow of water was obtained. The depth depended on the strata and location usually from 150 to 250 feet. Pure Lithia water was obtained. Many wells in Woodrow and Sugarville districts flowed from the pipe. In the Sutherland district the water needed to be lifted from 16 to 20 feet. The first wells were supplied with a cement cistern built down 15 to 20 feet. The pipe fed into the bottom of the well into the cistern. The water was usually lifted by a hand pump or gasoline engine pump. Later this cistern construction was abandoned due to the rise in the surface water. In 1912, while digging a well and cementing a cistern in the Sutherland district, Mr. Grey of Central Utah, suffered death from a cave-in. Although crews worked frantically all night they were unable to remove the earth before Mr. Grey was smothered to death.

The construction of wells was not general for some time and the usual method of obtaining water was a barrel on a sled topped with an inverted tub or a hoop and strong canvas. This was towed by a horse to the nearest neighbors owning a well.

It is a matter of early tradition that these men tarried long at the wells and discussed matters of local interest, while perhaps the good wife was waiting to wash the morning dishes or do the family wash. Quoting one child of early residence, "We all bathed in the same water. Mother rinsed us each separately with a quart cup of clean water. Then she soaked out a few clothes and mopped the floor with the bath water." Indeed, water conservation was a necessity under those circumstances.

TELEPHONES

Called the Peoples Telephone Company

A North Tract telephone line was built and operated by the settlers in 1910. It was of unstable construction, small poles following the fence line. Often it was attached to fence lines where there were no poles, with all telephones on one party line. A local operator whom you cranked up and who in turn cranked for the central in Delta secured your party for you. Eavesdropping was very prevalent and pleasant. To some persons this was attributed as a constant habit. One man miles out on the project, trying to get a call through to the Doctor whom he needed badly as the stork was already on the roof, said, "Hang up Mrs. so and so." She was very angry

because he had insulted her. This system, the Peoples Telephone Company, was later bought by the Millard County Telephone Company and has since been rebuilt and extended.

WATERMASTERS

Mr. A. A. Ackerman, a settler from Nebraska, was the first North Tract Watermaster. He rode the ditches in a one-horse cart and received his orders by personal contact or over the telephone. His wife, Mrs. Ackerman, was the first telephone operator.

POSTOFFICE

In 1913, the citizens of the North Tract petitioned the government for a post office and in 1913, Mr. W. R. Walker was appointed the first postmaster of Sutherland and Mr. Robert Jenkins was appointed the first postmaster of Woodrow. Leon Abbott was the first mail carrier on a temporary basis until the contract was let to James Kelley of Delta. The Sutherland Post Office was housed in a small room of the W. R. Walker residence. The Woodrow office was in the store building owned and operated by Mr. Jenkins. In July, 1915, the mail system was changed to rural free delivery from Delta with Cyril Cluff as first carrier. He used a horse and cart. Later, Leslie D. Pace carried the mail in a motor vehicle.

RAILROAD

A branch line of the Union Pacific railroad was built from Delta to Sugarville. Prior to the construction a Mr. Sprunt, representing the promotion operations for a sugar factory, having secured contracts for 10,000 acres of beets, and also having interested the Delmare Interests of New York City in building a sugar factory, was the main inducement for the Union Pacific to build the branch. There were sidings located about every two and one-half miles for the convenience of farmers to load their sugar beets. The names of these sidings were, LaMoto, Steele, Erwin, Abbott, Gordon, and Lucerne. The sugar company built and maintained a weigh station at each dump.

The line crossed the river over a steel bridge one-half mile south of the highway. Due to the failure of the amount of sugar beet production expected, and the moving of the sugar factory, the branch line was abandoned and torn out about 1931.

DRAINAGE

(*Quote from E. L. Abbott's History*)

"There was another chain of circumstances that developed during the time George R. Jackson was bishop. It wasn't confined particularly to the ward, neither was it particularly of a religious nature, but it was so overwhelming in its proportion and so devastating to the country, that it almost depleted the country as well as the ward of its people.

During the year 1915, certain sections of the project showed signs of

waterlogging. This condition continued to expand until a considerable portion of the land was troubled with surface water. It soon became so prevalent and damaging that everyone realized that something had to be done to overcome the difficulty, or all move out. Some thought if they would concrete the main canals it would be sufficient, others thought they would have to drain. Some of the people called on the county agent, Joseph Welch, for advice on what to do. He told them to get a government engineer to come and look it over and recommended a Mr. Hart of Salt Lake City. Myron A. Abbott had Mr. Hart come down and look over the project.

Mr. Hart recommended incorporation of the entire project into a drainage district. He explained the water was so heavy laden with minerals and it had no outlet and consequently would remain there even if we concreted the canals. The water they were irrigating with also contained the same minerals, which were continually being deposited on the surface of the land and we had no possible chance of redeeming the land without draining. Everyone knew that drainage would be expensive and would take time, that it would be some time after the drains were in to wash the minerals out sufficiently to grow crops. Again many people moved out rather than face it."

DRAINAGE DISTRICT ORGANIZED

An election was called to ascertain whether the people wanted to drain and if they were willing to bond the district to raise the money to construct the drainage system. A large majority of the people voted to support both propositions and in a short time the immense drainage district known as Drainage District Number 3 was organized. They were authorized to issue sufficient bonds, and sell them and go ahead with the installing of the drainage system.

District number 3 occupies a large body of land today. A tract of alluvial soil about 13 miles long north and south and from 3 to 6 miles wide, contains about 44,000 square miles all irrigated and all tile drained by 65 miles of open canals and about 400 miles of tile drains.

Dan Livingston, Myron A. Abbott, and J. B. Seams were appointed by the Millard County Commissioners as a board of directors over the drainage district. They went to work at the mammoth job. There were many unforseen and difficult problems which arose and some changes were necessary. However, in spite of this, the system was completed and the country was redeemed. and was brought back into production. The two-million dollar debt that the drainage incurred was a tremendous burden for the people to carry under normal conditions, but when the panic came on and then the drought. the burden became too great and the people defaulted. They were unable to pay their county and state taxes, let alone pay the drainage bonds.

Many people moved out and left their farms, others stayed but were unable to do much because of the shortage of water. Others didn't do anything because they thought the bondholders, who had now organized, would take the land over, so stagnation set in and the country went down and down until there was not much activity or interest left and it looked as if the whole country was again going back to the desert. But there was a little quirk that saved it and made it possible for the country to again revive and

become the fine prosperous and beautiful country that it is today. It developed that the bondholders believed that their bond lien superseded a tax lien and on these grounds refused to pay the county and state taxes when the farmers let them become delinquent. They continued on this theory until the county acquired title to most of the land in the district. The county offered the land for sale to the highest cash bidder and the bondholders went to court to defend their liens. They carried it through the various courts of the U. S. Supreme Court and through it all the county was sustained in its actions. This wiped out the bond lien, and gave the county possession of the land. It was to the county's interest to keep her people so the county sold the land back to the farmers very cheaply, mostly for about $1.00 per acre.

Most of the old settlers were gone, their lands lay dormant, and much of it went back to the wild state. Nearly all buildings fell to wreck and ruin, it was rapidly deteriorating into a land of desolation by the time the controversy was settled in the courts. Most of the people that purchased the land from the county were sons and daughters of the former settlers. Many were young people from other parts of the country. Nearly all were Latter-day Saints and most of them were interested and active in the church. They knew what the land had done in the past under favorable conditions and they believed it could be done again. Nearly all of them had families of small children, so again our lanes and roads rang with the voices of merry children as they wended their way to and from the schools and church activities. The new settlers were an intelligent, clean, honorable and industrious set of people and through their ingenuity, courage and industry the land was soon producing more abundantly than ever before.

(Reference: Mrs. Josephine Walker and E. Lawrence Abbott).

"In the early days of Sutherland, people would buy a bottle of pop at the Walker store and throw out their bottles across the street in the canal. One day two men were cleaning the headgate out about a quarter of a mile on down the canal and found all the pop bottles which had floated on down. One of the men, who was Fred O'Connor, an Irishman, wanted to know who lived in the house in front of the headgate, and the other man said, "Oh the bishop's counselor lives there." The Irishman exclaimed, Oh, my G----- what is it like then in front of the bishop's house!"

History of Sutherland

BY JOSEPHINE B. WALKER

SUTHERLAND, NAMED BY MYRON A. ABBOTT in honor of United States Senator George Sutherland, who represented Utah in the U. S. Senate, is located about five miles northwest of Delta.

It was founded in the year 1909, but didn't build up much until a few years later. Many of the people left good homes and came to the new farming area, lived in tents, shacks, and even granaries(temporarily) until they built something better. The early homes were lumber shacks.

Some of the first settlers (1910) were M. A. Abbott, Ludwig Vollhardt, Bert Johnson, Harry Ottley, R. P. Jackson, Ross Simpkins, Dan Simpkins, John Daley, John Wind, Wallace Clark, Frank Belston, Jake Debree, Albert Watts, Mr. Tuggle, C. C. Calvert, John Simpson, D. A. Bunker, Otto Roundy, C. C. Lock. In 1911 D. G. Shipley, John W. Hall, H. E. Sanford and George Campbell were "new-comers."

Calvin H. Jones, Jefferson H. Jones, E. L. Abbott, Rueben L. Turner, L. H. Moulton, John W. Smith, H. H. Holdredge, Frank Heise, M. H. Tanner, Lee Simons, Jessie Hultz, Charley Clawson, and Mr. Cornwall in 1912 and the Footes.

By petition to the County Commissioners the area known as Sutherland was declared a voting precinct and a school district in 1912.

SCHOOL

In 1912-13, a brick school house was built. School finances were arranged by M. A. Abbott, John Daly and George A. Shipley. The land in this project was not patented, but belonged to the Federal government and was not taxable, so private citizens signed a personal joint note for $1,200 from the Fillmore Bank. A carpenter and mason were hired and all other labor was donated by local men. Late in the year of 1912, school was opened with Cora Heise as the first school teacher. The first elected board of trustees was M. A. Abbott, H. H. Holdrige, and Frank Heise, Sr.

The brick school house was 30 feet by 60 feet. The entrance faced the east. At each side of the door was a cloak and storage room. The chimney was on the west wall and heat was supplied by the pot-bellied iron stove, common to heating in that period of time. It wasn't uncommon to be uncomfortable from the heat in the west and freezing in the east end of the room. Water was supplied by a well in the back yard. It was carried to the school in a bucket and dispensed in a common dipper or cup.

All eight grades were conducted in the same room by the same teacher. Desks were individual, with ink wells in each desk and a shelf underneath for storing books. Each row of desks were bolted to two strips of lumber so the moving for janitor work would be easier. Janitoring was often done by the pupils and teacher, however, janitors were soon provided.

Transportation was by private wagon or buggy. Many small boys rode their ponies, but most of the children walked the distance to and from



EARLY DAY SUTHERLAND. 1.—L. H. Moulton house, 2.—Bridge, 3—W. R. Walker's tent, 5—A first car used by land sales agents. E. L. Abbott in car, 4—Headgate. 8—"The Abbott trees," 6—Granary and small house on Abbott Farm, 7—Material to build Abbotts house, 9—Canal running West. 10—Thresher, 11—Brick for first school house. 12—Holdrige house and granary (now owned by Mrs. Thornton.)



Sutherland ward Old Folks Outing up Oak City canyon, left to right, kneeling: ——, M. A. Abbott, Mr. Harris, T. N. Terry, H. E. Sanford. Sitting: Mrs. Gwin, Mrs Harrison, Mrs. Singleton, Mrs. Denver Smith, Judge Jerome Tracy, Dr. Elizabeth Tracy, Charles C. Foote, Sarah B. Foote, Mrs. T. N. Terry, Alice Jones, Jeannettie Sanford, Mrs. Martin Tanner, Martin Tanner. Standing: Charles Keeler, ——, Rilla Keeler, Jacob Langston, Mrs. Gull, Mr. Gull, Charles R. Woodbury, Della Lisonbee, Mahonri M. Steele, Mrs. Isle, Eizabeth Simons, May Steele, Lee Simons, Mary J. Bunker, Mrs. Vesper, Sutitia Johnson, William Carling, Lydia Turner, Simeon Walker, Eva C. Wilcox, Mr. Barney, Oliver L. Wilcox, Mr. Harrison, Ellen Bunker, Lorenzo Young, Clifton Bunker, Lorenzo Turner, Lottie Steele.

school. Many discomforts were suffered by those who walked in the cold, mud and rain.

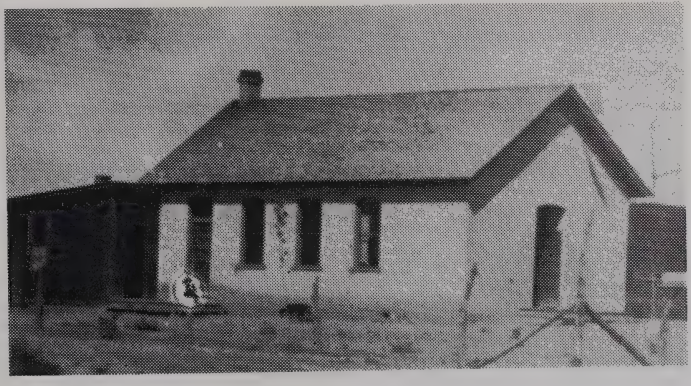


Sutherland's Second School House.



Sutherland present school building. (1951)

Sutherland first school house.



At this time each community was a separate and independent district and had to maintain its own school from the taxes collected from its own wealth. With the land taxable and improvements few and simple, revenues were very meager, consequently the school season was short in those years. People continued to come in, and production increased. Then, too, they built a stretch of the main railroad line through Sutherland. Revenues increased, so that within the next two or three years there were fairly large schools,

two extra rooms were built and three teachers taught the full school year. Then came consolidation, and this district became a part of the Millard County District and received a share of the money collected for school purposes in the whole county.

A well-designed brick school house was built in 1925-1926 at a cost of $21,878. There were four class rooms, two dressing rooms, an office, and a book supply room. The building was heated with steam and lighted with electricity. In the spring of 1936, trees were planted and a fence erected. In 1947, a lunch and recereation room was added as a separate building. In 1950, a tennis court was completed. At present, Sutherland has four teachers, seven grades, and approximately one-hundred students.

Later in 1931, the eighth grade students were transferred by bus to Delta.

The first school house became the center of all school activities as well as church activities. In 1923 a local branch of the Farm Bureau was active and sponsored many social and educational features. Evan Evans was president, Calvin Jones, vice-president, and Harry Ottley, secretary. A Parent-Teachers Association was a prominent activity. Its program was school ground improvement and for many years it sponsored a fair which equalled county fairs in display.

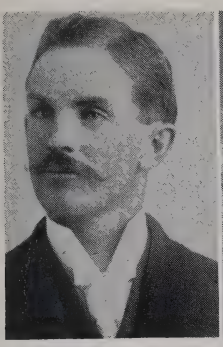
CHURCHES

The first church service was organized by a Reverend House. His creed affiliations were not known but he held services in a small shack owned by Mr. Albrose, on what was known (for years) as the "Derr Place."

Many of the early settlers went to religious services in neighboring towns. The majority of the people attended Abraham ward. When the school house was completed the majority of the people in the district were Latter-day Saints so they asked stake authorities for a church organization.



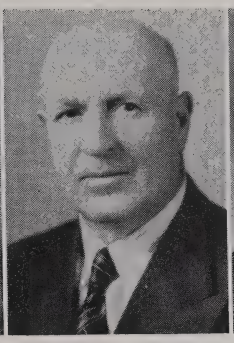
Sutherland Church torn down and moved in 1951.



George D. Shipley



Walter Roberts



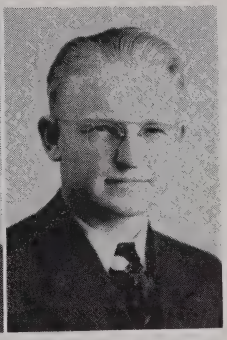
George R. Jackson



M. Cutler Henrie



Bryant B. Larson



Frank A. Lyman

On Jauary 12, 1913, they were organized into a branch of the Delta ward with George D. Shipley as Presiding Elder. A Sunday School was organized that same day, with E. Lawrence Abbott as superintendent, with W. R. Walker and Bert F. Johnson as counselors. The Relief Society was



Sutherland New Ward Chapel

organized on February 8, 1913, with Mary M. L. Abbott, president, Mae Shipley and Josephine Brower as counselors.

On March 22, 1914, Sutherland ward was organized with George D. Shipley ordained as the first bishop, with E. Lawrence Abbott and Jesse Hulse, counselors and Andrew Grimstead, ward clerk.

On April 14, 1914, the Sunday School was re-organized with W. R. Walker, superintendent, Eugene Gray and Volney King, assistants. In 1915, the Relief Society was re-organized with Mae Shipley as president, Janet Sanford first counselor, and Charlotte Steele, second counselor.

Ralph Sanford was the first M. I. A. president (in 1914). Lorin Turner and Marr D. Simons were his helpers. At the same time Josephine B. Walker was named president of the Y. W. M. I. A., her counselors were, Sepha Robison and Cleon Bunker.

Bishop Shipley sensed his responsibility in getting the church and school organized. He took an active part in establishing both. Due to ill health he was released and on December 23, 1917, Walter Roberts became the next bishop. 80 acres of land was bought at this time by the church and was plotted for a townsite. $9,000 was paid for it by the L. D. S. church. Forty acres of the ground was later sold and the other forty acres were cut up into lots. It was a far-sighted move as it provided ample ground for recreation and public buildings. During this time the flu epidemic raged among the settlers. Bishop Roberts went into the homes and gave comfort and cheer. He organized the well to do the farm work for all the ill. He died in 1921 after a few days of sickness.

On March 27, 1921, George R. Jackson was sustained as bishop. During this time a new chapel was built. It was a great undertaking for these saints who had to sacrifice much in those trying days. It was dedicated in 1926 by brother Charles Nibley, then Presiding Bishop of the Church.

The drainage project was accomplished during Bishop Jackson's time. The situation became so serious it almost depleted the country as well as the ward. In 1930 Sutherland's population was 438.

After serving the people faithfully for nearly fifteen years doing a great and noble work, Jackson was released September 15, 1935. Cutler Henrie was sustained as the fourth bishop. During his time the ward chapel was remodeled and the welfare program of the church introduced. Bishop Henrie kept all the auxilaries fully organized and functioning.

On May 18, 1941, Bryant B. Larsen was made bishop. He was bishop during the war years of World War II. A building committee started gathering funds for a new chapel. Bishop Larsen kept in contact with every serviceman.

Frank A. Lyman, the present bishop, was sustained September 8, 1946. Under his direction, a new $80,000 chapel has been constructed. Building supervisor was T. George Theobald. It was used for the first time in December of 1950. It is a monument to the intergrity, industry and unity of its members, who now number 485. Under Bishop Lyman, a 40-acre welfare farm was purchased and paid for.

The Sutherland ward Primary was organized April, 1918 with Laura Moulton president and Belva Jones first counselor and Fern Steele second counselor with Louisa Jones secretary.

The flu epidemic of 1918 disrupted the regular meetings. In 1920 it was re-organized with Nelda Grey president, Hazel Walker and Millie Jones counselors and Cora Turner secretary.

W. R. Walker and R. L. Turner were counselors to Bishop Roberts.

While George R. Jackson served as bishop several served him as counselors. They were: Ruben L. Turner, Andrew Jones, Virt Barney, Dan H. Simpkins, William Mangum, C. H. Jones and Ishmael Tippitts.

Clark Bishop and Rulon Anderson served as counselors with Bishop Cutler Henrie.

Golden Erickson and Lester Johnson served as counselors to Bishop Bryant Larsen.

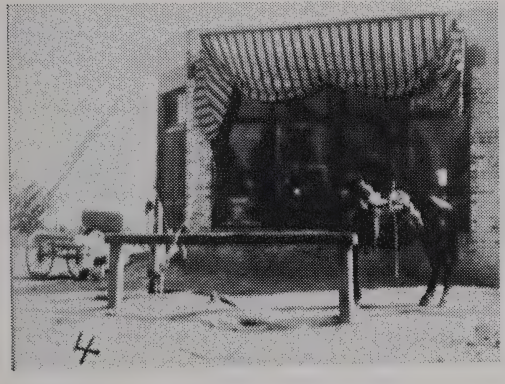
The present Bishop Frank A. Lyman chose Thurman Modoy and Bert Johnson as his counselors.

STORES

In 1913, Stewart Eccles built the first store in Sutherland. It was built just north of the first brick school house and was constructed of lumber. In July of 1914, it burned down. W. R. Walker then entered into the merchandising business. His first order of general merchandise arrived three months before his brick building was completed. Thirty-five hundred dollars



Pen Sketch of Eccles Store, burned down in 1914.



Wilker's Store, 1915



First Post Office. W. R. Walker house.

worth of merchandise was stored in a shack, a small bedroom, and in the door yard. Everything from nails to gingham was in the stock.

During the years 1921 to 1925, the business was run by George H. Anderson of Provo, Utah, who rented the building from from Mr. Walker. Mr. Leslie Porter was the next merchant. Then a Mr. Jack Rasmussen of Ephraim took the store. These operators finally closed out their stock, for a number of years Sutherland was without a store. Mr. Harold Wind operated a grocery-hardware-service station for three years. He sold his business to Ferrell K. Walker, who now runs the business.

MIDLAND TRACT

Included in the Sutherland district is a tract of land which was first known as the Midland Tract. This Tract, comprising eight-hundred acres, lay between the west boundary of the Carey Act project and the Wilson canal, which was the east boundary of the Abraham district.

Mr. W. D. Livingston of Salt Lake City, purchased the Kerns ranch near Gunnison, Sanpete County. This ranch was drained by driving 400 artesian wells. The wells were cased with two inch pipe driven to the depth of 15 to 40 feet and produced 21 second feet of water, which was conveyed to the Sevier River by a canal.

With this water right, W. D. Livingston and Company procured 800 acres of land in the western part of Sutherland. These lands were patented and purchased from available sources. The point of diversion for this water onto the Midland Tract was at the head of the Abraham Canal, on the west bank of the Gunnison Bend Reservoir. Large pumps were installed to lift the water. The turbines were run by the water power of the Abraham Company. It was necessary to have seven streams of water of approximately five feet in use in the Abraham canal to pump one stream on the Midland Tract. When Abraham was not using the water, the Midland Tract project was high and dry. The first mile of the Midland canal ran north along the west boundary line, parallel with the Delta Land and Water Company canal which ran south, an unusual point of interest.

The Abraham Company and the Midland Tract were consolidated and Abraham stock was issued to Midland share holders. This stock was later sold to the Abraham Company and the settlers purchased shares in the Delta Land and Water Company. For a few years they operated under their own management and finally the Delta Canal Company took over all the assets of the Midland Company and the Midland Project became a part of the Delta Canal system.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Previous to the installation of the electric lines, most of the lighting systems were either by coal oil, gasoline, or carbide lighting. Previous to the fall of 1936, George R. Jackson, Dewey Sanford, and W. R. Walker, acting as a citizens committee, were instrumental in having the Telluride Power Co. extend its line into the Sutherland district. Requirements were that at least fifty contracts be obtained, a $60 deposit was required on the main line and more according to distance. At the completion of the project there was a community celebration with company officials and local backers attending.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Mr. M. A. Abbott was the first Justice of Peace, with W. R. Walker first constable. Ray Daley, a nephew of Mr. Ross Simpkins, was the first death. He drowned while swimming in the reservoir, despite the efforts of his uncle, Dan H. Simpkins, who was swimming with him and tried to revive him.

The first bride was Mable Smith who traveled to Nephi with Mr. Fred Kenney one evening to be married, then told her folks the next morning.

In the absence of birth certificates, Frances Volhardt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Volhardt, Miss Anne Shipley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Shipley, and a child born to a Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, were all contenders for "first" birth-date rating.

CEMETERY

In 1919, a plot of high ground was deeded to the Sutherland ward by W. D. Livingston, to be used as a cemetery site. Some clearing and leveling was done previous to Bishop Walter Robert's death. He was the first person to be buried in the plot. During the last six years the plot has been fenced, blue printed, roads graded, a well drilled, and the water lifted by an electric pumping system. Trees have been planted and a few plots planted to grass. It is now a part of the cemetery district known as the Delta-Sutherland-Oasis Cemetery District and is provided with maintenance funds from a county property tax. Mrs. W. R. Walker, Leigh Maxfield, and Glen Stewart of Delta are members of the district board. The local Sutherland committee who have worked on the project are Mr. and Mrs. Dewy Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Brose Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Walker.

FARM BUREAU

The Sutherland farmers organized a Farm Bureau organization which took an active part in the community for many years. Evan Evans was the





A first Relief Society group. Right to left: Emily Jensen, Mrs. Singleton, Cora Turner, Mary L. Abbott (1st president), Sutitia Johnson, Eva Wilcox, Doris Ottley, May Steele, Charolette Steele, Janette Sandford and in larger picture May H. Shipley.

president, Calvin Jones the vice-president and Harry Ottley the secretary. Members were Albert Ogden, Neils Larsen, Andrew Jones, Chris Christensen, Francis Henry, Edgar Henry, Marien Pace, Allen Lloyd, Lamond Bunker, William Bunker, Ad Austin, A. R. Hutson, H. H. Martin, Francis Stout, Roy Walker, G. H. Anderson, M. A. Abbott, Eugene Gray, Lyman Moulton, Dan Simpkins, R. I. Turner, Dewey Sanford, Thomas N. Terry, George R. Jackson, Reuben Wolf and Pat Barney.

OTHER ITEMS AT SUTHERLAND

As each small shack or house was erected it was always the scene of a merry housewarming. All the neighbors would come on a hay wagon and during the evening they would dance and then eat a picnic they had brought along. Often there was only room for the dancers and the fiddler S. H. Thompson or H. H. Hall. The group responded wholeheartedly to the square dance call, "Swing old Adam; and swing old Eve; and swing old Adam before you leave, and on to the next one.' '

One of the interesting landmarks in Sutherland is the Abbott row of trees.

At the 1950 Livestock Show Banquet the reporter from the Salt Lake Tribune-Telegram in awarding the trophies and prizes noticed that in a majority of placings these awards went to many from Sutherland. He said, "Where is Sutherland? I have never heard of it." And in answer the following was written by an old timer from Sutherland.



One of first homes in Sutherland. The Abbott home.



4-H club of Sutherland prepares package of clothing to send to Europe. Left to right: Lewana Bunker, Gwen Lazenby, Bonie Kae Johnson, Lynn Fowles, Zola Bunker leader. Sarah Nielson, County Home Demonstration Agent and Julene Bunker, 1950.

Drive north to the river and over the bridge,
That is where Sutherland 'aire!
She runs four miles north; two east; two west;
That makes her durn near square.
Her land is choice, her families thrifty.
And if viewed from the air
She lies like a pattern the ladies had stitched
For a quilt at the county fair.
Her kids are tops in many achievements;
Her Sunday School bulges with young.
And for wholehearted friendships
There's not many like her, as told by many a tongue.
And I remember a little song 'writ' about her which ran like this:

As you wander up and down thru the land
There are many places glorious and grand.
But the place most dear to me of them all
Is my own small country home town, Suth-er-land.
She is four miles square;
Farmer folks who do and dare
To make this desert blossom as a rose.
And if you should tarry there
Her true friendships you may share
In this little county spot, Suth-er-land.

You say this sounds like a Texas brag?
Not at all feller, not at all.
Just as it should be, if a feller has the best wife
And kids and lives in the best town in the best
Country in the best state in the Union.
Then your always sure to be a right American.

— OLD TIMER

(North Tract references: Mrs. Josephine Walker (excerpts from a history written by E. Lawrence Abbott) Mrs. Walker personally contacted first residents to check on details besides being an early settler herself. Record books were checked and every available source to make this history accurate as far as possible).



Fund-raising banquet held in new $80,000 Sutherland ward chapel to raise money for building which was completed in late December, 1950. Relief Society sponsored the party.



1951 — Sutherland Sunday School in New Chapel.



Airplane View of Sutherland

History of Woodrow

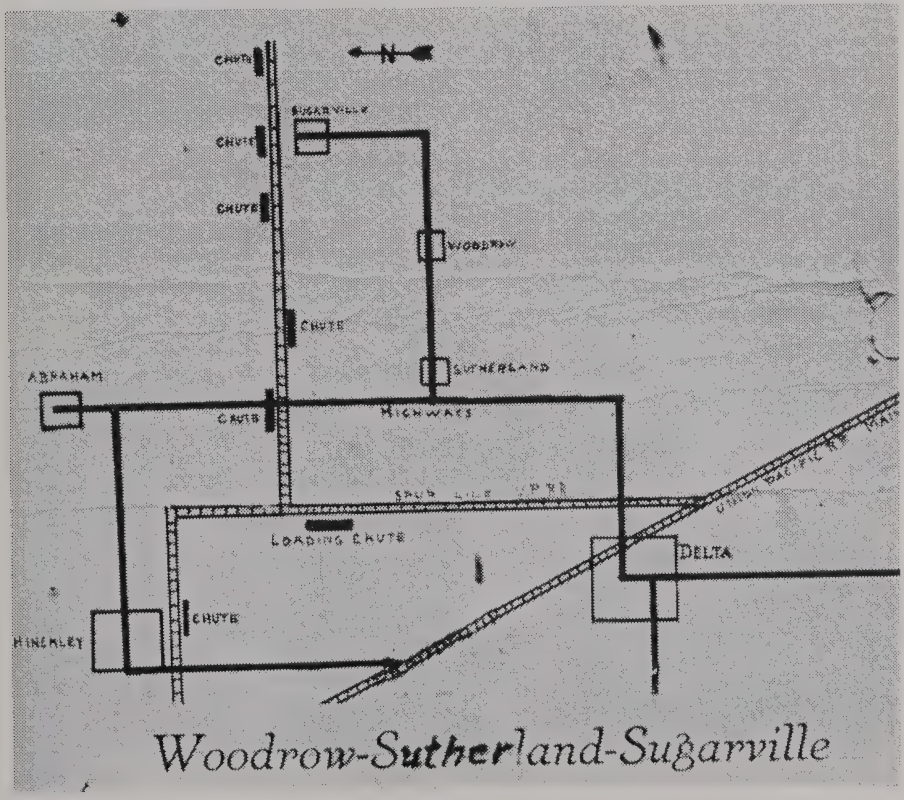
BY JOSEPHINE B. WALKER

CROSSING THE RIVER NORTH FROM DELTA you reach Sutherland, from there two miles north is Woodrow, five miles on further is Sugarville.

The name "Woodrow" was chosen in a community meeting. The first school was called the Rock School, after Fred Rock, one of the early settlers. When the voting precinct was formed the school and hall were known as the Woodruff school and Woodrow hall. There was never a town site at Woodrow, but a store, post office, school, and the social hall formed a center for the community.

SCHOOL

The school house was built in 1912-1913 and a Mrs. Larson was the first teacher for the few months of that year. Mrs. Campbell became the first full-term teacher. Mrs. S. H. Thompson, Jerome Tracy, and Mr.



Prichardt were the first trustees. The school house was sold and moved away when the school was transferred to Sutherland following consolidation.









No. 1—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, early residents of Woodrow, Mr. Clark belonged to the 22nd Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate Army, came to Delta in 1909. No. 2—Early Woodrow School. No. 3—Drainage Equipment. No. 4—"A Relic of Pioneer Days," home of Jerome Tracy, Dr. E. C. Tracy inset.

WOODROW HALL

The Woodrow Hall was built in 1916-1917 and was a community effort. It was governed by a hall board elected by the people. The first hall board members were Hyrum Shearer, Clyde Underhill, W. J. Oppenheimer, George Webster and S. H. Thompson.

Social life was centered in the activities at the hall. Dances were regular and popular and in the words of the country editor, "A good time was had by all."

Later, when the community interest was at a low ebb, the hall was turned over to the Jolly Stitchers club, who did extensive repairs and remodeling jobs—securing the leaning buildings by large round rods running through rooms and anchoring them to the ground. They replaced the private lighting plant by joining to the power line.

"There was the never-to-be-forgotten activity that highlighted all public thought—the old Delta Land and Water Company meetings held at the Woodrow hall. Discussions waxed warm, even at times to the point of hysteria. "Segars" were smoked in numbers until the air grew thick and heavy. It is told by good authority that following a Saturday night meeting, at which the Sutherland ward bishopric was present in their one and only best suits, that their attendance at church on the following morning was accompanied by such a reek of tobacco that the congregation thought they had been doing the smoking."

STORES

The first store was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins was the first and only postmaster who served until conversion to the R. F. D.

W. R. Walker, George Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Morrison followed in running and operating the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster operated a picture show once or twice a week, where in the loft over the entrance the reel was ground out by hand and the scenes were in master motion in all directions.

The distinction of entertaining the governor of Utah goes to Woodrow. In April, 1909, J. B. Heydt, uncle of Herman Munster, the Governor of Utah, Richard R. Lyman, engineer of the project, Bishop H. E. Maxfield, Henry Huff of Oasis, a Mr. Moody, and Frank Copening, all traveled by special train from Salt Lake to Levan where they took a white-top buggy ride over to the U. B. Dam, and then down to Delta again on the special train. The governor and his family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Munster for three or four days, in the house where the Munsters now live. The purpose of the trip was to interest eastern capital in the development of the U. B. Dam. Mr. J. B. Heydt was an investor.

DOCTOR TRACY

A history of the North Tract and Woodrow would not be complete without mentioning Dr. Elizabeth Cahoon Tracy, who took care of the medical wants of the communities. Her contribution to the North Tract will long be remembered.

Born in Delaware, she was given a liberal education and was graduated as an M. D. being one of the first women to enter this field in the United States. She practiced in a children's hospital in New York City where she met Jerome Tracy. They were married and came to North Tract to live. Their residence was just across the canal from the Woodrow Hall.

At first she preferred not to practice but the new settlers needed medical attention and urgent calls came often, she was soon a busy doctor.

She went into homes of no conveniences, stack tents, and camp wagons She drove a team (hitched to a buggy) over dusty, rough and often muddy roads.

The babies she delivered by use of the familiar and proverbial satchel were all colors and creeds. Her practice was general over West Millard County.

In the records of the medical world can be found an account of the discovery of a dread disease which appeared in the western world. However, through peculiar circumstances, Dr. Tracy's name does not appear in these records as its discoverer, except perhaps in the long-yellowed records of Dr. Rupert Blue of the U. S. Health department at Washington, D. C.

While practicing in the Pahvant Valley of Utah, Dr. Tracy became aware of a strange malady. A patient with a high fever, but no rise in pulse, an infected lymphatic system, and the great thirst of the victim. She soon connected the infection with the number of dead rabbits found among the cat tails along the swampy edge of streams. After communication with the state health department for four years, the U. S. Health Service made tests which found her supposition was correct. The disease was catalogued as "Pahvant Plague" or "Tularema."

Dr. Tracy's great misfortune was that she was born a women, and had dared to invade a man's field. Dr. Tracy said in 1947, "I had no wish to hurt anyone. Now I presume they are all gone. I was not interested in fame, only in the cause and proper treatment of the malady." This bespeaks the character of this early humanitarian. It is regretable that in the final reports she was not given full credit for her part in the discovery.

Today she is living in Florida, almost blind and nearing 90 years of age. Recently she wrote her friend, Josie Walker, "As I near the other side, how convinced I am that there will be no Methodists, no Presbyterians, no Mormons, but we will all be the followers of our Lord Jesus Christ." A benediction in those words.

JOLLY STITCHERS CLUB

After the first cabins were built and essentials attended to, the ladies of the North Tract met on August 12, 1913, and organized the Jolly Stitchers club. Its purpose was educational, charitable, and social activities. Its officers were elected each year and consisted of president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and standing committees. Its membership was non-sectarian and non-political. Among its many and varied activities, were socials, Red Cross work, war work, educational efforts, and contributions to many worthy causes. They printed a cook book in 1917, assisted by Mrs. Hettie White. The book was called, "The County Home Demonstrator." For several years they were affiliated with the National and State Federation of

JOLLY STITCHERS CLUB. Organized 1913. Picture taken on 25th anniversary. Back row: Eva Erickson, Myrtle Cheel, May Wind, Katherine Pace, Bertha Hess, Mildred Oppenheimmer, Laveda Bishop, Mrs. Rowe, Alice DeLapp, Perkins, Helen Hersleff, May Smith, Victoria Barben, Afton Reed, Nell Munster, Evans, Pearl Jackson. Second row: Strickley, Ella Hickman, Jimmie Woods, May H. Shipley, Hiese, Rilla Keeler, Josephine B. Walker, Anne Walker, Henrietta Barben, Marie Barben, Ashby, Wolfe, Anna Hemline. Third row, sitting: Florence Hess, Belva Jones and child, Vivian Holman, Norma Meinhardt, Mrs. Hamilton, Marilyn Walker, Helen Reed, Venice Davis, Holman, Mable Warnick, child, Vivian Clark and Dicky.

Women's Clubs and twice Dr. E. G. Tracy represented them at a national convention.

Following the acquiring of the Woodrow Hall, the club finished a

clubroom and kitchen, installed a water system, and many other needed improvements. Its meetings are held the second and fourth Friday of every month, with two or more hostesses, as the enrollment permits. The enrollment at one time was 67 members. The present enrollment is 50 members. While all its efforts have been note-worthy, its early influence of neighborliness and friendliness in welcoming all new-comers to the pioneer life, was paramount. Its motto, "We work, we play, we strive to serve the better way," still activates its efforts.

WOODROW — 1950

The Woodrow district of 1950 is a thriving community of good farms, and good homes. Its mail is supplied by the R. F. D. There is no business establishment at the crossroads. The Woodrow Hall still stands on the original sight. L. D. S. members belong to either the Sutherland or Sugarville wards. Others with other church affiliations go to Delta.

(References: Mrs. Josephine B. Walker)

"The North Tract people were a cosmopolitan mixture—Mormons and non-Mormons. One day a small child asked her mother when a neighbor came to call, "Mama, Mama, is it a white man or a Mormon?"

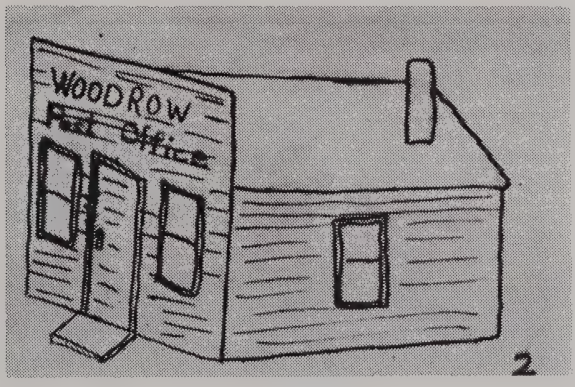
Then there was the old joke at parties—"Coffee for the Gentiles and cold cocoa for the Mormons."



JOLLY STITCHERS CLUB members of 30 to 39 years. Front row, left to right: Henrietta Barben, Josephine B. Walker, Etta Underhill. Back row, left to right: Nell Munster, Venice Davis, Mae Wind, Alice DeLapp Jensen, Vivian Holman.



Woodrow Hall



A pen sketch of the first store and post office built and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jenkins, 1913.

History of Sugarville

BY MRS. CHARLES COCHRAN

SUGARVILLE IS TWELVE MILES NORTHWEST of Delta and was settled in the year 1911. It was first called Alfalfa, Omaha, then later it was changed to Sugarville.

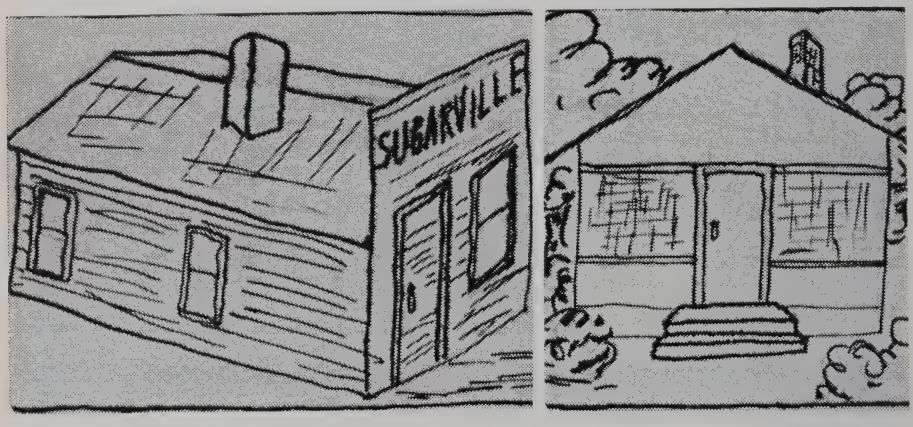
The Townsite was laid out in lots by the Delta Land and Water Company, and with every forty acre farm sold, a lot was given free.

Two stores, a lumber yard and hardware store combined, a school house, and library hall comprised the townsite. The stores, lumberyard, and library hall were built about 1915.

The purpose in coming was to get established on farms. Families were anxious to get out of cities. A great many people came from California and settled around Sugarville.

After about two years some were disappointed in the soil conditions and left, losing all they had invested.

Most of these people had been well-to-do and began in earnest to build their homes, rail brush, and develop the land. Much of the land six or seven miles north of Sugarville was of no commercial value, and should never have been brought into the project. Those closer in around Sugarville seemed to be more fortunate in their selection of land.



Pen sketches suggesting early store and early Friendship Thimble Club House

FIRST SETTLERS

James Shields, Isaac Losee, and David Clark are three of the first settlers, coming here in 1911 and 1912.

The soil was rich in minerals and was formerly covered with greasewood. The land was quite productive in grain raising the first two years. Quite an acreage of beets was put in during the early years. Finally the

land was planted to alfalfa after a great deal of difficulty. A fair crop of hay and a bumper crop of alfalfa seed was produced in 1925 and 1926. One farmer threshed two hundred bags of seed from thirty-seven acres and sold it for $4,000. Another threshed two hundred and twelve bags from a short forty acres, but these two forty acres have produced practically nothing since 1926. Hay has been getting shorter each year, there has been very little seed because of the dry condition, and drouth has cut the water supply.

DRAINAGE

Some of the farms became water-logged and a drainage system was put in, in 1920. The farmers paid a great deal of money for the drains.

SCHOOLS

The first school was built in 1912. It was a frame, one-room building. The first teacher was John Reeve of Hinckley. Later Mrs. Cronholm, Mrs. E. D. Cady of Sugarville, and a Miss Bird from the northern part of the state, taught one term each. By this time there were too many pupils for one teacher, so the school house was moved to a better location and one of the old store buildings was bought and added to it. Mrs. Etta Underhill and her niece, Myra Underhill were then hired. Miss Myra taught the first four grades and Mrs. Underhill taught the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Neely, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Seegmiller were the last teachers that taught in Sugarville.

In the fall of 1929, the districts were consolidated and Sugarville grammer grades were taken by bus to Sutherland. The high school students were taken by bus to Delta.

SOCIAL

The social life of the community was motivated by club groups and church activities.

The Friendship Thimble club was organized in July, 1913 at the home of Mrs. Ralph Beihler. Mrs. Louisa Seams was president and Mrs. Chronholm was secretary and treasurer. Meetings were held every two weeks at the different homes. To raise money they had dances and socials at the school house. The second year the club bought books for a library and members also donated books until there was a good collection. As the club grew in membership and they had some money in the treasury, they decided to build a library hall. The land company gave them two lots on which to build. The club borrowed $400 from Jim Shields to complete the hall. This was dedicated on March 14, 1917 with appropriate exercises. They had dances and socials to pay off all debts.

In the spring of 1923, the hall was sold to the Latter-day Saint church. Then in the summer of 1925, the husbands of the club members built a clubhouse on some lots they had bought from M. J. Moody. Later E. P. McCoy gave a lot to the club and the club ladies bought two more lots adjoining on the north from Mr. Robison of Riverside, California.

At one time there were forty-five members enrolled. Now there are twenty. Two charter members are Mrs. John Nutsch and Mrs. Charles Cochran.

CHURCHES

Union Sunday School was organized in the spring of 1919, by Mr. Keusseff of Mount Pleasant, Utah, missionary of the Presbyterian Church. Sunday School was held every Sunday in Library Hall until that was sold, then the school house was used. Later when the clubhouse was built, services were held there. Rev. Haminton of the Delta Community church came out and preached every fourth Sunday of each month.

For the last few years, there has been no Sunday School because so many Protestants have moved away, and what few faithful Christians there are left, go to Delta Community Church.

In the year 1914, Catholic services were held in Delta in the Mormon hall. There were Catholic families on the north and south Tract. Bishop Glassen was acting bishop at that time.

The writer was gone for nine years, but there were services off and on in Catholic homes. In 1923, the writer came back to Sugarville and Catholic services were held in the Community church in Delta with Father McDonnel coming from Milford, Utah, where he was stationed at that time.

On October 7, 1926, Bishop Mitty was installed in the Salt Lake Diocese, then he transported the Millard County parish to the Salt Lake Diocese.



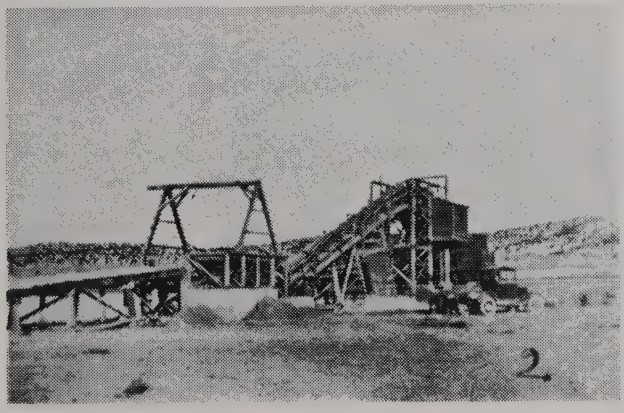
SUGARVILLE FIRST L.D.S. SUNDAY SCHOOL. From left to right: Dibbs boy, Ellis Barben Ethel Boyle, LaVon Boyle Mills, Matilda Shields,, Ethel Iverson, Ray Jones, Hilda Losee Oliver, Roxie Losee, Mrs. Dibbs, Curt Shields, Rodney Shields, John Burnett, Fannie Losee Slaughter, Fora Jaderholm, Romulus Shields, Mr. Jaderholm, Archie Barben, Alex Adamson, James G. Shields, Ardith Shields (Terry), Charley Iverson, Marie Barben, in buggy, Charley Barben and Al Broderick on the horse. This picture was taken in 1914.



Sugarville Ward
L. D. S. Church, 1951.



Group of early residents, left to right: C. M. Cochran, Knut Enderson, Harry Ansen, Mrs. Ansen, Mrs. C. M. Cochran, Mrs. Freberg, Mr. Freberg.



Sugarville Beet Dump

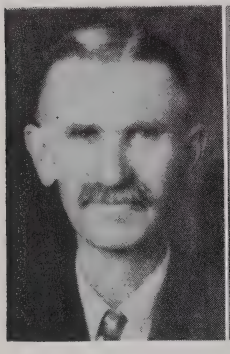
Since that time Father Hogan of Eureka has held services in the club house at Sugarville and the last two years Father Reardon celebrated mass in the club house.

At this writing there are eight Catholic families in this parish.

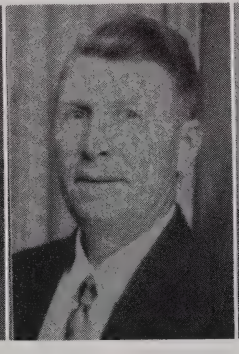
LATTER-DAY SAINT CHURCH

The Sugarville ward was first organized July 12, 1914 as the Alfalfa branch of the Abraham ward. A Sunday School for the children was organized in 1913. Jesse Sill was appointed presiding Elder, with Tom Dibb, clerk. A short time after its organization on January 3, 1915, the branch was changed to Omaha and was transferred to Sutherland, or made a branch of the Sutherland ward. In the latter part of the year 1917, the name of the branch was changed from Omaha to Sugarville.

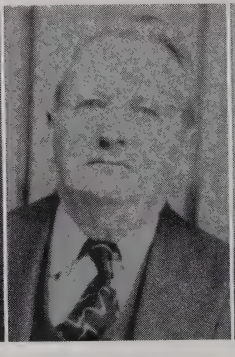
The Sugarville branch was organized into a ward on June 29, 1919, with Norman S. Anderson as bishop. His counselors were Marvin J. Moody, and George Bright with Alvin Iverson as clerk.



John W. Miller



Wells J. Robertson



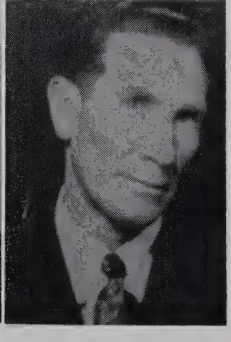
Fred J. Ruston



George W. Jensen



Romulus Shields



Harold Jensen

Bishop Anderson died in the early spring of 1920 and the bishopric was reorganized with John W. Miller as bishop, Marvin J. Moody and Archibald G. Shields, counselors.

The Sugarville ward, up to this time, had been using the school house and the Thimble club's hall at Sugarville for their ward meetings. In the fall and spring of 1922 and 1923, under the leadership of Bishop Miller, the ward members, by donations and some help from the church, raised sufficient funds and purchased the Sugarville Hall from the Thimble club. Since that time the ward has had new seats built, had a pulpit and sacrament stand made, installed a lighting system, and purchased a new heater and piano.

On March 21, 1926, owing to ill health, Bishop Miller was released and the following sustained in the new bishopric: Wells J. Robertson, bishop, Calvin H. Booth and Romulus Shields, counselors, with George W. Jenson as ward clerk.

Bishop Robertson moved away so was released February 1, 1931. The ward was again reorganized with Fred J. Rushton, bishop, George W. Jenson, and Walter W. Barben, counselors. George W. Jenson retained the position of ward clerk.

Bishop Rushton moved away in September of 1934 so the ward was again reorganized. On September 23, 1934, the following were sustained as the new bishopric: George W. Jenson, bishop, with Walter W. Barben and Romulus Shields as counselors.

In 1943, Romulus Shields was put in bishop with Harold R. Jensen and Isaac H. Losee, counselors.

In 1949, Harold Jensen, the present bishop, was sustained.

WHEN IT WAS ALFALFA

The northern portion of the North Tract had settlers as early as 1909. This townsite was known as Alfalfa. The settlers experienced all the hardships of those early days, long distances to town being an added burden. On the completion (in 1925) of the spur of the U. P. R. R., from Delta to Alfalfa (13 miles), the vicinity took on something of a boom. Hopes ran high as to the future of sugar beets. Many settlers located and land sold well. The railroad officials and the local committee met and staged a picnic and program.

CROPS AND FIRST BUSINESS

The Sugarville area was at the height of its production and colonizing from the year 1914 until 1921. The main crops raised were sugar beets, grain, and alfalfa until the sugar factory ceased its operation. Business ventures of those early years included a lumber yard owned by the Bonneville Lumber Company, a small store owned by Mr. Castle and a branch store of R. J. Law (from 1916 to 1917). Marvin J. Moody later operated a store from 1919 to 1921 which Wells J. Robertson later took over. Joseph Nutsch also operated a store in a tent, about 1912. He later moved his supplies to his ranch.

Drouth and drainage problems reduced the population in the following years. In 1930 the population was 300 people. Romulus Shields, one of the veteran residents, remembered at one time there were families on almost every quarter section for a distance of about six miles either east or west and between six and eight miles north from the church house. In 1939 the district was in a form of depreciation, almost to the extent of deletion. There are in Sugarville about fifty people of faiths other than Latter-day Saint.

LATER SETTLERS

These are the later settlers: Rufus Clark, Richard Clark, John Clark, Frederick Barben, Jerome Tracy, Isaac H. Losee, David Adamson, Alex Adamson, Walter Adamson, Thomas Webb, John Burnett, Jessie Sill, Ira Creek, Leslie Thompson, Les Davis, Lewis Anderson, William Remington, John Walker, W. J. Oppenheimer, Emil Lauper, William Cary, Elmer Golden, J. H. Clark, William Redrick, William E. Allen, W. W. Heinlein, Andrew Eiszeles, C. G. Hoyt, Lewis Hillard, W. W. Baker, Lynn Ashby, Fred Ashby, Charles Cochran, Knute Enderson, Erik J. Jaderholm, E. D. Cady, Fred O'Connor, Al N. Dafoe, J. B. Seams, J. B. Nutsch, Albert Watts, J. J. Clark, Ellis Barben, Curt Shield, Rodney Shields, Orin Clark, Tom Dibb, Romulus Shields, Arvin Jaderholm, and Delbert Burnett.

SUNFLOWER

In the early days there was a one-room school house at Sunflower, about three and one-half miles west of Sugarville. Cora Heise was the first teacher of this school. The building was struck by lighting and burned to the ground. The children walked to and from the school in the dust and mud. Bus service came with the consolidation of schools and the students were transported to Hinckley and later to Delta for school.

Sugarville is a thriving, farming community today. The church building has been improved and some trees have been planted around the grounds. Mail service is by R. F. D. and voting is in the Woodrow precinct.

(references: Mrs. Charles Cochran, Josie Walker, Doyle Shields, Romulus Shields, and Bishop Harold Jensen.)

"The story is told of Mrs. Ike Losee and a neighbor driving a horse and buggy to one of the first Relief Society meetings when they met with an accident. The two ladies had all their first "Sunday Eggs" in a basket. Mrs. Losee didn't know too much about driving and crossed the lines while driving, then while trying to straighten the lines out, she pulled on the wrong one and the horse went up on the canal bank tipping the buggy, the women and the eggs over. As luck would have it the women weren't hurt and not one egg was broken."

(When I contacted Mrs. Anne Cochran in May, 1951, for her picture to be used with the pictures of the historians, she told me she had just had her 80th birthday that week. She said she was born in Norway in 1870 and came to America in 1890 when she was only 20 years old.

After she married Mr. Cochran she said land agents were everywhere in Denver and he got the fever to come west. They came and took up 160 acres of land. "I felt like I could die, nothing but greasewood and prairie, it was the most sickening thing ever to go through. All it was—was work, work, work! I worked like a race horse raising chickens, turkeys, and helping my husband in the field. For three years I never came into Delta but stayed on the farm. One of the reasons was because Delta was 16 miles in and the roads were simply awful. My husband owned two mules, Jack and Jill. Sometimes it would be after dark when he would get home from Delta with supplies. Sometimes he wouldn't know where the road was, but he could depend on the

mules to bring him home. When he reached the bridge he would know he was nearing home."

"It is surprising how I landed way out here but there is something about this experience that seems that God intended for it to be a lesson to us," she said. After her husband died in 1934, she still lived in Sugarville until 1947 when she moved into a comfortable home in Delta.



A double ceremony was held in Sugarville when Abraham and Sugarville wards combined for the Gold and Green ball. Crowns for the two kings and queens were presented by Bishop Harold Jensen, of Sugarville, and Bishop Gustaff Taylor of Abraham. At left are king Warren Peterson and queen Lorraine Peterson of Abraham ward. Before them are Joan Murray, Fred Tolbert, Jimmie Peterson and Sharlene Peterson, train bearers. Beside them are flower girls Lois Fullmer, Jackie Johnson, Andrea Berry and Doreen Dennison. Attendants to the queen and king were Carl Stoneking, Rae Peterson, Afton Peterson and Earl Peterson. At right are Sugarville's royalty, queen Diane Overson and king, Carl Oliver. Standing in front are Joyce Shields, Linda Boothe, Kathryn Shields and Dean Losee, young attendants. At their right are flower girls Sandra Terry, Virginia Jensen, George Larson, and Maryanne Abbott. Attendants to the queen are Beatrice Losee and Maurine Jensen. Numbers from each ward MIA made up the floor show which followed the ceremonies. The hall was decorated in the theme of an old-fashioned garden, with flowering lilacs around an old-fashioned well. Held in 1950.

History of South Tract

BY FRANCIS B. HAUMAN

"A man once found a booklet, that told in glowing terms
Of a golden land of promise, to be converted into farms.
It sounded very good to him, the more of it he thought—
So with due deliberation, he decided and then bought."

IN MARCH 1911, THE DELTA LAND AND WATER company was organized. They surveyed a great many acres of Carey Act land known as the North and South Tracts, lying respectively northwest and southeast of the town of Delta. This history concerns the South Tract, a project of about 10,000 acres. The land was free under the government Carey Act, with the exception of a filing fee of fifty cents per acre. The water was sold by the Delta Land and water Company at fifty dollars a share, one and one-half acre feet to the share. A reservoir for water storage and canals to distribute this water was built.

FIRST SETTLED

This particular tract was most widely advertised in the central states; consequently, the majority of the settlers came from Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, etc., comparatively few being from Utah. The new tract was opened for settlement in 1911. By spring of 1912 about thirty-seven settlers had moved into the country from some thirteen different states. Tents appeared like mushrooms, dotting overnight the landscape with white, as new immigrants arrived. Most of them came with a freight car of livestock, implements, and household goods; their families arriving later by train. The vast majority of the new settlers were young, single men, who, heeding Greely's advice, had gone west. At one time there were about thirty-seven bachelors.

This vast new land and virgin soil of the desert covered with a growth of greasewood, shadscale, and a little rabbit brush, lay flat in a valley bordered by blue mountains, a part of Pahvant Valley, so named for an early Indian Chief. This treeless, sun-drenched, wind-swept land was a strange new venture to many of these early settlers. The soil, mostly clay, some sandy, proved a challenge in many instances to those unfamiliar with its nature.

WELLS

The first concern of the people, after erecting their tents and making shelter for their livestock, was providing water for domestic use. This was produced by driving deep wells, from which issued the finest artesian water anywhere. The men who drilled most of these wells were Bob Whicker of Delta, and Doc Black of Deseret. In most cases a good flow was reached around two hundred feet. These wells have been a source of untold benefit to the country.

First tilling done in Millard county on South Tract.

The first school bus on South Tract

South Tract bachelors, "Bathing Beauties of 1912," Left to right: Lawrence Nelson, Dewey Rosenbaum, Frank Lanham, Frank Mulvaney, Fred Hauman, Frank Thurston.

"Mud!!!" Horsepower to the rescue. Bill Beach and George Sipes with a faithful team.

FIRST VENTURES

In December, 1911, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Folsom and family of six children, his father, E. L. Folsom and son John arrived, driving here with teams and wagons from Green River, Utah. They spent the winter in

Delta, settling on their land in the spring. Mrs. Folsom passed away in August, 1912, the first death on the project. Sarah Folsom was part proprietor of a fruit and vegetable shop in Delta, known as "Goods of Quality" in 1920. This was the first introduction of fresh vegetables and fruits, most of which were shipped in from California. In 1922, she married Lloyd Riggs of Hinckley. Lonnie and Enoch Folsom were veterans of active service in World War I.

Fred Hauman, a young man from Nebraska, accompanied the Folsoms here from Green River, driving a span of huge mules. He bought his land contract from Emery Eddney, who also came with the Folsoms and moved on it in February, 1912. On July 10, 1920, he married Frances Beach, a neighbor.

I. V. Maney, his wife and her two sons, Jack and Jim Kennelly, came in the fall of 1911 from Colorado, settling on the sloping and higher sage brush land toward the mountains. Mr. Maney put up a windmill, the only one on the tract. They grew some fine shade trees and an apple orchard. Their soil was sandy. Jack was a veteran of active duty overseas in World War I.

In February, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Whitmore came from Salt Lake City. He was originally from Nebraska, coming to Salt Lake City from Canada. Their flowing well was one of the first in the neighborhood, over thirty head of horses and other stock watered there twice a day. February 21, 1913, a son, Gordon, was born. He was the first child born on the project.

In November, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Whitmore came here from Canada to make their home. They were the oldest couple and were fondly called "Grandma and Grandpa" by all the neighbors. Their home became quite a hub in the community life.

In February, 1912, George E. Beach and step-son, George Sipes came from Salt Lake City, formerly from Colorado. Mrs. Beach and children came later in the spring. Mr. Beach had a passionate fondness for fine driving and harness racing horses. He followed the circuits and arranged and managed many of the track programs for the celebrations of nearby towns. He was also watermaster and later an alfalfa seed buyer throughout the state for Peppard Seed Company. Mrs. Beach, known as "Mother Beach" to many of her neighbors, died February 18, 1926 after having paralysis for six years. William Beach married Mable Carter of Hinckley in 1925 and farmed with his father. George Sipes farmed and worked on many construction projects in the county and throughout Utah as a teamster.

J. P. Fidel, a bachelor, came here from Colorado in February, 1912. He became the first watermaster, traveling his route on a horse he called "Satan." Joe, as he was familiarly known, was always ready for a piece of pie anywhere he chanced to stop on his route. He spent a period of time in military training. In 1921 he married Bessie Crowman of Salt Lake City.

The Pearson brothers, Edward and Harry, and another young man, Frank Johnson also arrived in February, 1912 from Nebraska. The Pearson brothers farmed together for a year or two, then Ed went to work in the Delta State Bank. Ed was the first mail carrier when a rural route was established. He was in service overseas in World War I. Harry, too, was a World War I veteran. He married Ivy Mortensen of Salt Lake City, a sister

of Mrs. B. W. Whitmore. Frank Johnson married Marcia Beck. These couples were very active in community affairs.

In March, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Baker, and three children came from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beck and family also came in March, 1912, from Illinois. These two families will be remembered for their musical and literary talent.

In December, 1913, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brush and five children arrived from Iowa. They brought three beautiful draft horses, some fine cattle and a Kissel automobile, the first car owned by a settler then.

Richard Smith, a widower, and children were among the first settlers coming here from Spanish Fork, Utah. Dick, as all knew him, had the first threshing machine and besides his own farming he did all the threshing on the Tract. He was one man who could win a bet in heighth with a tall man when they sat down. He became ill and his sickness was something the doctors couldn't diagnose, tests were made and medical men from Washington came to observe and to study the case. Mr. Smith died before they found the cause and cure. It was the first case of Tularemia, or Pahvant plague, an infection contracted from the bite of a deer fly which had fed on diseased jack rabbits.

Fred Keim, came in 1912 from Colorado, he has always been very active and helpful in all community affairs. He lives alone and is a successful farmer and cattleman.

OTHER SETTLERS COME

Other first settlers include William Hoff and son, McAtee, James and Miller Hall, Koolan, Murray Jeffery, Charles Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Crawford, Frank Samuels, Levi Coffin and son, Lund and Friese, Henery Bott, the Russell family, Leo Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Chet Hire, George Toser, Archie Petersons, Walter Saunders, Loren Taylor, Tuck family, O. L. Lackyard and son, Hogans, David Rosenbaum, Frank Lanham and father, Drennan, Willets, Nelson brothers, Gus Hauman, Woods brothers, Bill Evans, Hardins, Peaks, John Tennis, (Russian), Van Winkles, Bennetts, and a family from Belgium that settled on the school section for a short time.

The settlers lived mostly in tents until their ground was railed of brush, the burning of which was mostly done at night, giving the appearance of a mammoth camp ground. The land was then disked, diked and sown into crops—mostly oats and some spring wheat. This, of course, was all done with the use of horses. Ditches were made to carry the water, leveling was done by floats. The once peaceful domain of quimp, rabbit, and coyote was remodeled for the hopes and ambitions of man.

It was a wonderful period of weather through January and February of 1912, but turned cold in March with some snow and much rain. The grain came up beautifully in consequence, but when the irrigating season commenced the high spots could not be reached by the water and it curled, turned brown and died. Many of these people were unfamiliar with the heavy alkaline soil. The people, as soon as possible, built houses for their families, mostly small, simple, frame structures with unplastered walls, lined with ceiling board or building paper.



Jolly crowd of South Tract young people in Oak Creek canyon. From top: Joe Fidel, Fern Johnson, Clara Pearson, Harry Pearson, May Hoyt, Olive Pearson, Fred Hauman, Hannah Rogers.



William Hoff and his horse power. Background shows "grease wood pile."



Part of the first group of school children from South Delta. Back row, left to right: first one unknown, Clyde Brush, Beatrice Smith, Doyle Carter, Merna Brush. Front row: Dessa Smith, Naomi Carter, Ted Brush, Vernon Hauman, Melba Sampson.



Celebrating July 4th on South Tract at a picnic at Haumans.

"They couldn't brag about their houses, the roof leaked like a sieve,
But in spite of all its drawbacks, it gave them a place to live."

Wind and sun browned all fair skins to one dark kinship and dust was steady company, but—

"When they did their trading, they went to town in style,
It took, with team and wagon, half an hour to a mile.
In winter it was just as bad, only then it turned to mud."

Domestic life was a simple affair, confined to fundamental needs. Their menu was not a choice of varied foods. Bacon was used almost exclusively for meat, because it would keep without refrigeration. Commercially canned goods including milk comprised the fare. The settlers welcomed the fresh fruits and vegetables peddled by the Oak City farmers. Butter was a rare treat, but Dixie molasses was a substitute. It was brought in kegs tied to the sides of camp wagons by families from St. George, Utah, who came to work on the canals.

Greasewood roots and cedar wood were hauled from the mountains about twelve miles eastward. This furnished fuel and heat and the "woodpile" became a family friend as well as a big chore.

Even with all that, everyone shared the same trials and troubles and encouraged each other in starting life in a new country and the simple good times they all had together were compensation for their struggles. The settlers came to feel like one big family linked in a bond of enduring friendship.

SCHOOL

In 1913 a one-room school house was built, and about twenty-five pupils attended grades one through eight. The first teacher was Helen Beck. William and Frances Beach, two of the pupils, acted as janitors one year. Other teachers were Marcia and Lewis Beck, Miss Rynyan, Miss Neely, Miss McLeese and Miss Buterfield. This little school was open for six years after which schools were consolidated and the children were transported by bus to Delta. Mr. Brush and son Clyde, built the first school bus, Clyde was the first driver.

Community Church and Sunday School services were held in the school house.

SOCIAL LIFE

The social life of the community first centered around the Literary Society, organized in 1913. Meetings were held in the school house. Various programs were conducted every two weeks. Among memorable events were the Liberty Box Supper and the Kangaroo Court.

Mrs. J. E. Whitmore chaperoned a group of twenty-five young people who went by team to Oak Creek Canyon for a few days outing. Outstanding in memory on this trip was the finding of a fountain pen on their way. It was decided the one who caught the biggest fish would get the pen. The lucky winner was Fred Hauman and it was the one and only fish he has ever caught. Jack Kennelly was the championship fisherman, keeping the camp supplied. This was the first of such trips which provided vacation and rest to these families.

A Home Economics Association was organized by the women under the direction of Hortense White, County Demonstrator. The group worked with the Agricultural College and had twenty-two members. It ran until

after the war, and did a great deal of Red Cross work. Mrs. H. E. Beck was president.

The first Farm Bureau was organized in January, 1918, Mr. H. E. Beck was president. June 11, the organization was disbanded locally. On January 21, 1922, the South Tract Social Club was organized. This was strictly for socials and fun. The families were all members and took turns at entertaining. Two couples were responsible for each party. These socials were held in the company granary, in which the members had built a stage. Miss Leona Brush and Mr. Don Beck painted the curtain with advertisements of Delta merchants. There were various kinds of entertainment including home talent shows which members of the casts took to near-by towns. Frank Johnson and Mr. Baker provided music with their violins. Sometimes a victrola was used and later the club bought a player piano. Mr. Hall, Mr. Peak, and Joe Fidel called for square dancing. The club became popular and famous locally for its chicken suppers. Among special outstanding affairs were the "Plantation Supper" and the "Mother Goose Bazaar."

All of these original clubs have been discontinued as the majority of members moved away. In August, 1950, through the efforts of Mrs. Harriett H. Taylor, the ladies organized a Garden Club under the leadership of Mrs. Beth Anderson, district supervisor, of Hinckley, Utah. This is a club for home culture.

CROPS AND DRAINAGE

The people struggled with alfalfa after the grain crops proved failures. Sugar beets were tried but proved mostly losses to the growers. Nothing seemed really successful but alfalfa and that was difficult to start.

In 1916 the land was tile drained under the Delta Land and Water Company and through the influence of Mr. M. I. Mody, president, were induced to spend one hundred thousand dollars on the project. Tile drainage on a large scale for the removal of alkaline salts was a new venture, and as may be supposed some costly mistakes were made. However, a large part of the tract was readily redeemed, new settlers came and the tract became one of the best alfalfa seed producing sections of the country. This was the first tiling done in Millard County.

The company built a large camp, headquarters for the drainage project, which consisted of a tar paper covered cook house and dining room, office building, commissary, large granary, tool sheds, and a guest house where they brought prospective land buyers. The drainage machines worked day and night shifts, so a large number were employed. Some of the names remembered in connection with this work and the camp engineers are: Crammer, McClain, McPherson, supervisors, who drove a red Stutz automobile, a German car. Two Wooley brothers, now associated with Utah Power and Light. The blacksmith, Bill Collins, an Englishman, owner of an old Studebaker car, which the young bachelors used to drive to dances in nearby towns but the car was often breaking down and the boys walked home, so it was dubbed the E. M. F.—"every morning fixit."

About 1917, the first seed crops were raised and were increasingly successful until 1926-1927, then bugs interfered and cut the yield and farmers faced discouraging losses. Some lost their places and left the country in

search of a more certain future. Old friends and neighbors scattered far and wide as they had come, new families moved in and those remaining increased their acreage, thereby demonstrating their faith and defying the opposing forces of their new frontier. Many of the vacant houses and other buildings were sold and moved into Delta changing very much the appearance of the old community.

Of the moving population of about one-hundred settlers as the land changed hands, only nineteen are present residents in this area, these six being original settlers: Fred Haumans, W. F. Beach, E. A. Brush, Fred Kiem, Frederick and Richard Baker, sons of F. L. Baker. Early residents include: L. C. Teeples, Earl Holman, Doyle Pace, Chester Corbett; newer residents: Aaron Anderson, Clarence Anderson, Ray Neilson, Shirl Pace, Tony Callister, Floyd Teeples, Monroe Corbett, Walter Williams, and Ursal Barkdull.

NEW METHODS OF FARMING

In later years compensation has come through the aid of modern chemicals for dusting and spraying to control the insects for alfalfa seed growing. Farmers are increasing their plantings of other crops such as corn for ensilage, and grain, mostly barley, returns good yields. Tall wheat grass promises good pasture as well as a great benefit to the ground. Cattle and sheep have held a balance with field crops. Modern machinery has replaced the horse-power of early years. Nearly every farmer has his own threshing machine, as well as tractors and other necessary implements. Most of the field dusting and spraying is hired and done by airplane or the machine spraying outfits.

Now, in this year of 1951, our great concern is for peace and freedom in the world. Following is the list of young South Tract veterans of World War II: Lt. Miles D. Baker, Army Air Force; Lt. Mildred Baker Robison, W. A. C.; Chad Fidel, Merchant Marine; Chester Corbett, U. S. Army; Floyd Teeples, U. S. Marines.

May continued history record greater progress in a less troubled world.

(compiled and written by Frances B. Hauman with the assistance of Eva Whitmore, J. P. Fidel, Marcia Johnson, Mrs. E. A. Brush, and Fred Kiem).

POVERTY FLAT

BY HARRY E. BECK

(earlier settler of South Tract)
Do you know the new name of the valley of ours?
That has lots of sunshine, but very few showers.
Some call it the Pahvant, some this, and some that,
But the name I shall give it, is Poverty Flat.

Don't think that I'm sore on the folks or the soil,
Or the bounteous waters that helps out our toil,
Or the man with the shovel, high boots and straw hat,
For he'll make us proud of our Poverty Flat.

He knows of the gold to be gained by his toil,
He knows of the strength of this water and soil,
He knows to have comfort, have friends and all that,
He must own a few acres on Poverty Flat.

His name is a true one, as I'll show in the end,
Altho we're in poverty, each man is our friend.
We have no fine clothes, fine shoes or cravat,
But we do own some land on Poverty Flat.

By buying this land we're to poverty driven,
But if we work it just right we'll land right in heaven,
So every last one, e'en the family cat,
Should be glad that he dwells on Poverty Flat.

This poverty business is only a joke,
But still it's a fact that we all are dead broke,
This makes us good neighbors, in earnest combat,
With the ups and the downs of Poverty Flat.

I want to say this and I could well say more,
That our ship will ne'er bump on a rocky bound shore
When handled by intellect, courage and that
These are the dwellers on Poverty Flat.

The time will soon come, when this poverty name
Will be changed for a better, for one not so tame,
We'll call it the Golden, the alfalfa vat,
The land of the dollars, the great Golden Flat.

But tonight please extend me your sturdy right hand,
Make oath that you're true to this God given land,
Swear that you will always be loyal and that
You will never go back on Poverty Flat.

History of McCornick

McCORNICK — GHOST TOWN

BY CARRIE CLARK

McCORNICK WARD, MILLARD STAKE, consisted of Latter-day Saints residing at the village of McCornick, a station on the Delta Fillmore branch of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. It was located twenty-two miles north of Fillmore, the headquarters of the stake, and about 165 miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

In the fall of 1918 the Sevier River Land and Water Company constructed a canal which tapped the Sevier River about seven miles above Leamington. Settlers located at different points along this canal. Those in the vicinity of McCornick were nearly all members of the Latter-day Saint church. They organized June 22, 1919, as the Onihad branch of the Holden ward, but as more settlers arrived the branch was organized as the McCornick ward, so named on account of a post office having been established there named in honor of William S. McCornick of Salt Lake City. (He was one of the promoters of the irrigation project). Fred O. Gledhill, who had previously presided over the branch, was appointed bishop of the ward. He was succeeded in 1923 by Jonathan A. Allen, who was succeeded in 1927 by Murray Jefferies, who acted through 1928-1929. Edward Bunker served until September 1930, when the ward was disorganized. Most of the members moved away, due to drought conditions.

FIRST SETTLERS

The first settlers of this community arrived in the spring of 1919. Carl S. Johnson, Evan Johnson, and Francis W. Johnson, from Holden started breaking ground, digging wells, and preparing to plant crops. Francis W. Johnson, Willard and Spencer Cannon, and Ambrose Hunter had previously homesteaded near the townsite of McCornick, and were the means of this section being opened for farming. Carl S. Johnson built the first home in what was later McCornick.

In February and March, 1919, other families from Sevier, Iron and Millard County moved in. They began digging wells, railing brush, plowing, and planting crops. By May ,1919, there were fifteen families in the community. A few of the men had become acquainted, but so far the women and children were strangers to each other, as the farms were about a mile apart.

CHURCH ORGANIZED

June 22, 1919, a group of about thirty of the settlers met at the home of David Brinkerhoff, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the church so they could meet in worship and mingle with each other.

The families living there at this time were as follows: Carl Johnson,

Fred O. Gledhill, Alden O. Gledhill, Kenneth Schofield, James H. Ogden, Margaret Griffiths, Warren Brinkerhoff, Evan Johnson, Willard Cannon, Joel Dastrup, David Frinkerhoff, Ambrose Hunter, Peter Jensen, Lawrence Clark, John Bennett, John and Tom Starley, Francis W. Johnson, Roy Carte, Murray Jefferies, Owen Harmon, Randall Christensen, Mattie B. Fish, Alonzo Sampson, and Ben Crosland.

They had to combat all the conditions that confront pioneers. In May 1919, the canal broke, running over and washing out the entire crop from the farms of Randall Christensen, Margaret Griffiths, Lawrence Clark and Thomas Dunton. It took the combined efforts of all the farmers to repair and get the canal in use again. Other scourges were windstorms (burning the crops, filling the ditches with sand), grasshoppers, water shortages, and hailstorms. This caused a few families to move away, but others moved in to fill the vacancies.

Everyone worked together, making one big, happy family, enjoying family dinners, picnics, swimming parties, sandhill parties, and dancing.

All night and day before their first Thanksgiving it snowed, clearing a little before dark, leaving 30 inches of snow. This didn't daunt these hardy pioneers. They had planned a Thanksgiving together, so each family piled into their horse-drawn vehicle and made a new trail to the school house for their party, where a very enjoyable evening was spent singing, dancing, eating, and giving thanks for their blessings.

August 15, 1920 President John A. Beckstrand came to the community to organize the first Relief Society. The following officers were chosen and sustained: Carrie N. Clark, president, with Annie Sophia Ogden, Martha Jefferies, counselors, and Clara A. Johnson, secretay. These positions were held until November 4, 1923.

Sunday School was organized in 1921 with the following in office: Alden O. Gledhill, superintendent; Lawrence Clark and Ambrose Hunter, counselors, May Allen, secretary.

A Primary was organized in 1921 with the following in office: Catherine Amanda Johnson, president; June Heyborne and Ida Christensen, counselors.

The ward membership had now grown to 145 from the original 43.

On May 13, 1922, Fred O. Gledhill was ordained bishop and set apart to preside over the McCornick ward, by Elder James E. Talmadge. Joseph Brinkerhoff and James H. Ogden were chosen counselors.

On November 4, 1923, Fred O. Gledhill was released as bishop as he was moving away. The new bishopric was as follows: Jonathan A. Allen, bishop; Robert L. Heyborne and James H. Ogden, counselors.

During the next four years the M. I. A. presented many plays, taking them to Holden, Fillmore, Scipio, and to Deseret stake.

From July, 1930 until September, 1930, Edward Bunker presided over the remaining ward membership. Dances included everyone from "Gramps" to the babies sleeping on the benches. We danced the Polka, Fox-trots, and Quadrielles, with our young people.

We were pioneers in every deed, although the diminshing of the water supply caused many people to leave and seek homes elsewhere. Th majority of the people were greatly benefitted for having lived in McCormick. Almost

everyone had an opportunity in taking an active part in different organizations in the church.

At one time there were forty homes at McCornick. There were 10 little graves, some of which have been moved away. The were 95 births in ten years; two missionaries were sent into the mission field; two mothers died in childbirth, Lillias C. Johnson and Mae Allen. Young Howard Stephenson was accidentally shot and killed. In December of 1930 only three families were left at McCornick, but Bill and Evan say: "The desert will once again blossom as a rose."

The school at McCornick was started in 1919 with Mr. Joseph Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Fish as teachers. By 1929 there were only enough children left for two teachers and by the end of the year the school closed and the building was moved to Flowell where it is still in use.

Lafe Morley, Delta rancher, bought up a large acreage of the abandoned farm lands east of the airport and last September had a 600-foot well driven there to irrigate the land. He hopes to irrigate 300 acres this way. Perhaps some of the land around Harding and McCornick can be brought back if wells can successfully be drilled there.

History of Topaz

TOPAZ — A GHOST TOWN

BY ERMA PETERSON

SHORTLY AFTER THE SURPRISING ATTACK on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the government of the United States declared war on Japan and immediately decided to place all Japanese, who were then living in the United States or Territories, in concentrations camps located away from the Pacific Coast. Inquiries were made by the army officials of various states with a view of locating a tract of land sufficiently large to accomodate several thousand Japanese in a "town center" on the land selected. This land must have access to irrigation as it was intended that during the period of the war the Japanese would be required to farm and garden to help produce part of their own living. Culinary water for domestic purposes must also be obtainable. It was along these lines that the government advertised for suitable locations and sent out engineers to examine any projects offered.

Nels L. Peterson, was in charge of the George S. Ingraham holdings in Millard County, which consisted of several thousand acres of land with water, much of which was located in the vicinity of Abraham, Millard County, Utah. This land was irrigated from what is known as the Abraham and Deseret Irrigation systems. It seemed to Mr. Peterson, that the holdings he represented, with some other lands adjoining, would make an ideal location for a Relocation Project. After getting in touch with the United States army officials, Washington, D. C. and San Francisco, and ascertaining just what the requirements were, it seemed that the Ingraham holdings were just what the army needed. As a result the army engineers were invited to make an inspection of the Abraham district.

About the 15th of April, 1942, Mr. Nels L. Peterson met two government engineers and General Couzzins, who was in charge of Japanese Relocation Projects. They drove to Delta, where they met Homer U. Peterson, acting secretary for Mr. Ingraham, and Albert E. Ried of Abraham, who was a large property owner of that locality and the party proceeded to investigate the land. After inspecting the property, the engineers and General Couzzins were favorably impressed. General Couzzins wired Washington that he had located what seemed to him to be an ideal spot to place about 10,000 Japanese and asked the government that five and one-half million dollars be "ear marked" for the project.

Government appraisers were sent out to place a value on the Ingraham land and adjoining farmers' property that was needed to complete the project. Land with buildings on was valued higher than those without. There was considerable difficulty in agreeing on values and the Ingraham interests spent several thousand dollars in protecting the price of land and raising the price of water shares in both the Abraham and Deseret Irrigation Companies. Options for the water were taken by government representatives when the price of land was agreed upon or set by the government by the appraisers.



American Legion Post 89 of Delta held a memorial at Topaz for 10 Niese who had lost their lives in World War II. At that time 500 Japanese from Topaz were serving in the armed services. Left to right: Randall Swensen, Joe Fidel, Mansel Warnick, William Killpack, Fenton Gardner, George Cahoon, Roy P. Hilton, Harold R. Morris and a Japanese (name unknown).

Purchase contracts were made directly with the owners, and contrary to public opinion, not one cent of profit was made on the sale of either land or water, except the increased value that was secured on the water and land, every cent of which went to the owners, who sold either land or water. (This was from a letter writen by Nels L. Peterson to Mrs. Erma Peterson in 1950.)

In one sweep, as in the early days of drouths people were leaving their farms, only this time most of them moved their houses into neighboring communities. As soon as the government had secured all the property needed, U. S. army officials from Fort Douglas, Utah were appointed to oversee the building of this project. Captain Dryer, who had charge of getting this work started, was sent to Delta. The first thing was to decide where would be the best location to build the main part of Topaz, as it was later named. A site was finally selected which was three and one-half miles to the northwest of the Abraham townsite. Six hundred and forty acres were selected from the site, part of which were once owned by E. J. Biehler, Maurice Fuchs, and Dalton Reid; but owing to water conditions hadn't been farmed for some time. Weeds and brush were growing abundantly so the land had to be brush railed and leveled. June 28th Captain Dryer contacted John Nutsch, to bring in his equipment and start railing. Herald S. Peterson, who had been working for the Nutsch brothers, and Raymond Nutsch started at once to rail and level the land.

WELLS DRILLED

J. Clifford Peterson, an Abraham farmer, was contacted by Captain Dryer to drill a well on the project. That very day Mr. Peterson moved his well rig to drill well number one. By June 29th the well was completed with an eight gallon flow. The rig was then moved to well number two. These wells were just shallow ones pumped with gasoline motors but were sufficient for workmen and cement mixing. About the first of July a large well rig, owned by Roscoe Moss and Co., moved in. A large supply of water was needed. Mr. Peterson was then hired to work for this larger well rig. In order to have the wells completed as soon as the rest of the camp they had to drill twenty-four hours a day, using three eight hour shifts. The first well drilled was 1,000 feet deep. Perforated pipe was used to bring in water from each sand strata. When finished this well flowed about 30 gallons per minute. Two other wells were drilled 500 feet deep, which flowed 20 to 25 gallons per minute. Twelve inch pipe was used for all these wells. With the erection of the 500,000 gallon storage tanks, the water supply, which came from three wells was plentiful at all times. This was said to be the largest wooden construction for storage of water in the world.

BUILDING STARTS

Darley brothers of San Francisco, who had just completed the building of a Japanese Relocation Camp at Tullie Lake, California, were given the building contract. They brought many of their own workmen and contractors and the surveying was done. Topaz was to be built in 42 blocks, 34 of which were to be used as living quarters. Building was to start by July first. By this time all hotels and rooming houses at Delta and surrounding towns were filled to overflowing with men coming in to work. Everyone who had a spare room or would board workers were asked to help. Delta started to boom. Lumber was shipped into Delta and every available truck was used. Men came from far and near to help with the building of this camp.

Each of the 34 residential blocks were built with 12 barracks to a block also a community dining hall, laundry room, block manager's office, two sets of outdoor clotheslines and a latrine to serve each block. In the eight blocks on the north side of the camp, houses, apartments, and offices for the white personnel were built. There was also a large hospital and warehouse in these eight blocks. In the northeast corner were twenty acres which were used for military police headquarters. The whole townsite was fenced with a four wire fence except where the military police lived. Fence lines were put around 19,800 acres of land in the project.

JAPANESE COME — TOPAZ NAMED

September 8, 1942, the army quarters were partially completed—enough so that 96 military police escort guards were sent here with Lieutenant Nail in charge. A week later 100 more men joined them. These men came from camp 336. Later these soldiers were sent to other places and camp number 322 moved in. This company of soldiers stayed at this camp and helped with relocation of Japanese in 1946. Shortly after this the Japaneses, from the San Francisco bus company was given the contract to transport these

Japanese to their new homes in Topaz. Ten buses arrived a day ahead of the Japanese in order to pick up the Japanese as soon as they arrived by train, and one day in September we saw bus loads of our new neighbors. Up to this time no name had been given this camp, so an article was published in the Millard County Chronicle asking for someone to suggest a name. Several were sent in but none seemed as appropriate as "Topaz" which was sent in by June W. Black, Delta postmaster, who suggested the camp be named after Topaz mountain located 20 or 25 miles to the north and west of the camp.

Some of the Japanese were uncontrollable in this camp so they were shipped to Tule Lake, California and the population of Topaz was reduced to a maximum of 8,778 making it the fifth largest city in Utah. Five-eighths of the population were American citizens.

The Japanese people and all who worked there were given passes to travel outside the camp and had to be checked on going and coming in. Guard houses were built at every entrance and it was the duty of the military police to check everyone. Many soldiers were put on duty inside the city and all through the Topaz area. Also, all along the fence surrounding this area tower guard houses were built a quarter of a mile apart. The soldiers were given orders to shoot if one of these Japanese refused to stop when ordered. In only one or two instances was this necessary.

The government was in a hurry to move the Japanese from the coast so Topaz Relocation Center was not complete when the Japanese were brought here. The hospital and warehouses had to be built, as well as apartment houses for the personnel. Roads had to be graded, graveled, and oiled. The camp was finally completed December 31, 1942. A private electric line was also built for use at this camp, also a private telephone line for military and personnel use.

The schools consisted of three pre-school nurseries, two elementary schools named Desert View and Mountain View, a high school, and an adult education program. Important to community life were the schools of art, music, and sewing, and classes in Americanization.

There were five churches in this section, some were: The Buddhist with five ministers, Seventh Day Adventist with one minister, and Latter-day Saints church with one presiding Elder. Presiding Elders who officiated in this capacity during Topaz existence were W. Richard Nielson, and Dorean B. Boyce.

For recreation, basketball and baseball games were played. Recreation halls were provided for tournament bridge, shoge, goh, and ping-pong. Hunting arrowheads, constructing rock gardens, making artificial flowers, and wood carving were the favorite past time of the Japanese. They also had a theatre, public library with both English and Japanese sections. They had a record concert once a week. A meteorite was found in 1942 by two Japanese who were on an exploring trip in the hills about 20 miles north and west of Topaz, which was the ninth largest found in the United States. It weighed 1164 pounds and was purchased by the Smithsonian Institute in New York.

Topaz had its own post office, stores and a modern hospital of 128 beds, a dental and eye clinic in its out-patients wing; their own fire department, press, community government, administration buildings, and recreation halls.

On August 14, 1945 the war ended with Japan and Topaz was gradually broken up. The Japaneses were sent to different parts of the United States where they desired to settle and make new homes. Eventually different individuals purchased the barracks and other buildings. Various hospitals purchased the hospital equipment and hospital supplies such as X-ray machines, etc. Many machine companies purchased the machinery. Some of the farmers returned and bought back the land. Today most of the Topaz area is being farmed again and the farmers are again building homes. All that is left where this city once stood is the large laundry boiler smoke stack. Today Topaz is just a memory.

INSIDE TOPAZ

BY CALLIE O. MORLEY

"WHEN WE CAME TO DELTA to over-see manganese mining operations for our company, Delta was in the process of rapid change. Almost overnight it seemed it had changed from a small, peaceful alfalfa seed and agricultural center to a busy, crowded work center, seething with rumor and undercurrents . . . because the government had established the Topaz project seventeen miles to the west!"

To some it was an opportunity for work near home, to others who had sons in the Pacific it was the transplanting of the enemy on their very door step.

As train loads of evacuees arrived in Delta and were escorted to the project my neighbor kept me informed on all peculiar happenings which she suspected might mean the extermination of Delta.

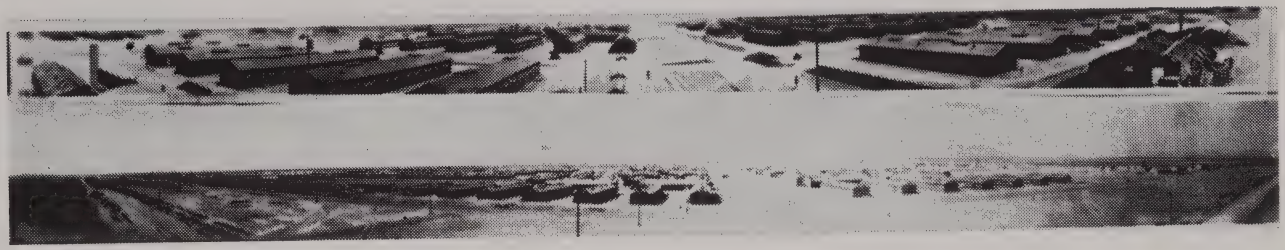
For example, someone had told her the "Japs" had bought every butcher knife in town and had even searched for metal of all kinds in the city dumps and were sharpening them for weapons and were hiking and snooping around in all parts of the surrounding country. She was sure they were buying ammunition and guns for an uprising of some sort, she reported the rumor that a Japanese had even been caught upon the top of Delta's city water tank, but he was caught in a nick of time. When the shooting occured at Topaz, she was sure a great break had been averted and Delta and the surrounding communities had been saved by a miracle, etc.

Into this atmosphere came my high school friend, Dr. Wanda Robertson of the University of Utah teaching staff. She had been sent down to help start the curriculum in the elementary schools of Topaz, and she needed help. Knowing I had taught school before, she offered me a job and invited me to look over the project, and with misgivings as to my safety, I went.

Guards at the gate of the wire enclosed project checked our passes and I met project director C. F. Ernst and all the other high officials including Dr. L. G. Noble, Superintendent of Education. Mr. Noble briefly gave me the picture of what their aims and aspirations were. Then said, "The majority of these evacuees are American citizens, but since the attack on Pearl Harbor, this move is necessary as a security measure. These Japanese people



This was taken from an oil painting made by S. Mikami in 1944 which was given to Mrs. Callie Morley (Shows huge water tank and some of barracks.)



How Topaz looked when it was completed — a continuous stretch of uniform barracks . . .

are a small fragment of a world at war with all its attendant unrest, uncertainty, and fear of the future. It will mean a lot of hard work, and it is a great challenge. Will you come out and help?" I did.

Previous to my coming, on the morning of October 1, 1942 a small nucleus of an appointive personnal and a large number of Japanese—Americans who were interested in teaching, assembled in dining hall 101. Everyone from the National W. R. A. advisor to the most inexperienced person had a chance to express their views about what type of school they wanted. After hours of sitting on backless benches, it was decided there was a great educational opportunity to make history at Topaz and a progressive course of study was set up; after which books, which were discards of the state of California, that had been graciously given to the evacuees, were unpacked.

Lora K. Banes' experience was typical so I quote from her. "October 19th was the day for opening of school. In a cold, almost barren barrack room, I enrolled forty children who were placing themselves in the second grade. My knowledge of Japanese names did not extend to spelling. The children's knowledge did not extend to identification numbers and mother's maiden names. School was held in half-day sessions until Thanksgiving. In my room were eight tables, sixteen backless benches, a G. I. stove and lots of fresh air.

The inner wall boarding had not been put on. Since there were no ceilings, the sound carried over heads from one end of the building to the other where teachers were trying to out shout the noise around them. All the rooms held big classes of pupils.

After a short time conditions began to improve. The carpenters made different sized chairs and some high oblong tables with a shelf underneath which served as a desk. Gradually buildings were lined with plaster board and coal was made available; orders for blackboards, books, supplies and material began to come through. Thanks to Miss Robertson, who was an expert in her line, our elementary school library grew to be a pride and joy and surpassed any I have seen outside of the project except in larger cities."

Books could be written on the things that were accomplished at Topaz project and schools, but I have only space to just mention a few highlights.

The total enrollment for Topaz schools was 2196. Of this number the elementary had 764 enrolled. High school and nursery schools had the rest.

Because of undesirable living conditions in the center, appointive teachers stay there was shortened and a teacher's training of residents was set up. These "cadet" teachers carried a full teaching load and did excellent work but could only receive $16 to $19 per month in pay.

Teachers were on the job from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day including Saturday, which were set aside for meetings, teacher training, and individual and group planning periods.

E. D. Harris, Cleo Bishop, Thelma Seegmiller, Iva N. Brubaker, Golden Black, Melvin Roper and Lyman Finlinson were other teachers from here.

Social studies took the form of field trips to the water tower, the hog, cattle and chicken ranches. The Tofu plant, the post office, fire department, hospital, etc. In the older grades a field trip was sent to Antelope springs to study Trilobites and to Topaz mountain to gather Topaz crystals and study the

soil formation. They found arrow heads and pottery and studied Indian culture.

They found shells in the earth from Old Lake Bonneville and shell art was developed. Beautiful neck pieces, earrings, jewelry boxes, bouquets of flowers were all fashioned of these and sold or sent to friends as gifts.

Art was a gift to most of the residents. It seemed natural for most of them to blend pleasing colors and make artistic things with their hands. The elementary school was fortunate in having Miss Haru Koizumi for an instructor so that when the all center art exhibit was held in the high school auditorium the elementary school had an outstanding display.

From time to time there were agriculture displays, a fair, displays of paper flowers, shell craft, which were all outstanding and beautiful.

Outside talent came in and helped to put on a huge cantata at Christmas time. When "boy's day" arrived May 5th huge paper fish (made of material and rice paper and painted red, black or white flew from the chimney tops of many homes. Many children went to Japanese language school on Saturdays. Others went to 4-H meetings, scout meetings and brownies. Older youngsters met at the teen-age canteen where games and refreshments were enjoyed. The "Doll Festival" arrived on March 3rd. Then sets of dolls in the form of The Emporer and Empress, lady-in-waiting, and other servants, were sent to the first baby girls, just as on "boy's day" gifts of swords, bow and arrow, dolls of warriors and fish were sent to the first born sons. On both occassions friends who sent the gifts were invited to the home on this day for tea and sweet rice cakes.

Spring festivals, music recitals, showers, weddings and social clubs all had their place on the calendar of events. On New Years, each block hummed with activity, pressing and preparing a certain kind of meat and food and pounding rice flour for the little white bon-bon shaped "sushi and monchi cakes." These were prepared in different ways. Morris, a student brought one to me and said, "heat it on top of the stove till it forms a bubble on top then it will be gooey inside and ready to eat." I did as directed, but instead of the sweet, goey cake like delicacy I expected, it tasted more like glutene paste. What I thought was a maraschino cherry inside was a small pickled red plum. The next morning Daniel came to me and said, "teacher did you eat the monchi Morris gave you?" I said, "yes, why?" He said, "Well my mother said if anyone eats that who does not belong to our church they will choke.

I did not tell him how close I came to doing just that!

When Thanksgiving came I told my third grade class the story of the pilgrims. Most of them heard it for the first time, David listened attentively and then shaking his head and with tears in his eyes said out loud, "teacher, that is a sad case, yes sir, a sad case."

When Christmas came all the public halls and barracks were festooned with crepe paper. (The Japanese were masters at making flowers and lovely decorations of crepe paper). The children painted friezes on school walls, made and exchanged gifts and hoped Santa would find them. Most of them

had never heard the story of the birth of Christ or of Christ's mission on the earth. So they asked, "is it true teacher?" "Is it true?" Most of them were Buddhists and others were quite young. Santa did come, thanks to outside charity organizations, schools and churches who sent some candy, nuts and oranges and a few toys.

Gifts were very imporatant to these people and it was almost pathetic to see the effort they made with the things they had to work with.

Both teachers and pupils worked like trojans to prepare for a parents open house and tea. Little Tadashie (age 7 years) was no exception only he had ideas. He said, "Teacher could I take care of cleaning the stove? My mother has some swell stuff we can rub on and make it black and shiny." I agreed and after school when the stove was cold Tadashie and six chosen pals set to work. They scrubbed and rubbed the stove until you could see your face in it. Then came the morning and the janitor made a good hot fire. When I arrived on the scene all the children were outside, and huge bellowing clouds of smoke were pouring out the doors and windows. Tadashie ran to me immediately to explain, "Teacher, I guess the kids just put too much of that polish on the stove." It was grease!

In the two years I was there my attitude changed from fear to respect, and in many cases lasting friendship. I found that these people were for the most part human beings with the same wants of home and shelter and advantages for their children. Their children were like all American children—some bright, some retarded and all the levels in between.

They were just as interested in basketball, football and baseball as we could ever be. Church, movies, dancing and parties were enjoyed by them with just as much enthusiasm, but the supervision and chaperoning were greater.

Egg, peanut butter and honey sandwiches, pickles and punch were the usual refreshments and though they longed for fresh fruits, much was not obtainable on the project.

Their project paper the "Topaz Times" was printed and delivered three times weekly and included all the events and happenings at the camp.

The hardships these people went through in moving from the green coast to the dry barren desert with their sick and afflicted, old folks and children and the endurance of cold, drafty buildings, crowded barracks, open trenches, dust storms, community cooking and eating and the crude bathing facilities, made many bitter and resentful, and "waste time" became a common community expression.

These, and those who were not loyal to our country, chose to be deported to Japan rather than stay. The government had to take this course as a securtiy measure but the majority of Topaz were loyal American citizens who cooperated with the authorities of W. R. A. to make their stay here as pleasant as possible; and when the army called the Nsiei boys (Japanese-American) to fight for our country, they distinguished themselves with the 100th Division and the 442nd combat battalion in Europe and Africa.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt died the flag flew at half-mast and a feeling of deep gloom enveloped the whole project.

As time went on these people's records were examined and most of them were relocated in different parts of the country. Dining halls and places of business were gradually closed.

The government asked for bids, and buildings and equipment were sold and moved away. Even the sewer pipes were dug up and taken away, so that today only scars in the earth and a few cement foundations remain to remind us of what was, at that time, Utah's fourth largest city!



Hospital at Topaz

History of Delta

BY WAIORA B. WALLACE AND SEBRINA C. EKINS

DELTA, ONE OF THE YOUNGEST TOWNS in Utah (in only 43 short years) has grown from a solitary box car home in a desolate desert, into a thriving community—the center of a million-dollar-a-year agricultural industry.

Delta is located 32 miles northwest of Fillmore, the county seat, six miles northeast of Oasis, and 135 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. It is the largest city on the lower Sevier River. It is the main shipping point in Millard County, on the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.

Today it is the center of one of the largest hay and alfalfa seed areas in the United States. In 1947 and 1950 from six to eight million pounds of alfalfa seed were raised in Millard County. In 1951 the price per pound for alfalfa seed reached an all-time high of 68 cents, the highest price for common alfalfa seed in the history of the county!

A modern $350,000.00 Municipal Airport is located northeast of the city and is the second largest in the state. Two hard-surfaced, mile-long runways, hanger facilities, radio range, and C. A. A. communication station are there, conveniently located between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles.

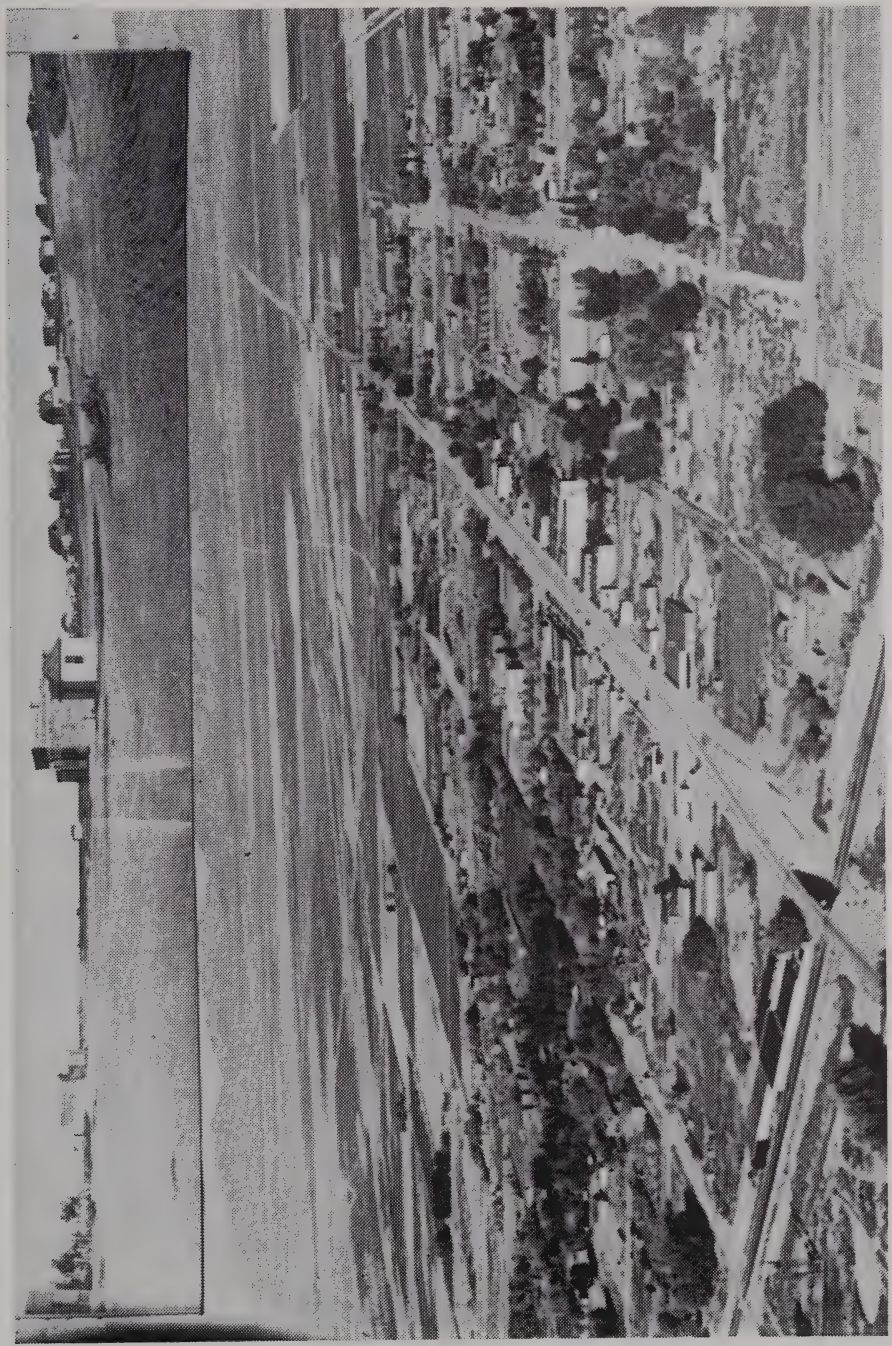
A new $80,000 municipal artesian water system, a $10,000 white-way lighted business district, schools, churches, and adequate fire protection, prove that the hardships endured by the early settlers have not been in vain. The people have learned to live with the soil!

Let us go back over those 43 years of development—to the lone box-car days and perhaps we can appreciate a little more the things we take for granted today.

EARLY HISTORY

The idea of securing the land to farm on the great stretches of level desert in the vicinity of what is now the city of Delta, was very strong in the minds of some of the people of Oak City years before any settlement was ever started at Delta. Early in the year of 1903, some of the men conceived an idea that some of the land on what is now known as the South Tract, had water so near the surface that if alfalfa could be started it would sub-irrigate and grow without further irrigation. They thought that water could either be pumped out of the ground or a small reservoir could be made across ten-mile hollow to catch enough rainfall to start the alfalfa.

With this idea in mind, in the summer of 1903, Frederick R. Lyman, Edward S. Lyman, Joseph S. Anderson, and E. L. Lyman, Jr., made a trip from Oak City to the land near the ten-mile hollow, about five miles southeast of the present site of Delta. They traveled in a white top buggy and took along some home-made drilling equipment. After drilling a number of holes, they found the water to be about ten feet from the surface which was regarded too far for sub-irrigation, so the scheme was abandoned.



Delta Street Scene, 1914—1946

After suffering a number of years of drouth because of a water shortage in the Sevier River during the summer months, (although there was a large stream in the winter and early spring), the Deseret Irrigation Company in 1902, filed on all the surplus water of the Sevier River.

Before much work was done, however, it became apparent to the promotors that it was a bigger job than they could do without outside help. They talked of selling part of their interest to others who would be willing to help complete the dam. It was Frederick R. Lyman's idea that some of the water be used on the level land of what is now Delta. With this thought in view, Frederick R. Lyman, Edward L. Lyman, Bishop Peter Anderson, E. L. Lyman, Jr., Callis Lyman, then a boy, (all of Oak City), made another trip in the summer of 1905 to look over the feasibility of such a project. They were pleased with the land and though the conditions favorable for diverting the water at its present site through a canal.

Soon after this trip, the Millard Stake presidency, consisting of Alonzo A. Hinckley of Hinckley, Frederick R. Lyman of Oak City, and Orvil L. Thompson of Scipio, called James A. Melville on a mission to investigate the water rights of the Deseret Irrigation Company and to find out if the title was clear and safe for a number of settlers to purchase and use the water on the desired land. Mr. Melville's report was favorable and soon after, the Melville Irrigation Company was organized with Frederick R. Lyman as president and Orvil Thompson, secretary.

The Irrigation Company and the proposed town was named Melville for James A. Melville, who investigated the water rights and gave valuable assistance in organizing." (given by E. L. Lyman, Jr.)

"A convention of the citizens of Millard County was called by James A. Melville and held in Fillmore March 24, 1906, to discuss utilizing the waters of Sevier River by building reservoirs, canals, etc. James A. Melville was later elected chairman.

A. A. Hinckley made a motion that the new town contemplated, be called Melville and that the irrigation company be organized should be called the Melville Irrigation Company." (From the first minute book of the Melville Irrigation Company.)

The first settlers came from other communities in the county and state with a generous sprinkling from Wayne County, commonly called Rabbit Valley. In the year of 1909-1910, there were in the school, representatives from thirteen states, besides Canada, Mexico, and the Somoan Islands.

LOCATION

The site of this new community was east of the Sevier River and east of Deseret, Hinckley, and Oasis which had been settled about 50 years before. It was located in the northeast corner of the Pahvant Valley which extends approximately one-hundred miles north and south and sixty miles east and west. The town itself was laid out on a very unlevel piece of ground. Nelson S. Bishop is credited with saying the reason the organizers did this was that a lot of men could level it easier than one man could.

The vegetation consisted mostly of greasewood and shad scale and the animals found here were coyotes, snakes, rabbits, lizards, quimps, badgers, and porcupines. The quimps were real pests, they could be seen by the doors

of the homes anytime. Cats would kill the quimps and pile them up. Cats were a real necessity then.



Residence of N. S. Bishop, First house built in Delta, Millard county. Rear view built in 1906.

The first house was built in the spring of 1907 by T. George Theobald and John E. Wright for Nelson S. Bishop who came here from Utah County, but formerly was a native of Fillmore. The house was made of lumber hauled from Oasis and consisted of a room 12 x 16 feet and a shed which served while the larger story-and-a-half, nine-room frame house was under construction.

Alonzo Billings built a two-room frame house on his farm, one and one half miles south of the Delta High School. It was occupied by Walter Gardner and his family. Edgar W. Jeffery also built a one-room house on his farm which is now in use as a garage on the original homestead. Wilford Warnick built a home on the east side of the river on a farm.

Henry J. McCullough of Grass Valley, Garfield County, built the second house in the town proper. It was built of logs which he brought from Fillmore. It was completed in December, 1907, but they didn't move into it until January, 1908. Delbert Searle built a log house on his farm in the summer of 1908.

Most of the first settlers lived in tent houses, or tar-papered shacks, and railroad tie houses. Jens Peterson of Scipio built a two-room frame house on his farm south and west of town. He was the first to clear and plow his land, and one of the first to plant trees on his lots in town. His son, Dean F. Peterson and family, took over and made their home on his farm. J. J. Clark of California, one of the first settlers of the North Tract, erected an immense tent on the west side of the railroad track, south and west of where the depot was later built.

The town was laid out one mile wide, in 10 blocks. north, east, south and west. The main business street runs through the center of town (east and west) and was named Clark Street in honor of Senator Clark of Montana, who built the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (now the Union Pacific) which serves the Pahvant Valley.

For a time after the town was established in 1908, a town lot was given free to every farmer who "took up" 40 acres of farm land. The land was platted and a map drawn with the lots numbered. The townsite was reserved in the center for business establishments. Numbers for the lots were drawn out of a hat by Hazel Huff (Works). The drawing took place on the big

opening day in a sheep wagon out in the greasewoods. Some of the men chose to build on their farms and this was the reason there were so many open spaces in 1914.

In 1908, it was a dreary-looking greasewood flat as far as the eye could see. The only thing to break the monotony was the passing of the trains. There were two artesian wells on the townsite at this time—one on the N. S. Bishop lot and the other where the old jail used to stand. Fresh drinking water was hauled from one or the other of these wells. Peter Lorenzo Brunson, who married Alta McCullough, was at the drawing and drew the farm on what is now known as Lyman Row. He drilled the third well in Delta.

The greasewood roots which were so plentiful were used for fire wood as wood was as scarce as drinking water.



Delta's first post office, 1910. Henry McCullough, Postmaster.

On January 13, 1908, Mr. Cullough started to build a small room on the west side of his house for a post office. The first mail arrived January 18, 1908. The building was not finished so a small trunk was used for the mail for six days. The first sale of stamps was made by Mrs. Sarah McCullough on February 7, 1908.

There's a story that to maintain the first post office, members of the H. J. McCullough family used to write to each other. Eight letters had to pass through the post office each day to keep the contract from lapsing.

Mr. McCullough and his sons, Levi H., T. Clark, and John Alvey, carried the mail from the railroad station to the post office for nearly two years free gratus).

BURTNER

There was a railroad switch or siding here before the project was ever started. It was named "Aiken," meaning near to, referring to Oasis. Later it was called "Melville." On account of the similarity of the name Melville to Millville in Cache County, the post office officials would not grant a post

office under that name. Hoping to gain favor from the railroad, the name was changed to "Burtner," May 12, 1908,, for J. H. Burtner, general passenger agent for the Salt Lake route (S. P. L. A. V. S. S. L. R. R.). This name did not meet with the approval of the division superintendent of the railroad and he would not grant a station under this name (Burtner). A post office was established at Delta January 18, 1908, named the "Burtner" post office. A telephone line was completed to Burtner in 1908. A Burtner branch of the Latter-day Saint Church was organized February 1, 1909.

Burtner ward was organized October 19, 1909. On May 11, 1911, the name of the settlement was changed to Delta, its present name. John E. Steele was the originator of the name of "Delta." Later it was recorded on county books August 6, 1913, that the town of Burtner be changed to the town of Delta. The name seemed appropriate since the valley is a delta of Lake Bonneville and the streams which followed its drying up.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS

The first settlers to locate here were: Nelson S. Bishop from Utah County; Henry H. and Levi H. McCullough from Garfield County; John Hector Peterson, Alonzo Billings, Edgar and Irvin Jeffery and Adelbert Searle (all from Wayne County). R. J. Law of Beaver, Joseph P. Callister, Oak City, Porter Callister, Cache County, William E. and Edward H. Bunker, Washington County, Cass Lewis, Freedonia, Arizona, Sophus Olson, Scipio, Walter Garner, Burrville, Sevier County. Frank L. Copening from Lynndyl and Charles McClain.

James and Delile Knight, Luther Buchanan, Charlie Patten, Ezra Bunker, Thomas Hook, David Terry, Frank Wood, Ben and Bert Johnson, James A. S. Smith, Edward Whicker, William Whicker, Andrew Grimstead, John W. Hall, James Taylor, Hyrum A. Knight, Jack Daly, the Astell families, Ezra Bunker, Arthur Bunker, George Day, Andrew Sorenson, Edward Marshell, Vincent Knight, Johnnie Shales, Joseph Ivie, Amos Sly, James P. Sampson, Hiett E. Maxfield, Peter Brunson, A. E. Stephenson, James A. Melville, William Junstinsen, John Avery Bishop, Calvin and Jefferson Jones, Wilford Warnick (and perhaps a few others whose names were not recalled).

In 1909, other settlers to come in were: John Chidester, Seth Jacob William Lisenbee, James R. Rigby, Lewis R. Humphries, George Billings, Abram S. Workman, John E. Steele, James A., and Hon Steele, Mahonri M. Stapley, Charlie Clawson, Jeff Pace, Job Riding, Joe Callister, Joseph Christensen and the Barbens.

Pearl Jeffery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Jeffery was the first child born in the community (June 17, 1908). A Mrs. Stringham was brought from Holden to care for the case. On account of a terrific rain and hail storm it took six hours and a half to make the trip over to Delta.

Lloyd Peterson was the first boy born in Delta. Within a year LaVon Buchanan, Emily Jeffery, Earl Gardner, Nellie Daly, Donald Williams and Ruth Warnick were born in the new community.

SOCIAL LIFE

The first dance held in the fall of 1908 was in the one-room school house, which had been moved over from Hinckley. At that time there were more boys than girls so the boys had to take turns dancing. The floor boards were rough, but everyone enjoyed dancing. The musicians were: Levi McCullough, who played the harmonica, Wilford McCullough the accordion, Orson McClellan the cornet and Johnnie Shales who played the violin. Kerosene lamps lighted the small room and lanterns helped light the way in traveling home.

Whenever a new home was built a house warming was held. Many dances and parties were held in private homes.

About eighty settlers partook of a memorable Thanksgiving dinner at the school house November 26, 1909. The bill of fare consisted of roast beef, chicken, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, hot biscuits, cabbage salad, suet pudding, sauce, pie, cake, and hot chocolate. A big dance followed.

Basket dances, apron and bow dances, toe dances, were given and a good time was had by all. The amusement hall (First ward church) which was built in 1909 was used for all social functions, dances, theaters, etc., besides all church functions. The "Home Dramatics Club" put on the play, "The Old New Hampshire Home," in January, 1912.

A baseball team was organized and ground for a public park was selected March 21, 1909.

The large Marsomi Hall, later known as the Amusement Hall, was built by Ed Marshall, Andrew Sorenson, and Hyrum Knight in July, 1912. This building burned to the ground about 1930.

The ball park, including a grand stand, was built in 1912. Ball games and horse races were the main features. George Beach, Juel Moody, Sam Stanworth, Jimpson and Bunker, Nelson Bishop and John Jacobs were local men who owned and ran horses on this track.

The following is copied from the July 28, 1910 issue of the Millard County Chronicle: "At the grand ball given in the new and elaborate amusement hall Friday night, there were about one-hundred couples present. The evening is one that will long be remembered by the young people of West Millard County. The young people are certainly to be complimented by their taste in dressing and the manner in which they conducted themselves. Nothing but the best could be said of the hall discipline. Professor Smith was somewhat disappointed, however as the chairman of the Amusement Committee promised to furnish the hall, the crowd and the piano, but couldn't come through with the piano. So Professor Smith had to cancel part of the orchestra he had engaged. With this one exception, the entire evening was successful. It is rumored that one night each week will be hereafter set aside for the benefit of the amusement hall. Such movements should receive (and certainly merits) every encouragement that can be given.")

BURTNER REUNION

The October 13, 1910 number of the Chronicle records that: The first reunion of the Burtner ward was held in the Burtner ward house, Wednesday, October 19, 1910 at 2:00 p.m. when the following program was enjoyed: song, the choir, "We Thank Thee Oh God for a Prophet;" prayer,



EARLY OLD FOLKS' PARTY at Delta as identified, first row: Bessie Law, R. J. Law, Elmira Bishop, Avery Bishop, Jobe Riding, Cassie Riding, Gene Gardner, Eugene Gardner, ——, Emily Jensen. Second row: Mr. and Mrs. Riding, Sister of Mr. and Mrs. Workman, M. M. Steele, Sr., Mrs. Widops, Mr. and Mrs. Swartz, Mrs J. W. Underhill, Mrs. Rilla Keeler, Molly Jacobs, Mrs. Eardley, Mrs. Stahely, ——, Mrs. Gifford, Jennie Andrews, ——, Annie Bishop, ——, Mr. and Mrs. Conger, Emily B. Steele, George Meinheart. Third row: ——, Walter Gardner, Charles R. Woodbury, Mrs. Woodbury, Jacob L. Langston, Christy Workman, Mr. and Mrs. ——, George Theobald, John Lovell, Mr. Allred ——, Nathan Badger, Mr. Widops, Mr. Bob Moffat, Roy Dresser, ——, Chess Jacobs, Hugh Hilton, William Cameron, Eliz Walker, Mary J. Bunker, D. H. Palmer, ——, Barbara Stahler, ——, John Stahli, ——, ——, ——, Nellie Workman, August Miller, ——, M. A. Abbot, John Rancher, ——, ——, ——, ——, A. B. Ward, ——, Mrs. Ward.

Edgar W. Jeffery; speech of welcome, Bishop Hiet E. Maxfield; instrumental music, John Shale, M. M. Stapley, Fredrick S. Lyman; recitation, Millie Workman; quartet, S. W. Eccles and company; oration, William N. Gardner; solo,

Miss Nathalia Cooper; paper on Burtner five years hence, James M. Rigby; instrumental music, A. A. Ackerman and company; reading, Mrs. M. H. Ingersoll; chorus, school children; recitation, Mrs. Almeda Lewis; musical selection, The Misses Clark; reading, Mrs. Etta Underhill; comic speech, Dr. Fred G. Dryden; Samson song, A. S. Workman Jr., and company; piano solo, Miss Mabel Smith; speech on Burtner's past, Nelson S. Bishop; old-time song, J. A. S. Smith; comic reading, H .J. Knight, Mrs. William Bowman; duet, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bishop; recitation, Mrs. Eliza Hook; song by the Glee Club, A. S. Workman, Sr., W. E. Buunker, T. C. Callister and Joshua Cook; reading the Burtner Booster, A. S. Workman, Jr.; selection by the choir; prayer by the Chaplain; children's dance at 4:00 p.m.; banquet for the assembly at 5:00 o'clock.

Committee members for the party were A. S. Workman, Jr., William E. Bunker, N. S. Bishop, Ruth Maxfield, Abbie Workman, and Clara Jeffery."

The January 5, 1912 number of the Chronicle states that the Bow and Weigh dance was a perfect success. In a July, 1911 number of the same, we find that Delta played ball with Oasis and lost. Also that Delta would celebrate the 24th and 25th and all the county was invited. "Rigs" would be provided to show the people around. Agnes Eardley was chosen to be "Queen of the West." The general committee consisted of Andrew Sorenson, Fred Barben, H. A. Knight, M. A. Workman, Mrs. George Mathewson, Mrs. Thomas Hook, Miss Helen Callister. Sixty-two dollars and fifty cents was distributed in prizes for races. From the same source, we learn that Delta had a melon feast, program, and dance from which a $25.00 profit was realized.



First Fourth of July celebration in Delta, 1910. John Steele on the horse. Vincent Knight in front of the horse, Hyrum Knight holding baby, Ren Sampson is leaning against wagon, Reub Turner driving team, Dick and Rob, Rose Sampson on wagon with "Delta's Best Crop." Standing in front of building left to right: S. W. Eccles, Wm. A. Gardner, Nora Knight, Cora Turner, Cordelia Knight and John Daley.

The first July 24th celebration was held in 1910.

As early as 1912 a traveling tent show was billed to play "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with seventy people in the cast.

The first circus, consisting of four railroad cars of animals and equipment played in Delta July 2, 1912. Cole Brothers Circus, fourteen railroad cars, showed here in October, 1913.

The first motion picture shows in Delta were run by Frank L. Copening

and William N. Gardner who operated in the Ward Amusement hall. They also took the shows to the other towns traveling by wagon and team. Their equipment included a gas engine and dynamo. In 1917 Noble Peterson built the new Lincoln Theater on the north side of Clark Street. It burned down in February of 1922. Mr. Peterson sold some of the equipment that was salvaged from the fire to William Pace who set up a theater in the building where the liquor store is now located. This was in 1922. In 1925 Robert Whicker and Alfred Bunker built the Delta Theater. This theater did not operate very long and today the "Farmer's Supply" is located in the old Delta Theater building.

In 1927 William Pace and Noble Peterson built the new "Crest" theater. It was opened in October, 1928. The business was sold to Marvin Moody



EARLY LADIES CLUB OF DELTA—1912. "Delta Friendly Women Club", right to left:—Sarah Folsom Riggs, Mrs. Samuelson, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. January and Roberta, Nathalia Cooper Lackyard, Miss Julia Geigley, Mrs. Harry Willoughby. Second row:—Mina Detwiler, Mrs. J. W. Underhill, Mrs. Dora Cooper, Mrs. Fred Cottrell, Mrs. Ezra Detwiler, Mrs. Geo. Tozer, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. Campbell, Pearl Tozer, Mrs. A. B. Ward, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Clyde Underhill,Dayne Child.

and Ray Church in about 1949 and today Ray Church is the manager.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Commercial Club was organized in 1910 and had for its goal the betterment and growth of the community. It had a hand in practically every civic enterprise.

A group of women, not connected with the women's activities of the Latter-day Saint church, formed a social unit known as the "Delta Friendly Women." Prominent in its activities and community church affairs were: Jennie Andrews, Miss Julia Giegley, Mrs. Garnet January, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Samuels, Sarah Folsom, Pearl Tozier, Mrs. Ward and daughters, Edna, Birdie, Ethel, and Hattie, Mrs. Aller, Mrs. Harry (Clara) Willoughby, Mrs. R. J. Ruth, Mrs. Detweiler and daughter.

About this time the women of the town, regardless of religious affiliations, met and organized the "Women's Home Economic Club." They met at the Community church part of the time and had a connection with the state Agricultural Extension Department. During the administration of President Belle Copening (Mrs. Frank) trees were planted all around the public square where the school house now stands. Water was carried to these trees in buckets. These poplar trees grew to maturity but were short lived, except two Catalpas which are still growing.

Another Activity of the club was the starting of a library by donation. When the club ceased to function, the books were kept to gether and became the nucleus of the present town library.

An open air dance hall was built in 1924 by the Lion's Club on the foundation of what had been the Delta Hotel, across the railroad tracks, West on Second North Street.

An open-air picture show was built and operated in 1924 by William Van De Vanter. He also built a dance hall over his business on Clark Street.

STORES

In 1908 Henry J. McCullough sold a small line of staple good such as thread, needles, matches, soap, sugar, candy and gum, in connection with the post office. Andrew Sorenson and George Day opened a store in a tent on October 1, 1908. Mr. Sorenson later wrote, "We brought a small stock of merchandise from Nevada and opened our store in a 16 x 24 frame tent. About the second or third night after we had opened, one of those Delta "breezes" came and split our store tent from end to end. The next morning we dug out from under a blanket of snow.

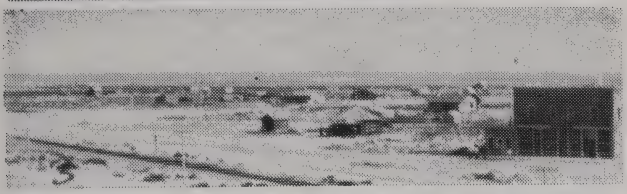
We went down to the Pederson Lumber Company at Oasis and bought material to repair it and then hired everybody we could and in three days had up a 24 x 30 frame story building."

Later Sorenson and Day dissolved partnership and George Day built a cement block store in 1912, on the same location. A few years later he built a brick store on Third west near Clark Street. In 1911 Mr. Sorenson built a frame store on Clark Street. This was later taken over by the Delta Mercantile Company, with Sorenson as manager. Mr. Sorenson went out of business after a burnout and later moved to Springville. George Day died in the fall of 1933 and his wife disposed of his stock of goods before her death in 1935.

In 1909 Stewart Eccles built a frame store with living quarters in the



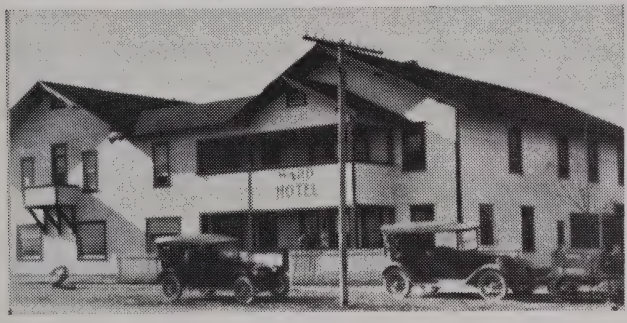
The R. J. Law Store.



Early day Delta street —The Hub Mercantile Company. (Big building.)



Early street scene in Delta.



Ward Hotel and Livery Stable, later burned down.

rear. This store was relocated west of the railroad on what was known as the Burtner Addition. Later he moved his store on the south side of Clark Street. It burned down in 1912 so he built a brick building on the same location, which he occupied for awhile before moving away.

The Delta Land and Water Company maintained a small office in Delta. Mr. Frank L. Copening and Charles McClain worked for the company selling lots. They used to take a group of prospective buyers on a long loop around the North Tract, making the trip in a white top buggy, drawn by four horses.

R. J. LAW STORE

The R. J. Law Store was one of the first stores in Delta. R. J. Law came from Beaver in 1909 with his family and in the spring of the same year opened a brick store on the corner of Clark and Main Streets. The building

was 20x30 feet and was first stocked with groceries, and later merchandise. A free dance was held in the building before the store opened. When the permanent dam was being put in the people were in dire circumstancs. The water company sought the aid of the merchants. Mr. Law was asked to furnish one-third of the supplies and groceries for the men who were at work on the project. He promised his support but was later called on to supply all the needs except hay and grain for the horses. (This was furnished by John Steele at the Hub Merc.)

This was a large undertaking for such a small business but the wholesale people had faith in him and he had faith in the country.

A familiar sight was Mr. Law's little red delivery wagon with which he made daily trips to the dam where two-hundred teams were at work for four months. He made good and in time, received all of his pay.

In 1914, a cement block building was built one block west of the first building, and in 1915 he had a branch of his business at Sugarville. In 1923 a 60 x 100 foot brick building was constructed on Clark Street. Mr. Law was in business 26 years. In 1944 he sold his business to the Delmart. He died a few months after his retirement.

The Delmart is managed by Clayton Stapley and in 1949-1950 the store was completely remodeled and mordernized with a beautiful modern, all-glass front. It was modernized inside too.

HUB MERC. COMPANY

In 1910, the Hub Mercantile Company was built with John E. Steele as manager. The small frame building was near the depot east of the track and handled hay and grain. At that time the diversion dam had gone out and had to be rebuilt. Bunker and Jimpson, the owners of the Hub, were asked to supply feed for the teams working on the project. They agreed to take the contract and handle it without any margin of profit.Over a period of time, they found themselves out of funds and no backers in sight.

Mr. Steele had a hunch to go see Mr. James A. Melville, the sponsor of the company who was staying at the N. S. Bishop Hotel. Hearing the distressful story, Mr. Melville replied, "I am unable to do anything about it." Mr. Steele realizing the seriousness of the matter called Bishop H. S. Maxfield out of a church meeting and together they discussed the matter without any solution to the problem. Mr. Steele and Mr. Maxfield and others spent several weeks in Salt Lake City seeking financial aid without any results. Finally Mr. Steele contacted Mr. Melville again and he was so persuasive that he finally said, "I think I know the man and the company who can help." He left Delta for several days and then brought back a Mr. George A. Snow, to look over the project.

Mr. Steele hitched up his black driving team on a shiny new buggy and took Mr. Snow over the project. Some of the men working at the dam were knockers while others were boosters. At first Mr. Snow's decision was no.

"I painted such a glorious picture of what might be, Mr. Snow reconsidered and gave financial backing to the project," Mr. Steele said. "Call it hunches, inspiration—or whatever you will—our backs were to the wall fighting for the very existence of the project—and we received aid from a higher source," Mr. Steele related. "All the glowing things I felt inspired to

tell him would happen have been fulfilled today!" Mr. Steele, like so many others of the early settlers, had great faith in the possibilities of this country.

The Hub Merc managed the first creamery in Delta during the years 1919-1921. At first it was run on a small scale, churning 30 to 60 pounds of butter a week which was used locally. In 1923 Delta shipped 3,000 gallons of cream monthly. Later Dr. Warren Shepherd established the Delta Valley Creamery in the Hub Merc. building. Fire destroyed the building in 1930 but a larger brick building was constructed the same year on Third west just north of Clark Street. It had a butter capacity of 1,300 pounds per day. In 1937 the dairy-end of the business was sold to Brooklawn Creamery Company. Shepherd retained the poultry and feed business which is now managed by Quin Shepherd, a son.

OTHER BUSINESSES

The Mutual Creamery, Western, Nelson and Ricks, and others maintained cream stations at different times, buying cream and shipping to plants operating in other towns. Nelson and Ricks at one time operated a creamery in the Cooper Block.

The weekly cream checks played a very definite part in farm life. On Saturdays a large percentage of the families from all the surrounding towns and farms came to Delta to do their shopping. Between harvest seasons the groceries were largely paid for with the cream check. Today farmers still have dairy stock but the majority sell milk instead of cream. Daily milk trucks brings the milk into the Brooklawn creamery. Clair Gardner maintains a dairy and sells milk and milk products to the residents of Millard County.

In 1910 Lewis Kock and his son-in-law, William Van DeVanter, manufactured cement blocks. Later Mr. Van built a whole section of a block on Clark Street, a garage, a dance hall, and several business places. 1911)

Mrs. Lemira Bishop sold hats and millinery supplies. Porter Callister had a blacksimth shop. Jenkins Brothers had a meat market and J. H. Riding was in business as a photographer.

A. P. Wallace and Douglas Lisonbee were construction contractors. Dr Murray established the Arcade Furniture Company, T. C. Gronning built a blacksmith shop and Wesley Lackyard ran a jewelry business in the Arcade Furniture store; Mrs. Winterose put in a stock of millinery and did dress making in a cement block building on Clark Street.The Delta Hotel opened for business in December of 1911 and A. B. Ward built a livery stable and was ready for business the last of that year.

E. J. Whicker had the first Model T Ford agency and drove the first Ford in Delta, he was also in the well-drilling business. Marshall and Knight were contractors and carpenters.

Mr. Jessie Works had the first draying business and the first cleaning establishment.

In 1912, other business houses were set up. They were the Kelly Hotel, B. E. Cooper transfer and draying (horses), John Alvey was a shoemaker, Dr Richards a dentist, Ben Bunker, a blacksmith, Dr. Stockham was the surgeon, and physician, Jutin Giegley run a confectionery, bakery and delicatessen. Bishop and Wallace a hardware store, J. W. Robbins was a plasterer and August Miller was in the furniture business.

Nelson S. Bishop managed the first lumber yard which was owned by Thomas C. Callister. This was a little later sold to the Burtner Trading Co., with William Lisonbee as manager. Bishop's business also included coal, cement, and real estate.

The Burtner Trading Co., which was located west of town opposite of Clark Street, went out of business in 1910. This was followed by the Burtner Lumber Co., which was operated by Lewis Humphries and a Mr. Corn and was located south and west of the railroad depot.

The D. Stevens and Company store was started by Daniel Stevens, a son of David Stevens of Holden. He was an early pioneer who served on the board of the Melville Irrigation Company.

The store was opened for business on July 3, 1917 under the management of William J. Starley. It was located in two rooms in the Cooper Block. It had one room for furniture and the other for general merchandise. In 1923 the business was moved to a new location on Clark Street. In 1928 a furniture room was added and again in 1931 a warehouse, a refrigerator plant, a meat and grocery department were added. Today the store is one of the leading stores in Delta and carries a great deal of stock which is displayed in their modern-up-to-date building.

William Gardner and John Koiter went into business together in 1926 and sold farm supplies and implements. The business was later sold to Oran Ashby. In 1946, his brother Carl bought in the business. It is now known as the Ashby Implement Company and is housed in a new, modern $40,000 building in the west end of the city. The dimensions are 96 by 66 feet, with 7500 square feet under the roof. The work on the building was supervised by Orran Ashby, with Alma Harder of Leamington, as carpenter-foreman.

The Delta Drug, owned and operated by Joseph Mercer was an early business and is still in operation. The Thornton Drug later Baker's Pharmacy and the Service Drug were established later.

The Sterling Market owned and operated by M. H. Workman and the Service Cleaners operated by Eldon Sorenson, the Quality Market owned by Orvil Jeffery are some of Deltas more recent business establishments.

HOTELS

In 1907, N. S. Bishop, who was building a small home, decided to add a second story for bedrooms to accomodate land buyers, surveyors, and others who were coming and going in the Delta area all the time. Often as many as thirty men would come there in a day for meals.

In 1911 the Delta Hotel west of the railroad was built. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cooper were in charge of the business. A few years later an addition of bedrooms was built as accomodations were not sufficient. This hotel burned down in 1923.

The Hub was built in 1912. The upper story was bedrooms and was known as th "Dunsmore Hotel." Fire also demolished this building.

A. B. Ward erected a frame hotel two blocks south of the depot in about 1912. It was burned down in 1922.

James A. Kelly built a brick building on Clark Street in 1913. The east half of the first floor was occupied by the Delta State Bank. To celebrate the opening of the hotel a luncheon and dance was held for the public. In 1924

Mr. Kelly added another brick building to the east and in 1928 he bought the two-story Broderick brick building and built a connecting building. Mr. Kelly's daughter, Marie Kelly Purdy managed the Banque hotel most of the years of the Kelly ownership.

S. W. Eccles built a two-story brick building on the south side of Clark Street and in 1934 had rooms and small apartments for rent. This hotel was known as the Pahvant Hotel.

After the Delta fire (in 1924), the Coopers built the first wing of a two-story brick hotel on the north side of Clark Street across from the Banque Hotel. In 1923 it changed hands with the ownership going into the hands of the Colonial Building and Loan Company of Ogden. Managers under this ownership were Mr. and Mrs. Guy Needam, Olive and Janice Hopkins. In 1935 it was sold to Owen Bunker who ran it until 1936 when it was bought by Noble Peterson and is known today as the Southern Hotel. It is an up-to-date modern thirty-one room hotel managed by Mr. Peterson.

The Banque Hotel was run by Mrs. Purdy until 1941 when she died. For a while the Kelly family operated it and in 1947 Harold Black bought it. In the summer of 1950 Mr. Black moved to Salt Lake and the business was bought by Mel Sharp on August 11, 1950. Mr. Sharp has had the entire upstairs remodeled into twelve apartments which are all occupied.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Steele operated the Pahvant Hotel for years and then sold it to Ed Stapley. Mr. Stapley sold out to Ned Church (Millard Hotel) in 1950. Mr. Church now operates a grocery store, a hotel and apartments in the building.

In 1939 William Killpack built four units of a modern motel just south of his service station on Clark Street. Today he owns and operates thirteen units beside his own apartment. (Information furnished by Noble Peterson).

BANKS

The Delta State Bank opened up for business in 1913 with James A. Melville, as president and Frank A. Beckwith, Sr., as the cashier. The First National Bank commenced to operate in December of 1919 with Frank Copening, president and J. B. Christenson, cashier. (This building was destroyed by fire). This bank closed its doors on February 3, 1922 and the Delta Bank closed in 1926.

A branch of the Millard State Bank, The Pahvant Valley, later opened for business here but after a short while it also closed. A branch of the Richfield Commercial Savings Bank opened September 1, 1939 in the Kelly building with Otis Walch as cashier and Reed Starley as assistant. This bank sold their interest to P. P. Thomas, and on June 3, 1946, The Commercial Bank of Delta took over business in the same building. The officers were P. P. Thomas president, Max Thomas vice-president, Joseph Hansen vice-president, Orran Ashby, C. M. Pace, and J. Val Styler, directors. Otis Walch cashier and Ward W. Killpack, assistant. On June 1, 1947, the bank moved to new quarters in the Mercer building.

On July 1, 1948, the Commercial Bank of Delta was consolidated with the Commercial Banks of Spanish Fork, Nephi, Payson and Heber, to form the Commercial Bank of Utah, with Otis Walch as manager and Ferrin A. Lovell as assistant manager. (Some information furnished by Otis Walch.)

WATER

On May 29, 1908, water first entered the canals, but on June 14, 1909, the Diversion Dam gave way, thus causing green-looking crops to wither and die. Scarcely any money was in the community, and worries were great. A company was organized and work for immediate relief was begun. On July 17, water again reached town. A small portion of the crops were revived. "A new spillway was built in the spring of 1911 at the diversion dam and people were enthused over the crop prospects."—Chronicle

The plot of the Melville Irrigation Company was surveyed (including the town) by Willard Rogers of Fillmore. Richard R. Lyman, irrigation engineer, was the consulting engineer and designed the dam and the canal system. Among the engineers associated with Lyman were: a Mr. Peterson, Fred Cottrell and John W. Thurston.

On March 11, 1911, the Delta Land and Water Company, took over the Oasis Land and Irrigation Company, W.I. Moody of Chicago, president; George A. Snow, vice-president and general manager; Henry B. Prout, secretary and treasurer.

A steel flume for the Delta Land and Water Company was constructed in January 1912.

Before any settlers came, the Melville Irrigation Company had a well drilled on the public square where the first school was later set up. This well was said to be 400 feet deep. It was hoped that a flowing well would result but they were disappointed and it was necessary to put on a pump. A second well was drilled by Nelson S. Bishop in the spring of 1907 on his lot. This well was drilled by Mr. Ide. These two wells furnished the culinary water for the great influx of settlers for a long time. The pumps were kept going day and night, sometimes the people waited in line for a turn. A horse-drawn sled or skid with one or two large barrels was necessary equipment for the settlers. More wells were drilled by individuals until practically all the people had their own artesian wells. A few individuals operated pressure systems for water rental.

In March, 1940, Mayor M. Ward Moody received a letter from Washington, D. C. authorizing a loan of $70,000 to construct a waterworks and distributing system with aid of P. P. A. funds. With a grant of $45,000 from W. P. A. for labor, the total of $115,000 was spent on the project. Fire hydrants were placed in the business district and the sugar factory wells were used and a city system was installed. In December, 1949, an auxiliary pump and well were added to Delta's water system. The 700 foot well formerly used by the sugar factory was added. The pump will pump 300 gallons of water per minute. The cost of the improvement was $4,000. B. L. Parker, City Water Superintendent was in charge of the construction and installation. At this time there were 480 water meters in Delta.

COMMUNICATION

There were no telephones in Delta for the first two years. The first telephone was connected up at midnight with Fillmore Central in the spring of 1909, at the home of Nelson S. Bishop. The first individual to use it was Frederick R. Lyman. Quite a crowd gathered to talk over the phone. Cassie

Riding was the first central. The history of the telephone companies is found elsewhere in this book.

TRANSPORTATION

The railroad operating in the community was a main line running between Salt Lake and Los Angeles. It ran through Delta north and south. It was the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake route now known as the Union Pacific system. The first depot at Delta was a box car.

The people used wagons, spalding buggies, Studebaker, and Milford white tops, etc.

The Delta Land and Water Company, under manager George A. Snow, operated the first car in town. A man by the name of Dodge was chauffeur. Dr. Broaddus, who lived in Deseret bought one from his predecessor. Dr. Hamilton in 1910, but discarded it for the more reliable horse and buggy. Now the horse and buggy is a thing of the past. Nearly every family has an automobile. Several large school buses bring the rural school children into school daily from Oak City, Lynndyl and Leamington, Sugarville, and Sutherland. Today the Delta Bus Lines makes a return trip to and from Salt Lake every day.

EARLY CROPS

The first crops raised were grain, alfalfa and sugar beets. Beets were first raised for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and shipped to their factories in Utah County. Alfalfa, both hay and seed, was the old standby.

During the seed failure years, the people raised hay and fed livestock. When an alfalfa quarantine was put upon the state, on account of the weevil, hay was ground and processed to meet the quarantine requirements. The people always had a few cows,, a large number of sheep, and beef cattle.

The Chronicle, dated 29 of September, 1910, states: "Sorenson and Bunkers new steam thresher has threshed out 28,000 bushels of wheat so far this season, and they have only started. There are some big harvests around here this year."

During the season 1937-1938, the largest local hay mill, Hill Brothers, used approximately 8,000 tons of hay paying $8.50 for the product delivered or about $68,000.00. They employed from six to eight men and manufactured four grades of feed which was shipped mainly to California, Oregon, Ohio and England.

ALFALFA SEED PLANTS

The farmers' seed pool in 1919, which was not a success financially, was likely the reason why a number of seed companies came into the community.

James A. Melville persuaded Lester Peppard of the J. G. Peppard Seed Company of Kansas City to come to Delta, interview the farmers, and look the country over. As a result the Peppards built a bonded warehouse and cleaning plant in Delta. The Rudy Patrick Seed Company of Kansas City built and operated a plant for several years. Moody Brothers built a large warehouse and cleaning plant. The Western Seed Growers, Northrup King and some other buyers located in Delta.

DOCTORS

Dr. A. M. Murphy settled and practiced here in 1909. Dr. Charles Broddus settled in Deseret in 1909 and moved to Delta in 1915. Other doctors were Dr. Harsh in 1911-1912, Dr. Dryden, Dr. Hamilton in 1917, Dr. Charles in 1918, Dr. B. H. Smith in 1928, Dr. Wallace Wright started practicing about 1920, Dr. Warenski, Dr. R. P. Adams, and the present doctors, Dr. M. E. Bird and Dr. Melvin A. Lyman.

During the flu epidemic of 1918, eighteen people died within six days. A hospital was set up in the elementary school building but the community lacked doctors, nurses and equipment.

A private hospital was built by Dr. Charles adjacent to his office about 1919. During the past few years Dr. Bird has remodeled the hospital and added more beds and modern equipment.

Early settlers have a keen recollection of Mrs. Florence Pace, who served as a professional midwife for many years in the Delta area. She came in 1919 and died a short while after going to California for a visit in May, 1951.

Doctor J. E. Stains has been Delta's dentist for many years.



The Chronicle Publishing Company. Editor Frank A. Beckwith in front of building.

MILLARD COUNTY CHRONICLE

The paper was originally started by Norman B. Dresser, who had operated a newspaper at Ophir, Utah, and had to leave there after the mines were depleted in that area. Mr. Dresser went about the communities in a one-horse cart visiting with the farmers who had recently come here from other areas to make their homes. He obtained a number of subscribers in 1910, some of them were R. L. Turner, Heise, Herman Munster, John Nutch, Sanford, Walker, Joseph T. Finlinson, the late August Nielson, Frank Wood, Del Searle, who was the first depositor in the old Delta State Bank, the late Irvin W. and Edgar Jeffery, the late Annie Bishop and E. E. Gardner. Business was so poor Dresser had the paper printed in Salt Lake City. He sent up the news notes and items and the finished paper was sent back.

The first issue on July 4, 1910 gave the name of Burtner in place of the later Delta, and asked the readers to submit a name for the new town other than Burtner. (Delta was chosen as the name.) Headlines in the first issue were "Farmers Complete New Canal, Fine Work and Cooperation," "Millard Big Resources, An Inland Empire Where Thousands Will Find

Homes," "The Water Users Association," "An Organization to Protect the Rights of Farmers," and a long write up on, "Hinckley and the Old Millard Academy."

The first home of the Chronicle was located in a tent in which E. Eugene Gardner and Dresser batched on the location where George Mayor's business is now located. Mr. Dresser helped to build up the morale of the first settlers.

Advertisers in the first issue were the Oasis State Bank, S. W .Eccles, S. W. Western, Oasis Cash Store, Deseret Cash Store, Burtner Lumber Co., William Huff, Millard County Lumber Company, Hub Mercantile Company, Pratt Brothers, Burtner Cement Block Company, Damron and Hawley, Huff Hotel, Hinckley Co-op, Pioneer Lumber Yard, H. F. Stout, N. S. Bishop, Mrs. David Black, Bunker and Simpson, Mrs. J. W. Hutchinson, Dr. Dryden, Mrs. Avery Bishop, Jenkins Brothers, Moody Hotel, Mrs. L. R. Cropper, David Day, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, R. J. Law, P. T. Black, and the Pioneer Store.

The paper was sold to Homer G. Busenbark who had the Chronicle located in a small building just north of Mrs. Waiora Wallace's home. It was incorporated and a great many local people bought stock in the concern. Charles Davis bought the paper from Mr. Busenbark and sold it to the Frank Beckwiths in 1919. The have operated it since that time. (1951) Mr. Beckwith was located in the basement of the Lincoln Theatre. In 1926 they moved to their present location.

"Frank Beckwith, Sr., cashier of the bank, was lured from his money bags and became managing editor, publisher and printer of the Chronicle.

Frank Beckwith, Sr., takes easy place as one of the state's most picturesque publishers. He speaks with authority on fossils, Indians, history, geology, anthropology, palentology, photography, snakes, Boy Scouts—everything under Millard County Sun.

One single investment of $2,635 in a linotype machine is still making the Beckwith family (Frank, the son and Athena B. Cook) it living." (Taken in part from the book, "Early Utah Journalism" by J. Cecil Alter.)

In the May 13th issue in 1948 the paper set a record of using pictures of approximately 735 local people, with about 95 per cent of them children. Twelve of the pictures were of the primary conferences held in the various wards. It was a record for weekly papers in Utah and perhaps a national record for weekly newspapers.

I took Delta's history to Mr. Frank A. Beckwith in May (1951) and he read it over and helped me check details, as the book goes to press word comes of his death June 11, 1951 of a heart attack.

The people of Millard County will certainly miss him!

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS FROM THE CHRONICLE FILES

In scanning a few of the old "Chronicles" the news items bring back many memories—August 4, 1910—Drainage for Millard County an imperative need for irrigated lands—a comprehensive plan outlined for Oasis, Deseret and Hinckley.

"Last Tuesday a few sports gathered on the public square to see Rob Jenkins ride Hyrum Knight's outlaw mule."

Will Gardner has the contract to build Polk Sampson's eight room white room house.

Citizen's and Commercial Club meet Sunday after church—new bridge discussed—county appropriated $1,000. The engineer of the Oasis Land and Irrigation Company drew plans for bridge and approaches.

"The people of Burtner have lost their crops, and have nothing to depend on for another year. They need all the work they can get to live on. Hay is very scarce here. It keeps Mr. Steel very busy to supply hay and grain to the people." A jail building was discussed. Some people have said—we don't want a jail. John E. Steele and Cass Lewis appointed to meet with the county commissioners.

August 18, 1910—New depot—conflict over location, town agreed to furnish brick for structure. They finally agreed Clark Street would be such a busy street that a location there wouldn't be feasible—Cement Block Co. wants to furnish the blocks for the depot.

Hyrum Knight and his men will have the new bridge at Bishop's crossing completed in about a week. The bridge was planned by T. George Theobald and has a suspension truss in the center, which dispenses with piles in the river, thus lessening the danger of being washed out.

Burtner ward conference—Primary reorganized with Bessie Law, president, Rebecca Stapley and Lida Holt counselors, Irene secretary, Geneva Cook organist and Lemira Bishop, chorister.

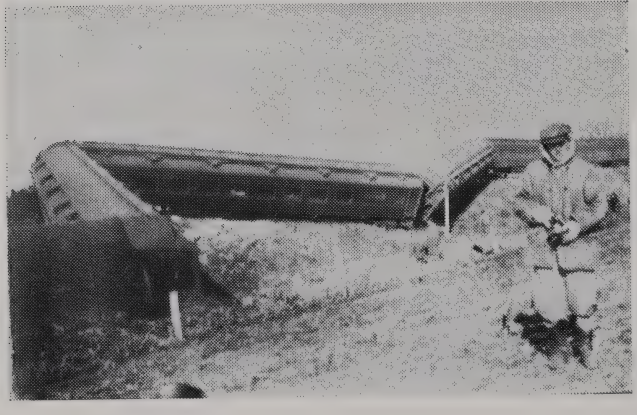
Mrs. Eliza Hook, president of the Y. L. M. I. A., Louis R. Humphrey, superintendent of Sunday School, S. W. Eccles choir leader, J. Avery Bishop superintendent of religion class, 172 in attendance.

Burtner Commercial Club trying to get work of clearing land from non-resident owners for the people.

February 9, 1911—Burtner Commercial Club reorganized; fall grain looking fine; lucerne fields showing green; B. E. Cooper established pool hall and restaurant; Frederick R. Lyman first president of the Melville Irrigation Company dies; Mr. Harsh completes a new residence; George A. Snow authorizes construction of canal system of South Tract, 20-30 miles of canal, also additional canal on the North Tract.

A TRAIN WRECK

The Burtner canal broke at gravel point on May 5, 1911 about twelve



Delta Train Wreck

midnight and the water washed against the railroad track large fill making a pond some twenty feet deep. The east bound train number two was wrecked two miles north of town and four coaches were derailed. A baggage-man, J. R. Mort of Los Angeles lost his life by drowning. (Taken from the minute book of the Melville Irrigation Co.)

Mrs. Zephyr Steele remembered the night it happened. When the call came for help her husband rushed out of his bed and called every doctor and nurse in the flat and rushed them to the scene. They were rushed there for nothing because no one was hurt. The drowned man was reached about noon the next day.

When the early morning passenger came along the engine passed over it alright but spread the rails so that the baggage car went down into the water and drowned the baggage master; damaged a corpse a little and scattered fresh strawberries over the pond. Two other coaches tipped over and slid down with one end in the water and the other leaning against the rails almost straight up.

Many people came to the scene of the wreck to watch the huge crane adjust the coaches, mend the break and transfer the passengers across to another train sent from the north to their aid.

September, 1911—Plans made for construction of Delta Hotel—grounds improved.

Grain elevator talked of—farmers told to plant turkey red wheat. Move to change mail to east side from Oasis to Burtner.

October, 1911—Material for depot ordered and work to commence soon.

November, 1911—John Steele moves his family into new home. S. W. Eccles installs a bake oven.

The Hub Merc. ships three carloads of wheat to California. The farmers are paid $1.18 per hundred sacked.

Fred Cottrell resigns as engineer of the Delta Land and Water Company.

Up-to-date heating plant to be installed at Amusement Hall to cost $1,000 to $1,200. The money will be raised by subscription.

Large force of men busy building depot. Knight and Marshall given the contract to build Wards Livery Barn.

December, 1911—A. C. Sorenson moves to new quarters.

Rev. George W. Martin of Manti and C. H. Hamilton of Gunnison, two Presbyterian ministers, investigate religious conditions in Burtner.

Real Estate sales active and Delta Hotel now in operation.

January, 1912—Zero weather for six weeks, unusual according to the oldest inhabitants of the valley.

Two cars of hay and five cars of coal received in Delta during the week.

People of West Delta hold a party every Friday night.

County Commissioners designate twenty miles of roads around Delta as county roads.

Railroad agent Hawes moves into the new depot, although it is not quite completed.

E. J. Whicker operated the first garage in a little one-room building on the south side of Clark Street. W. H. Pace obtained the Ford agency and took over the Whicker building in 1915, added another room then built his large garage on the block east in 1917. B. E. Cooper established a garage in the Cooper block in 1917.



RELIEF SOCIETY OUTING at Grove of Spillway, July 29, 1927, as identified: 1st row, left to right: Edith Markham, Madge Christensen, Amy Hanson, Nellie Workman, Cassie Riding, Neta Christensen, Irene Little, Maud Buchanan, Lillian Grundy, May Peterson, Almeda Lewis, Bessie Law, Flora Hopkins, Alice Gardner, Annie Bishop, Usslear Stephenson, Maggie McCardle, Florence Workman, Lemira Bishop, ——, Lillie Wood, Lillian Bishop, Elizabeth Stains, Lula Warnick, Lizzie Whicker, Emily Allred, Nora Jacobs, Ethel Bunker, Nora Knight. Second row: ——, Edith Southwick, Francetta Sampson, Evelyn Bunker, Jetta Cook, Mrs. Eardley, Jane Gardner, Betsy Cook, Martha Wilkins, Addie Schlappi, ——, Mary Wilkins, ——, Susia Roberts, Ione Daley, Mrs. Bunker, ——, Ethel Johnson, ——. Third row: ——, Adaline Jeffery, Clara Jeffery, Allie Bunker, Mrs. Harnion, Mrs. Twitchell, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Graff, ——, ——, ——, ——, Lula Allred, ——, Mrs. Rassmuson, Miss Rassmuson, Lillian Killpack, Agnes Anderson, Agnes Hutchings, Cordelia Knight, ——, Mrs. Koyle, Mrs. Potter, Amelia Larson, ——, Mrs. Gifferds, Mrs. Gifford, Julia Workman, Mrs. Stringham, ——, ——, Ida McFarlane, Minnie Hopkins, Rhoda Dobson, Eliza Ralinson, Mrs. Smith, ——, Edna Workman, Lydia Billings, Olive Miller, Lyonia Watts, Mary Beckwith, Catherine Pace, twenty-three babies.

D. Stevens and Company store opened for business July 3, 1917, and in 1919 the First National Bank commenced operation.

March 22, 1924, Delta was divided into three wards.

In 1935 Deseret Stake built a fine seminary building across the street east of the high school at a cost of $20,000. It contains two class rooms an office room for the stake presidency and high council; a classroom and two store rooms in the basement. M. Ward Moody is the principal.

In June, 1935, limestone caves were discovered by Stanley and Clark Lovell of Oak City while they were prospecting at the mouth of Oak City Canyon. An opening two feet wide was discovered which leads down into underground rooms 60 feet in length. These lead into an immense room 300 feet long, 15 feet high and 60 feet wide with many side chambers. The beautiful formation provides a wonderful attraction.

In 1939 the Delta sheep association received national recognition for fat lambs. Commissioner Cole reported on the water supply for the year as low with 128,850 acre feet in the reservoir.

In May of the same year frost and snow damaged the crops in the county. Six inches of snow was at Marjum Pass.

On August 29, 1939, Deseret held Alfalfa Seed Days.

On July 4, 1935 the Millard County Chronicle published a Silver Anniversary edition. In it was written a poem entitled, "Delta Twenty-Five Years Ago," which was written by Mrs. Eliza Hook one of the first settlers of Delta. Following is the fourth verse of the poem:

Many of the good old times we've had together,
Whether sunshine or rain, or any old weather.
One of the best dances ever held since or before
Was a free-for-all, in Law's old 'dobe brick store.
But things were not always so sweetly sublime,
For this old dobie soil was so stubborn at times
That had seeds been dynamite, or twenty horse powers,
The never could have got through that top soil of ours.
And then the dam went out, not one year, but two,
And it is still a marvel—I'll leave it to you
How we just plugged along like a sorrowful hearse,
Just a-thankin' th' Lord it hadn't got worse.
For we didn't have C W's, P W's and F E R A's
Or Codes or Blue Eagles back in those wearisome days.
But we got along somehow, and this much I know,
We had plenty of backbone where wishbones now grow.
And if the old cow, or the old worn out sheep
Just kicked the bucket as they lay down to sleep
There wasn't any dole to make good our losses,
Or State-Aid Relief if we lost our best hosses.
We didn't have experts who counted with care
The piglets and lamkins their sires might bear
Or someone to measure the seeds we should sow,
Like the good Lord didn't know just what ought to grow!
And somehow the chickens knew when to lay
Without curtailed production laws, like we have today.
And Dust Storms? Well, they were just a bi-weekly affair
That swept across the flat with an absence of care.

But, after all, give me this desert, its wind and its dust
Its hardships, its sorrow, and things hard to adjust,
For there is something about it your heart strings entwine
Like the wild rambler rose or the old clinging vine.
As it takes hard knocks and bumps to polish a stone,
So the same goes for people, where they may roam.
I guess when it's all summed up, it's all for the best,
That instead of being wronged, we've been blessed.





1—First high school in Delta, built in 1919, burned down in 1929. Rebuilt in 1930.
2—Present Delta high school.
3 — Delta elementary school building, built in 1917.



SCHOOLS

Delta has always taken a great interest in educational problems. The first school was opened in 1908 with twenty students and Emmeline Allred as teacher. A one-room school building had been moved over from Hinckley into the public square where the town well was located. Delta was then a part of the Hinckley school district. Some of the children attending the first school were: Oliver Olsen, Ruth Olsen, Legrand and Orena Law, Theodore, Maud and Norman Gardner, Helen, Donald, Willard, Melvin and George Callister, Owen Bunker, Stella and John Peterson, Clyde Sampson, Belle Draper, Jessie Draper, Lillas Hook, and Platt Taylor. (Information from Emmeline A. Stapley)

During the summer, one more room was added to the building, with J. Avery and Lemira W. Bishop as teachers (1909-1910). There was an enrollment of 107 pupils. The third school year, J. Avery Bishop was assisted by Nina Sidwell and Mabel Sperry. Two more rooms were added and another teacher Millie Workman. When they outgrew the school house, some of the teachers taught in the basement of the church (1912). The next principal was William N. Gardner who was followed by E. Eugene Gardner and then by Clark Allred.

Raymond S. Bishop was elected trustee to represent Delta and in October 1913, Millard County voted to be consolidated into one district with five trustees.



EARLY SCHOOL OF DELTA, 1912. Front row: Wentworth Lewis, Wendell Rigby, Theodore Gardner, John Peterson, William Kelly, Theedie Elder, Orena Law, Wm. N. Gardner, teacher, Genevieve McClain, Sadie Gardner, Mary Copening, Myra Underhill, Vivian Wilckins, Wanda Boyack, Alfonzo Gronning. Back row: Mearn Kelly, Lella Stapley, R. E. Robinson, trustee; Vernon Tozer, Viola Turner, Grace Finch, Florence Cook, Dewey Sanford, Eliza Hook, Helen Maxfield, Garold Billings, Lamond Bunker, Ellen Copening, LeGrande Law, Hellen Aller, Melva Turner, Stella Peterson, Florence Lloyd, Nola Workman, Olive Cook, Hosea Stout, trustee.

Lemira W. Bishop remembered the curriculum was much the same as today, reading, writing, nature and geography, arithmetic, etc. Teachers had to furnish their own materials and they had only a blackboard across one

end of the room. Little children had to sit in big benches with their chins even with the desk tops.

The town continued to grow by leaps and bounds and in 1917 a brick building of ten rooms was built for the elementary school. The need of a high school was soon felt but the school board refused to give funds for a tenth grade. So about $2,000 dollars was raised by public subscription to pay for the extra teacher.

In 1919 a high school building was built on the east side of the same block but burned to the ground December 30, 1929. The school year was finished by using the grade school building and other public buildings near by, all students going to classes for one half day.

The high school was rebuilt the next year and made larger to hold more students. Today 400 students are enrolled in the Delta elementary and 485 in the high school. There are ten teachers and a librarian in the elementary; the high school has nineteen teachers. (Some information from Gertrude Western)

An interesting incident is recalled by the early settlers when the school board was discussing building a new elementary building. They were planning for a five-room building but John Avery Bishop who was on the school board wanted a ten-room building or none at all. The board insisted that Delta wasn't permanent and all that would be left would be the school building.



UTAH STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS, Delta high school, 1938. Back row, left to right: George Ashby, assistant coach; Junior Steele, LaVerl, Sperry, Bernell Gronning, Sam Chenoweth, Marlin Neilson, John Hoover, Jack Turner, Ray Bunker, Bill Bishop, Jay Tolman, coach. Middle row: left to right: Keith Cahoon, Boyd Allred, Wendell Moulton, Tex Moseley, Calvin Prestwich, Melvin Lyman, Max Bennett, Roger Walker, Front row, left to right: Jim Knight, David Bochard, Shirley Bishop, Garn Hopkins, Raymond Finlinson, Blair Maxfield, Duane Sampson.

Mr. Bishop finally persuaded them to erect the ten-room structure which is still in use. In 1949-1950 the building was completely remodeled.

A shop and music room were built between the high school and the elementary school.

In 1947 and 1949 a still larger shop was built. In the early thirties a hot lunch program was instituted. At first they just served a hot dish to go with the students sandwiches but later a modern hot lunch center was built and today approximately 600 students get their lunch there every day.

In 1925 Parents' Day was first held at the high school with L. S. Dorius being the originator of the day. Since then it is held every year at the school and it is one of the outstanding school events.

In 1938 Delta High School won the state football championship. Jav Tolman was the coach. Under the coaching of Merlin Christensen Delta High School has won the regional basketball games in district six and have gone to Salt Lake City eight or nine times to play in the state tournament. Boyd Beckwith and Paul Snow won honors as all-around athletes at the Invitational Track Meet held every year at the Brigham Young University in Provo.

In 1930 John Billings won the district and the state championship in Oratory. He received four beautiful plaques that are exhibited in the trophy case in the lower hall of the school.

In 1949 the Delta Chapter of the Future Farmers of America won a gold emblem award at the National F. F. A. convention in Kansas City. Sheldon Callister was the president of the organization at that time and Marvin J. Ogden was the advisor. Delta was one out of twenty-four chapters in the United States to win this award.

Willis Savage was the first principal of the high school from 1924 to 1935. He was followed by Fenton L. Williams from 1935 to 1937. In 1937 Mr. Glen Seegmiller became principal and still holds the position today. (1951)

LATTER-DAY SAINT CHURCH

On September 6, 1908, a Latter-day Saint Sunday School was organized



First L.D.S. Ward Sunday School in Delta



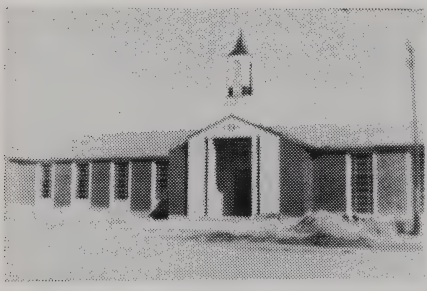
Deseret Stake recreation hall "Palomar."



Second Ward Chapel



First ward under construction in 1951.



New Chapel, First ward taken in 1951.



Old First Ward Church building taken in 1951.

at the home of Henry J. McCullough with 66 people present. William E. Bunker was chosen superintendent with Levi H. McCullough and Joseph P. Callister assistants. Nellie McCullough was chosen secretary and treasurer. There were no public buildings then and Sunday School was held at the home of Edgar W. Jeffery where there was an organ until November 18, 1908 when the school house was made ready for use.

The population increased to such an extent that the Latter-day Saint authorities deemed it wise to organize the new community as a branch of the Hinckley ward. So in February 1, 1909, Hiet E. Maxfield was set apart as presiding elder of the new Burtner Branch.

On March 21, 1909, the Primary was organized with Malissa D. Callister president, Sarah McCullough and Bessie B. Law counselors, and Virgie Searles secretary.

The Relief Society was organized in the school house June 17, 1909 with Ann E. M. Bishop, president; Ruth C. Maxfield first counselor; and Almeda Lewis, second counselor; Sarah Rigby, secretary and Julia Peterson, treasurer. Thirteen women and two visitors were at the first meeting.

The Y. W. M. I. AA. was organized in the little one-room school house July 14, 1909, at 10:00 a.m., with Eliza Hook president, Cordlia Knight and Helen Callister counselors, Bertha Sampson secretary, Nellie McCullough assistant secretary, Clara E. Jeffery treasurer, Waiora Bishop organist and Bessie Law journal agent.

The Y. M. M. I. A. was organized September 15, 1909 with Anthony E. Stephenson superintendent, Lewis R. Humphries, Emory Peterson counselors, and Wilford McClellan secretary .

The ward continued to grow and a month after the last auxilliary was organized it was made into a full-fledged ward (October 19, 1909). In addition to the stake presidency, Apostle Francis M. Lyman was in attendance and presided. Hiet E. Maxfield was unanimously sustained as bishop with Edgar W. Jeffery and William Bunker as counselors, Irvin Jeffery. ward Clerk. Stewart Eccles acted as chorister and Waiora Wallace, organist.

On March 3, 1910, the cornerstone was laid for a Latter-day Saint church and Amusement hall. It was completed 21st of June the same year. The first sacrament service was held June 26. The first speakers were: Robert L. Whicker, Charles R. Sampson and Albert P. Wallace. It is now occupied by the Delta first ward (1951).

The First ward bishopric consisted of Edgar W. Jeffery, bishop; E. Eugene Gardner, and Delile Knight, Emory Peterson, ward clerk.

Brother Jeffery presided until 1930, when he was succeeded by E. Eugene Gardner. In 1939 Archie O. Gardner was sustained bishop and served for eight years. In 1947 Brother Gardner was released as bishop and Wallace Jeffery served for two-and-one-half years or until October, 1949 when Dr. Myron E. Bird, the present bishop, was sustained.

DELTA FIRST WARD

BY GENE LOVELL GARDNER

Delta First ward came into being March 22, 1924, when the Delta ward was divided. All the area south of Clark Street comprised the new First ward. Brother Edgar W. Jeffery was ordained its first bishop. The new ward fell heir to the church building.

The ward members voted to remodel and modernize the building. The vestibule on the north was constructed with a small kitchen in the basement. Two class rooms were made under the stage, a baptismal font and two rest rooms. The stairs to the basement were reconstructed and a large red curtain was purchased and hung on the stage. The building was painted inside and out .

After the remodeling was completed the stake authorities decided to hold stake conferences there because the building had a large seating capacity, and was in a central location.

A little later, when E. Eugene Gardner was bishop, the ceiling was



Hiat E. Maxfield



Edgar W. Jeffery



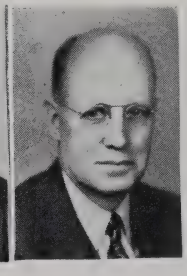
E. Eugene Gardner



Archie O. Gardner



Wallace Jeffery



Dr. M. E. Bird

lowered and covered with celatex which improved the sound effects and conserved heat.

The auxiliaries of the ward held a party to raise funds and purchased the back-drop for the stage. Bishop Gardner and his associates gave a chicken supper for all the officers and teachers in the ward and their partners.

In 1936 the church welfare program was introduced in the ward and as a result they purchased 80 acres of unimproved land on the South Tract for a welfare project.

In the spring of 1937 the First ward, together with the Second ward and Deseret Stake bought the big dance hall (Palomar), the open air hall and the ball park from the city of Delta. (The Palomar was built in 1934 as a W. P. A. project and Bishop E. Eugene Gardner was the construction supervisor).

When Brother Archie O. Gardner was bishop, the double outside doors and ramp west of the church were built. A projection room in the attic was made for the purpose of holding ward picture shows. The hardwood floor was repaired and sanded and the church painted white inside and out. Shortly after this, the church building committee condemned the building so it was necessary to make plans to build a new house of worship.

It was decided to build a combination ward and stake house. The ward Relief Society and building committee held a birthday supper and dance from which they obtained $1200.00 as a start on the building fund. Tables were made for this supper which could be folded and stored away for future use.

Bishop Gardner and his associates held a banquet for all the boys and girls

in the ward between the ages of 12 and 21 and introduced the L. D. S. Girls organization to the ward.

A new Hammond organ was purchased by Bishop Gardner for the proposed new chapel. It was installed to be used until the new building was ready. The old reed organ, which had given good service, was placed in the Relief Society room. Sister Bessie B. Law, who had delighted the hearts of every ward member during her thirty years of service as ward organist together with her father, William G. Bickley, chorister, put on a cantata to raise money to buy the organ in the early days of the ward.

Bishop Wallace Jeffery and counselors decided to make the old church as attractive as possible until a new building could be provided. The MIA Gold and Green balls and other parties were held in the hall.

In February of 1948, the ward was divided and the east third district was included in the new Delta Third ward reducing the membership to about 600 members.

In 1949, the lot south of the swimming pool was purchased for the new church. During 1948-49, the ward had eleven missionaries in the field.

On October 27, 1949, the ground was broken for the new chapel. Bishop M. E. Bird officiated. President M. Ward Moody dedicated the site. The first ward activity held in the practically-finished recreation room was the 1950 Primary summer festival held July 28. Cafeteria-style supper was sold to raise funds for the building. In October the Ward Fair was held in the same room and the first play was the stake MIA drama, "The Vigil," a repeat performance was held to raise additional money.

The first funeral to be held in the new church was that of Sister Ethel E. Bunker, April 2, 1951.

The ward sold 80 acres on the South Tract in July, 1950 and applied the money on the 40 acre farm near town. During 1950, enough grain was raised and sold to pay the ward allotment. The year-around ward recreation program was started in June of 1950.

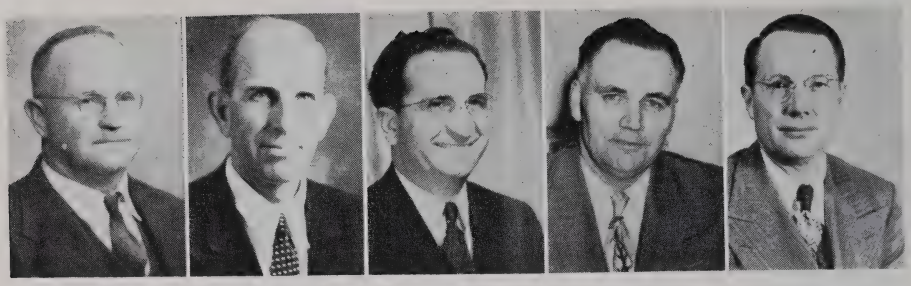
A new First ward chapel is nearing completion and will be dedicated soon. The building is located in the block south of the Delta swimming pool. The building supervisor is LaMont Works, and it will cost $100,000. The people of the ward have worked hard to raise the money for this building. There are adequate class rooms, a Relief Society room, a kitchen, Scout room a recreation hall and a chapel.

DELTA SECOND WARD HISTORY

BY THELMA R. BLACK

The Delta Second ward was organized when the Delta ward was divided into three wards at a conference held March 23, 1924. Edward Leo Lyman was made bishop with Anthony E. Stephenson as first counselor and David D. Terry second counselor. Michael Brown was ward clerk.

We had no home or musical instruments for everything was left with the First ward except a few books and other incidentals; but that didn't hinder the progress of the ward. The bishopric received permission from the school board to use the grade school building. In spite of all the obstacles, the bishopric set to work with vim and vigor. On March 30, the first sacrament



Leo Lyman | Anthony E. Stephensen | Warren Henderson | June W. Black | William Bassett

meeting was held and the presiding officers for all organizations were presented and sustained.

BISHOPRIC

Edward Leo Lyman ..... Bishop
Anthony E. Stephenson ..... 1st Counselor
David D. Terry ..... 2nd Counselor
Michael Brown ..... Ward Clerk

Y. M. M. I. A.

Herman W. Stucki ..... President
Norman Gardner ..... 1st Counselor
Henry Forster ..... 2nd Counselor
Floyd Kirby ..... Secretary

Y. W. M. I. A.

Mabel Bunker ..... President
Evelyn Woodruff ..... 1st Counselor
Ramola Bunker ..... 2nd Counselor
Illa Rawlinson ..... Secretary
Erma Bishop ..... Organist

GENEALOGICAL COMMITTEE

William E. Bunker ..... Chairman

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Roy P. Hilton ..... Superintendent
Alex Arams ..... 1st Counselor
Glen Stewart ..... 2dn Counselor
Eleanor Lyman ..... Secretary

RELIEF SOCIETY

Usslear Stephenson ..... President
Mary E. Beckstrand ..... 1st Counselor
Zephyr Steele ..... 2nd Counselor
Emma Bunker ..... Secretary
Anna Stucki ..... Chorister

PRIMARY

Stella Terry ..... President
Ava Starley ..... 1st Counselor
Clara Killpack ..... 2nd Counselor
Ruth Stephenson ..... Secretary
Cleo Whicker ..... Oranist

CHOIR

J. Avery Bishop ..... Chorister
Mary Gardner ..... Organist

OLD FOLKS COMMITTEE

William J. Starley and wife, Ava
Peter Gronning and wife, Maggie

In October, 1924, the bishopric called all the Priesthood together and discussed with them the building of a ward chapel, so on October 12, Ray S. Bishop and Alex Adams were sustained as building committee and were instructed to get plans and specifications in readiness as soon as possible.

While waiting for the new chapel, services were held in different buildings: first in the grade school; then we moved to the Marsomi Hall which burned down; then we used the Mercer's hall which proved to be too small; then we moved to the high school and used that building until it burned. Our loss was $479.97.

January 8. 1927 by order of Seth Pixton, Bank Examiner, the Delta State Bank closed its doors. We had $2197.00 of the building fund in the bank besides all the auxiliarie's money. This was a real blow to the homeless ward, but we didn't lose our spirit.

By this time our new chapel was far enough along that the bishopric

decided to complete the basement rooms so we could hold meetings there within fifteen days. On February 3, 1930 the first Sunday School and Sacrament meeting were held there.

September 29, 1929, Bishop Edward Leo Lyman was chosen as first counselor to Joseph T. Finlinson in the Stake Presidency, so he was released as bishop of our ward and Anthony E. Stephenson was sustained as bishop, with David D. Terry and Herman W. Stucki as counselors and Marr D. Simons as ward clerk. April 13, 1930 Brother Simons health would not permit his continuing his work as clerk so he was released and Richard I. Mills was sustained in his place.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the ward was the missionary system. We had two and three missionaries in the field all the time. At one time we had as many in the field as all the rest of the stake—our ward had seven in the field.

During Bishop Stephenson's administration the ward budget system was planned and put into operation. Also the title was secured for the ward Welfare farm and the welfare program wa scarried out in the ward.

October 26, 1935, R. I. Mills moved away and Warren Henderson was sustained as ward clerk. Herman Stucki was released as counselor to Bishop Stephenson and chosen as Stake Clerk. Warren Henderson was released as ward clerk and sustained as counselor to Bishop Stephenson and Layton Maxfield was sustained as ward clerk. Brother Maxfield moved away and Anthony W. Stephenson was chosen as clerk. Bishop Stephenson served twelve years as bishop and seventeen years in the bishopric.

September 14, 1941 our ward was reorganized, Warren Henderson was sustained as bishop with Erwin L. Sheffield and Willard M. Stephenson as counselors and Emerald L. Moody as ward clerk.

April 19, 1942 our chapel was dedicated. The building was full to overflowing. Nicholas G. Smith assistant to the Twelve was there to speak and gave the dedicatory prayer. The building cost $31,000.

June, 1942, both counselors moved away and Emerald Moody and Norman Gardner were chosen to take their places with John Avery Bishop as ward clerk.

In November, 1942, the ward "Bulletin" was printed with John Avery and Lemira Bishop as editors (and they are at present), Marian Bennion and Ava Bishop as typists. This bulletin is invaluable to the ward and has continued until the present time.

During Bishop Henderson's administration the Girls program was instituted in the ward which was later adopted as a church wide program. A building fund program for the ward was started and the Second Ward budget for the new stake building was collected.

On June 10, 1945 Bishop Henderson was chosen as Stake Counselor.

July 8, 1945, June W. Black was sustained as bishop with Norman Gardner as first counselor and Fond Henrie as second counselor and Glen W. Seegmiller as ward clerk.

September of 1946 the long expected and much needed addition on the church lot was completed, the new out-door fire place, which adds much to the recreation facilities of the organizations.

July, 1947, the bishopric felt the need of some kind of organization to

interest and hold the young people of the ward in some activity. By request of the bishopric, J. Avery Bishop was released as a Stake Missionary and the Youth Chorus was organized with J. Avery Bishop as chorister.

November 30, 1947 a musical service was given in which the first bishop of the Second ward, Edward Leo Lyman, presented the ward with a new Hammond electric organ. Bishop June W. Black accepted the organ for the membership of the ward. A hundred-voice chorus under the direction of J. Avery Bishop, chorister and Lucile Stapley, organist, gave the program.

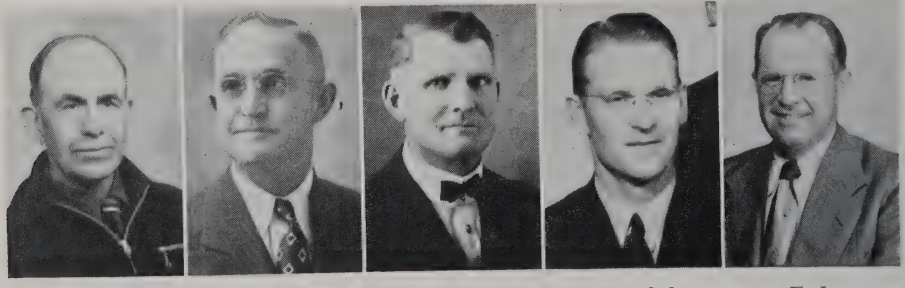
February 15, 1948, the ward was divided (the membership was 840 members) and 290 of our members were transferred to the Delta Third ward. Although we lost about one-third of our members, our missionary program progressed until we had twelve missionaries in the field at one time. A circle letter was instigated in which all of the missionaries and the ward participated. This is interesting to the ward members and is enjoyed by the missionaries in the field.

In July, 1948, a picture show machine was bought for the ward and shows are played one night each week.

August 20, 1950, June W. Black was released as bishop having been sustained as Stake President and William S. Bassett was ordained bishop with Walter Wright first counselor and Charles R. Allen second counselor, and Duane Bishop as ward clerk. The ward membership is now 567.

OLD DELTA THIRD WARD AND SOUTH TRACT

The Delta Third ward consisted at first of saints residing in a farming district about four miles southeast of Delta. The center of the ward was a modest frame meeting house. It was first organized into a branch of the church known as South Delta Branch, March 24, 1918, with Bishop James M. Taylor as presiding Elder. March 22, 1924, that branch was organized as the Delta Third ward, with Willis Jay Lyman as bishop. He was succeeded in 1928 by Lorenzo H. Christensen, who presided until January 9, 1944 when J. Lathel Callister was made bishop. He served until February 15, 1948. At that time the old Delta Third ward was disolved and the new Delta Third ward organized which included everyone living east of the Delta high school



James M. Taylor presiding elder | Willis Jay Lyman | Lorenzo H. Christensen | Lathel Callister | E. L. Moody

street. Emerald L. Moody was sustained as bishop of this new ward which included members of the Delta First and Second wards as well as all members of the Old Delta Third ward. Merlin Christensen and Eldro Jeffery were

sustained as counselors to Brother Moody. The new ward became one of the largest wards in the stake with a membership of over 700 people. While their chapel is under construction, they are meeting in the Delta high school.

Some of the early settlers in the Delta South branch or South Tract were Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Christensen, George Sampson, Ray Tozer, Harold Kock, James M. Taylor, Murray Jefferies, Morris Briggs, Platte Taylor, the McCulloughs, Edward Christensen, the Callisters and many others.



LAND OFFICE. Team and buggy: John Daley with lines, George Church standing, Billie Riding, Carles Church.



Delta Third ward church. Located four miles south of Delta



Third Ward Group. Relief Society members and husbands from left to left: George Sampson, Irene Sampson, Ned Church, Ida Christensen, Erma McCullough, Lilac Holman, Leah Christensen, George N. Church, Edward Christensen, Lorenzo Christensen.

In May of 1917, Murray Jefferies and James M. Taylor visited president A. A. Hinckley to ask if a Sunday School could be organized on the South Tract. On January 6, 1918 a Sunday School was organized with Murray Jefferies set apart as first assistant, to James M. Taylor, Superintendent Morris Briggs was second assistant and Grace Finch, secretary. In the early days of the organization there was no meeting house so the meetings were held at James M. and Platte Taylor's home.

Later Delta's first school house (the one that had been moved from Hinckley) was moved to South Tract and school and meetings were held in that building.

In August of 1919 a Relief Society was organized with Lucy Y. Taylor president, and Sarah J. McCullough as a counselor.

The people of the Delta South Branch were farmers from pioneer stock. They too, helped with all the Delta projects. They met many discouragements,



Third Ward Sunday School by the church house: Ned Church, Mildred Church, Hamilton McCullough, Donna Fay Sampson, Erma McCullough, Lyndyl Christensen, Wallace Church, Sarah Church, Grant Christensen, Homer Christeensen, Lilac Holman, Luona Mc Cullough, Bernard Christensen, Ida Christensen, Mariam Christensen, Jim Sampson, Helen Sampson, Lathel Callister, Chasta Sampson, Leah Christensen, Edward Christensen, Marge Callister, George Church, George Sampson, Lorenzo Christensen, Gay Christensen, Bob Call-Cullough, Iris Holman, Eugene Homan, Robert Holman, Merlin Callister, ister, Raymond Callister, Kenneth Sampson, Joyce McCullough, Elsie Mc-Coleen Callister, Cathien Callister, JoAnn Callister, David.

—crop failures, drainage problems, and other trials. Many times shovels, plows, and fresnoes were loaded into the wagons and the farmer made his way over the hot, dusty roads to the big dam. It mattered not whether the call came at midnight or mid-day.

The ward members had some grand socials, dances and programs. They brought their small children and let them sleep on the benches while they danced. One night George Sampson left one of his children asleep on the bench. The story goes that the discovery was not made until George was ready for bed, then he had to dress, get his lantern, and go back to the church house for the child.

NEW DELTA THIRD WARD

BY CLEO WHICKER

The Delta Third ward was organized February 15, 1948 from the division of the Delta First and Delta Second wards and by absorbing the old Delta Third ward. Emerald L. Moody was sustained bishop of the new ward with Merlin D. Christensen as first counselor and Eldro E. Jeffery as second counselor and Park Stapley as ward clerk.

On February 16 the new bishopric met to organize the different auxilliary organizations of the ward. J. Lathel Callister was chosen as Sunday School superintendent, Beryl Bennion was chosen as Relief Society president, Alice Gardner the Primary president, Carl Ashby superintendent of Y. M. M. I. A., and Yvonne Church, chairman of the L. D. S. Girls' organization. All of those mentioned were instructed to choose their counselors and assistants and report at bishopric meeting to be held on the following Wednesday.

On February 22 the following were set apart to the callings named: Alfred Lake as first counselor and Cecil Ross as second counselor of the Y. M. M. I. A., Cora Harris as president of the Y. W. M. I. A., Ellen

Morrill as first counselor and Alta Ashby as second counselor with Violet Mortensen as secretary, the following were set apart for the Relief Society: Beryl Bennion as president, Irene Little, as second counselor, Lilac Holman as secretary, Geneva Pace as Literary class leader, and Ida Bullock as secretary of the Old Folks committee.

On February 26 at bishopric meeting Robert Cleo Whicker was appointed assistant ward clerk and Albert LeRoy Skidmore was chosen as Aaronic Priesthood secretary, Elder George Alva Blackburn was chosen as ward chorister, and Edward P. Christensen assistant chorister.

On February 29, President M. Ward Moody, first counselor to the stake president, told the people of the ward that the church authorities had recommended that the ward be known as the Delta Third ward, this was passed upon by the ward members. At this same meeting the following were sustained: Robert Cleo Whicker as assistant ward clerk, Albert L. Skidmore, as Aaronic Priesthood secretary, James M. Taylor as adult Aaronic Priesthood supervisor, and the following as ward teaching supervisors: Sterling A. Bennion, Alonzo Sampson, L. Hamilton McCullough, William Frank Wood and Wilford McClellan.

On August 1, 1948, Park Stapley was released as ward clerk and Robert Cleo Whicker was sustained as ward clerk.

On August 29, 1948, Alice Gardner was released as president of the Primary along with her counselors and teachers. Martha Christensen was sustained as the new primary president.

On August 30, 1948, the bishopric met with the First ward bishopric and made arrangements for Primary to be held in the First ward church building on Wednesday of each week.

On October 24, 1948, Yvonne Church was released as chairman of the girls' committee and Barbara Spendlove was sustained as chairman.

The first Relief Society conference to be held in the ward took place on October 31, 1948, under the direction of Beryl Bennion, president.

The First ward conference was held November 21, 1948 with Stake President Harold R. Morris presiding and Bishop Emerald L. Moody conducting.

On December 5, 1948, C. Evan Christensen was sustained as ward chorister and organized the ward choir which made their first appearance by singing in sacrament meeting, December 19.

Duing March, 1949, the priesthood discussed the feasability of buying a farm for the ward welfare program and on April 17, Brother Eldro Jeffery, second counselor to the bishop, reported the First and Third wards had purchased the eighty acre farm of Elmer Fullmer just south of town. The Third ward took the south forty acres and the First ward took the north forty acres.

On March 13, 1949 Martha Christensen and her counselors were released from the Primary presidency. Marcella Ross was sustained as president.

On April 11, 1949 the bishopric met with a group of men and discussed means for raising funds for a new building. These men were asked to contact the ward members and ask them to start paying on their assessments for the building as the church authorities had given the ward permission to go ahead with its building program.

In May, 1949, the bishopric met with the county commissioners in regards to trading the lot the old dance hall was on for the lot the county barn and machine yards were on. This meeting resulted in the eventual trade being made and the bishop reported on June 12, 1949 that the ward now owned the desired lot, the south east corner of the intersection at First North and Center street.

On May 30, 1949 the Sunday School superintendency met with the bishopric ad were instructed to organize the Junior Sunday School, which was done on June 26 and the following were sustained in this calling: Dorothy Hall as supervisor with Ellen Morrill as her assistant and Thorla Larson as organist and Mary Wodbury as secretary.

During September, 1949, a vote was taken of the priesthood to build with the stake in our building program. The old A. C. Nelson School building at Deseret was obtained for material to be used in our new building. The members of the ward were to truck it for the materials, this was done during the coming winter and all of the salvaged materials were hauled to our lot and stored.

On July 31, 1949 Carl Ashby, superintendent, was released from the Y. M. M. I. A. Alfred Lake was sustained as superintendent with Ansell Hall as second counselor.

Ward conference was held on October 23, 1949 with Bishop Emerald L. Moody conducting and Stake President Harold R. Morris presiding.

During the week of December 5, 1949, the building lot was cleaned up to store the materials from the A. C. Nelson school building on, and to protect the lumber from fire hazard.

On Sunday, January 29, 1950 the building program was voted on and accepted by the priesthood, the ward and stake house structural cost is to be $132,000.00 was reported by the bishop.

Dorothy Hall, supervisor of the Junior Sunday School was released on January 29, 1950 and Ellen R. Morrill was named supervisor.

The ward participated in the census that was taken throughout the church. It showed a membership of 756 which agreed with our records.

The hay from the ward farm was ground and there was enough to settle our ward welfare allotment.

On July 30, 1950, the bishop reported to the priesthood that the building lot had been cleared of the county sheds and that we should have a building supervisor there sometime during the coming week.

On August 6, 1950 the bishop announced that Brother Glen Oaks of Roosevelt would be the supervisor on our building and that he would be here the end of the coming week to start work.

On September 3, 1950 the bishop introduced Glen Oaks to the priesthood group and then called for trucks and men and boys to haul gravel, and he also called for men to help build forms at the building site, from this time on calls have been made every week for men to work on the building.

The laying of the corner stone of the building took place on Tuesday, November 28, 1950 at two o'clock. The present stake presidency, the bishopric of our ward and past stake presidents and all bishops took part in the ceremonies.

On January 7, 1951, Alfred Lake was released from the Y. M. M. I. A. for stake work and L. Nielson Clark was named the new superintendent.

On January 14, 1951, the Sunday School was re-organized with the release of J. Lathel Callister, superintendent. Albert L. Skidmore was named the new superintendent.

Marcella Ross and her counselors were released from the Primary on May 27, 1951 and Shirley Clark is the new president.

This is the history of the Delta Third ward to June 1, 1951 our new church and stake house is now ready for plastering and is progressing towards completion as each day goes by.





Reverand and Mrs. Charles H. Hamilton. First pastor and builder of Community Church in Delta.

COMMUNITY CHURCH

BY ALICE DELAPP JENSEN

Non-Mormon Sunday School work in the Delta area was begun by Rev. W. H. Worral representing the American Sunday School Union. Sunday Schools were organized in the fall of 1910 by him at Burtner and West Burtner, now Delta and Woodrow. These schools were discontinued later.

The first Presbyterian Sunday School in Delta was organized by Mr. W. H. Herrich, a Sunday School missionary for the Presbyterian church. Rev. Josiah McClain also helped with this organization. Mrs. A. Murphy was elected superintendent and there were two teachers and twelve scholars.

The Sunday School at Woodrow and Abraham were organized at this time. Another Sunday School was organized at Sun Flower.

In 1912 Mr. Raymond Rult spent the summer in Delta under the direction of the Presbytery of southern Utah.

A frame building on Clark Street, used as a furniture store by Dr. A. Murphy, was purchased and remodeled for use of Sunday School and Church. This building was just west of the Mercer corner. Sunday School and church

services had previously been held in the public school. Funds for the building were provided by the community in part, by outside friends in part, and by the Board of Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian church, to the extent of $275.00

Evangelists work was carried on in a large tent in the summers of 1912 and 1913 by the Presbytery's Evangelistic committee. In the fall of 1913, Rev. Charles H. Hamilton came to Delta to take up the work of the church.

Successful Sunday School work was being carried on by Mrs. Jennie Andrews, now Mrs. Lamson of Virginia, who continued as superintendent of the Delta Sunday School. Later she moved to Woodrow and was superintendent of that Sunday School.

The present Community Presbyterian church was approved as an organization by the Presbytery in the spring of 1914. It was then named the Mission Presbyterian Church of Delta with twenty-eight charter members. Its officers were to be elected from Delta, Abraham and Woodrow.

The session elected J. D. Miller of Abraham, C. C. Foote of Woodrow, and Ezra Rutt of Delta as its first elders. Mr. Foote and Mr. Miller were elders of years of experience. Mr. S. C. Miller, Mr. R. A. Nelson and Mr. John De Lapp were other elders of the early Delta church.

The need for a large church building grew as Delta grew. Our present brick building a block south of Clark Street on second west was built in the early twenties. It was dedicated in April, 1928 after several years of hard work and bank failures. Members, friends and the generosity of the Board of Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian church, finally erected the building

Mr. Joseph Mercer donated the beautiful stained glass window in the north side of the building. Our minister of many years, Rev. Charles H. Hamilton and his wife Mary Hamilton worked tirelessly to erect the building and carry on the work in the Delta area.

Due to the faiths of so many people who came to Delta and wished to be united in service with the church, the name was changed to Community Presbyterian Church of Delta. It would be imposible, due to lack of space and records, to name all of our fine officers and members who have given so generously of their time and talents throughout the years of the Delta churches but their names are recorded on pages fairer than ours.

OTHER GROUPS

Delta has an active I. O. O. F. lodge number 59 and an active Rebekah organization. The lodge has an up-to-date club house located through the block south from main street.

A group of Jehovah Witnesses have a religious organization in Delta and North Tract.

POLITICAL HISTORY

The only information that can be gleaned from the town records is that on December 28, 1911, Andrew C. Sorenson was mayor or town president; M. M. Stapley, clerk; A. E. Stephensen, treasurer. May 24, 1916 Ed Marshall, mayor; Benjamin Bunker, marshal; February 3, 1917, Fred W. Cottrell, mayor; August 23, 1918, John W. Thurston, mayor; on August 23, 1920, city officers serving: Clark Allred, John E. Steele, Henry J. Schlappi, O. A. Anderson,

and Edwin Bishop. Other town officers and years elected are, 1920: A. B. Ward, William J. Starley, O. A. Anderson, H. A. Mather, R. H. Billings; 1922: A. B. Ward, R. H. Billings, William J. Starley, John Steele, O. A. Anderson, but upon the resignation of Ward later, H. A. Mather was appointed to fill his place; 1924: Joseph D. Mercer, Roy H. Billings, O. A. Gardner, M. M. Steele; 1926: R. H. Billings, R. J. Law, George Stephenson, A. Tangren; 1928-1930: J. E. Stains, A. E. Stephenson, B. H. Smith, C. W. Underhill; 1932: William N. Gardner, M. E. Bird, M. Ward Moody, O. A. Gardner, Layton Maxfield; 1934: Dr. M. E. Bird, Layton Maxfield, John Koiter, M. Ward Moody; 1936: Clark Allred who was succeeded in 1936 by Dudley Craft, George Stephenson, Clyde Underhill, Wallace Wright, Norman Gardner. In 1938 Ward Mody was mayor, Archie Gardner in 1940, Dr. Wallace Wright in 1942, Golden H. Black in 1943 and the present mayor C. M. Pace in 1951.

In 1917, under Mayor Cottrell an ordinance was passed to put in cement sidewalks. They also passed a franchise for electric lights. January 29, 1920, under mayor Allred, a special session was called to consider drainage and sewage.

One of the first needs of the city proved to be a jail. Some prisoners escaped from the jail at Nephi. George Day went up to the depot site (only there wasn't any depot) to get some freight that had been thrown off for him there. The smell of food attracted him (the men were cooking their supper over a fire-place on a piece of tin within the boxcar) and he reported that he believed that they were the escaped prisoners. Cass Lewis, deputy sheriff was notified at Oasis (by telephone) and he captured the men. The officers at Nephi were told and they asked that the men be held. There was no jail so they were held at the hotel of Nelson S. Bishop, the officers remaining on guard until they came from Nephi for them. The prisoners denied they were the ones wanted until the officers arrived. (Told by Waiora Wallace, Ella Bassett and Almeda Lewis.)

A contract was let by the county in 1910 and a jail was erected on the public block where the school house now stands. Another one east of town served the city for years. A new one was built in 1949 and is located just off main street across from the elementary school.

The first votes were cast November 5, 1909 in a little square real estate building operated by Fitzgerald Brothers near the Bishop Hotel.

On March 2, 1912, John Avery Bishop was installed as postmaster in the new location on Third west between First and Second north street.

Under Woodrow Wilson's administration the office was moved to the Cooper Block, with James A. Faust, postmaster.

Clark Allred held the position as postmaster under the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. The location was again moved to Third West just north of Clark Street where it still remains. Other postmasters were O. P. Fitzgerald, Anthony Stephenson and on February 16, 1940, June Black was appointed postmaster and is still honding this position in 1951.

Before the rural route was established there were post offices on the North Tract. James A. Kelly, a Scotchman, who built and operated the Kelly Hotel, carried the mail to these offices. This only lasted a short time when a rural delivery route was established with Cyril Cluff as carrier. The

little flat buggy at first in use was followed by a regulation R. D. vehicle. This set-up was succeeded by Leslie D. Pace and an automobile under the James A. Faust regime. The mail for Fillmore and the "east side' 'is now carried by automobile from Delta. Previous to the building of the branch railroad from Delta to Fillmore this mail was transported from Oasis.

During the Christmas rush in December of 1948, 105 bags of mail arrived on the morning train. H. A. Beckstead said it was the largest load of mail he had carried. The post office handled the greatest number of pieces that season that it ever had.

On April 1, 1940, Delta was proclaimed a third class city.

DRAINAGE

The history of drainage of the Delta district is more or less contigious to the drainage of a large area of West Millard. Three districts had been created prior to 1918, embracing some 70,000 acres.

The drainage problem in the Delta area had become rather acute in the portion of the tract known as the Melville Tract. This condition was manifest particularly by a generally rising water table over the entire tract and an excessive accumulation of alkali on the surface soil.

During the winter of 1917-1918 a petition of a majority of the landowners in the district was circulated and during the summer of 1918 presented to the county commissioners asking that 10,600 acres at and near Delta be designated as drainage district number four. The petition was granted and O. A. Anderson, Alonzo Billings, Dean F. Peterson were appointed supervisors, later Ervin E. Jeffery was appointed.

The preliminary survey was done by the firm of Caldwell and Richards, engineers of Salt Lake City.

The construction contract was awarded in 1919 to Charles Thompson, of Omaha, Nebraska and construction started that year and was completed in 1921.

During the course of the drainage construction, the town board started the construction of a main sewer line from the city to the Sevier River. A cooperative contract was entered into by the town board and drainage supervisors for Mr. Thompson to construct a sewer line in lieu of drainage lines within the town limits. The drainage district was to pay the amount that the planned lines within the town were to cost. The excess, about $40,000 was to be paid by the town board.

Both drainage district and sewer construction were financed by bonds, voted for the purpose. Drainage bonds for about $425,000.00 were issued, probably $30,000.00 of which went into sewer line construction. The town bond for sewer was approximately $40,000.00. John W. Thurston was mayor at the time the arrangements were made.

DELTA'S FIRES

Raging flames have left their mark in Delta. For years the only safeguards were an obsolete hose cart, a few buckets and cooperative citizens. Delta's volunteer fire department was organized in 1942. Since then a modern-up-to-date fire wagon has been purchased and fire calls are answered, not only in

Delta, but in all the neighboring towns. Delta's water system, with its deep wells and storage tanks, offer an excellent reservoir for the trucks' suction pump, but many fires are out of range of these sources, and water is supplied from the truck's 500 gallon water tank. In the past eight years $8,000 worth of fire fighting equipment has been purchased.

In the past Delta has had at least eight major fires. Cooper block, which was located over near the railroad was burned. On February 8, 1922, the "Big Fire" in Delta occurred. That fire swept everything in its path on the north side of Clark Street. The loss was staggering, an estimate of $100,000 was made. The fire started in the Lincoln Theater and wiped out five business places. The merchants rebuilt bigger and better buildings.

In 1929 the Delta high school burned and the students had to finish school in the church and the elementary school. In about 1923 a drug store was destroyed by fire, a general store and a millinery shop. About 1935 a creamery, a rooming house and a general store were burned. The latter fire was noticed by a passenger on a train passing through Delta.

On March 23, 1940, another major fire occured in Delta. Wrights Variety Store and the Style Shop were burned. The fire started in Wrights and within minutes smoke was issuing from the building. Mr. Spencer Wright tried to get back into the store to save some records but the smoke was so dense it was impossible. The fire might have been put out if there had been water pressure and ample fire fighting equipment. The fire raged for two-and-a-half hours and the damage was estimated at $25,000.00. The Quality Market and The Sterling Market were damaged. A series of plate glass windows were broken when the fire fighters dynamited the ruins to help stop the fire. A solid brick wall separated the Quality Market from the Wrights Variety and with the help of a bucket brigade and hard work the fire was kept from spreading. Fire fighters manned the roof of the Southern Hotel used wet blankets and saved that building from serious damage.

Water was hauled in a tank truck from the Union Pacific station a half mile away. Many trips were made by the truck.

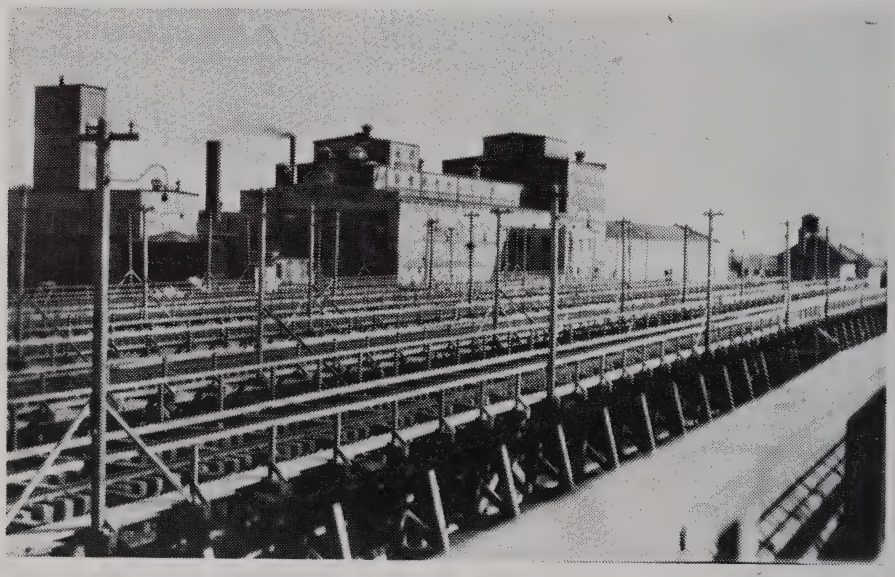
The C. C. C. boys from the Antelope Springs Camp were summoned and helped carry the water in buckets on the roofs. They also brought some chemicals and they were used in combating the fire. Jack Bennett, the Delta marshal at that time, declared the fire under control about 11:25 a.m.

Other major fires were the Delta Amusement Hall, a flour mill and in the fall of 1947 a major fire swept the Utah Poultry warehouses. The building was formerly owned by the J. C. Peppard Seed Company. The quick action of the fire department saved some of the buildings from being a total loss. One of the most recent fires (March, 1949) was a $25,000 fire at the airport when the communications station was burned.

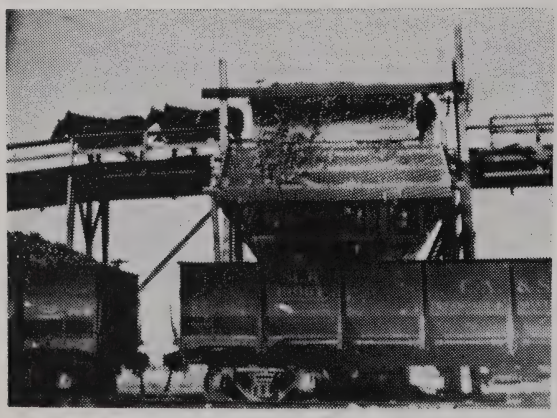
In December, 1949, the Delta Fire Volunteer members (26) and their wives were guests at a turkey dinner given by the City Council. The party was an appreciation of the feeling of security held by townspeople for the prompt and efficient service given by the fire department. This was the second banquet as a similar one was held the year before. Mayor Golden H. Black was the master of ceremonies and Fire Chief Harold Wind gave a response in behalf of the organization. Local merchants donated for the party.

FLOUR MILL

In 1917 Marion Grundy attended a meeting of the Melville Irrigation Company and proposed to build a flour mill in Delta if the company would put in a power plant at the diversion dam on the river above town and furnish power to run the mill. The building was completed in December of 1917. It was not put into operation until 1918 and operated with an oil engine. In 1919 the Telluride Power Company brought in the electric power. Mr. Grundy bought up a lot of wheat and operated under handicaps. In 1922 the price of wheat dropped and he had a lot of high priced wheat on hand. His creditors closed the mill and it was sold to several individuals. Then it lay idle a year or two and in 1926 it burned down—thus ending The Delta Milling Company.



Sugar Factory at One Mile, largest in the West



A Beet Dump



Indians at work in the beet field.



Gunnison Bend Reservoir at low water.

The building was located just south of the overpass and east of the Owens home.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

In October of 1918 one of the largest sugar beet factories in the state of Utah was completed at Delta north of the business district. It was called the Delta Sugar Factory. During the first season 45,000 tons of beets were processed and in the second year 50,000 tons.

The factory was financed by the Delamar interests at a cost of $1,000,000. The first general manager was J. H. Jenkins from Denver. T. B. Stearns was head of the project. The people contracted to raise 12,000 acres of beets but they actually raised less than 5,000 acres. The first run was for about sixty days.

During the first year the new company encountered many difficulties for the first world war was on and help was scarce. The land was new and Mexicans were brought in to do the thinning and topping.

During the second year business improved. A spur of the railroad was built to Sugarville (so named because it raised so many sugar beets.)

When the railroad was completed Delta had a big celebration with a program and a barbecue. Governor Spry and a number of railroad officials came to Delta. The governor drove the first spike that connected the branch railroad line that went over the North Tract to Sugarville. A group of boys and girls sang a song called, "Railroad Day," which had been written for the occasion by Wanda Boyack and which was directed by Mrs. January.

Sidings were built along the line where the beets were piled up and loaded onto the railroad cars and shipped into Delta. Some of the first cars were loaded with beets from the Harvey Jones place and the George S. Boyack farm.

The factory operated only a few years due to a water shortage and a blight that got into the beets (curly blight). The factory was sold to the Utah Idaho Sugar Company in 1920, who operated it for two or three years then it was dismantled in 1928 and shipped to North Dakota. It sold for over a million dollars. Some of the remaining buildings are used today for individual dwellings. (Information furnished by Mrs. Emily Bunker and Mr. George S. Boyack)

WILDLIFE FEDERATION

About 1936 the old Rod and Gun Club was dissolved and the West Millard Wildlife Federation was organized to take care of and manage the fish and game in this area. Glen Stewart was named the first president of this organization. Getting this organization going was a difficult job but Glen Stewart was equal to the task and has worked almost a lifetime, without pay, to conserve and promote wildlife in this county. He served as president for periods running into about twelve years or during two terms. During his leadership he promoted an extra wildlife manager, which most people call a game warden. We now have one in Fillmore and one in Delta to take care of and properly manage our fish and game.

For the past twenty years Mr. Stewart has been trying to get the State Fish and Game Department and the Government Wildlife Service interested in planting trout in the Sevier River from Uba Dam down to the Delta Diversion Dam.

Some of Mr. Stewart's work and efforts are now being repaid in good fishing in this area.

Other men who have served as presidents of the organization are: Layton Dewsnup of Deseret, Gerald B. Huff, John A. Day, and the present president Lester Welton all of Delta.

At present the organization is working on the project of making a rearing pond for trout in what is known as the Moulton Springs area which is about two miles down the river from the Uba Dam. This will furnish Rainbow and German Brown trout for the river. The fish will also be planted in Oak City Canyon, Chock Creek and Corn Creek.

During the bad winter of 1948-1949 the organization carried on the project of feeding the wild birds twice a day.

The organization sponsors a project at Clear Lake and each spring they hold a 'steak fry' in Oak City Canyon. (Information furnished by John A. Day.)

LIONS CLUB

Delta boasts a very active Lions Club which consists of members representing the various businesses in Delta. The club was first organized in June, 1929. William Starley was the first president over the twenty-five charter members.

Some of the worthy projects the club has sponsored includes: the improvement of the Delta cemetery, helping to sponsor the Delta Drum and Bugle Corps' trip to Oakland California, when an international convention was held there. The encouraging of highway 6 completion from Santaquin to Delta, the lighting of the softball field, building of the town hall, and the open air hall. The members of the club did the actual leveling of the ground for the town hall, open air hall, and the baseball field.

They were the sponsoring agents for the Delta Municipal Airport. One of their members, Golden H. Black, then Mayor of the city, was the foremost promoter of the project. They supported the swimming pool project and have pushed the project to get highway 6 completed between Hinckley and Ely, Nevada. Tharol Larsen is president of the club this year.

DELTA JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Delta Jaycees organized in the fall of 1947 with Carl Ashby as the first president, with members (including business men) between the ages of 21-36. Some of the worthy civic projects they have sponsored include clean-up programs, fire prevention programs, and Christmas—Santa Claus visit to every house in the city. Each year they present a Service Award to the young man who has been outstanding in business, civic, and church affairs. This award was made in 1948 to Eldon A. Eliason, in 1949 to Willard Stephenson, (no award was made in 1950) and to Earl Kelly in 1951.

They promoted the organization of the "Desert Sentinels" 65-voice male chorus which consists of members from seven communities in the county.

The organization since Ashby has been headed by LeRoy Smith, Reed Turner, Eldon A. Eliason, and at present, Earl Kelly is president.

AMERICAN LEGION — POST 89

The Arthur L. Cahoon American Legion Post 89 of Delta, which now has a membership from fifty to seventy, was first organized in Oasis in 1919 with twenty-five charter members. Some of the commanders since then have been Hilton Kelly, George Roundy, Wayne Lisonbee, W. C. Cole, Roy Billings, C. M. Turner, L. P. Leavitt, Morgan McKay, Bert Schneider, M. H. Workman, Carl Theobald, George W. Cahoon, J. P. Fidel, L. H. Johnson, Fenton Gardner, Nels C. Black, Clarence Prestwich, M. J. Moody, Bryce Woods, R. P. Hilton, William Killpack, Ward Spendlove, Oswald Johnson, and Milton V. Theobald the present commander.

Some of the major projects sponsored by this legion post include Memorial Day programs, Armistice Day programs, military funerals, civic baseball games, bathing review and dances, boys state candidates, and a program and banquet every November.

Two of the charter members George W. Cahoon and William Killpack have been members for (30) thirty consecutive years.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY OF POST 89

In 1922 the American Legion Auxiliary was organized in Oasis with twelve charter members. Later a unit of the Post 89 was organized in Delta April 26, 1928 with Bessie Law as president and ten charter members from Hinckley, Delta, Deseret, Oasis and Lynndyl.

The unit entered the subscription contest sponsored by the Chronicle and won a Whippet sedan car. The car sold for $600 and the money was used to help purchase instruments for a drum and bugle corps.

Some of the other worthwhile projects have been donating to all worthwhile drives, sponsoring war bonds drives, books drives, red cross sewing, given flags to schools, sponsoring the Delta Essay contest, sponsor girls to attend Girls' State at Logan each year, giving three folding-type chairs to the Veterans Hospital in Salt Lake City, donating to the Delta Rose garden, sponsoring Gold Star socials and membership cards and pins, furnishing flowers for military funerals, and holding an annual banquet each November. They

organized an Auxiliary Legion Drum and Bugle Corp. Later they gave their drums and bugles to the Delta High School.

The Legion Auxiliary has a membership of seventy-one members and supports all patriotic programs and memorial services. Last year, together with the Auxiliary Legion of Number 117, the sold 1600 Poppies.

Marie Moody and Edna Workman have served as district presidents and Mrs. Elizabeth Pace at one time served as first vice-president in the state organization.

Some of the presidents have been Bessie Law, Utella Strang, Belle Kelly, Anna Maly, Elizabeth Pace, Abiah Sjortrom, Edna Workman, Angie Cahoon, Marie Moody, Bessie Fidel, Ardella Riding, Ora Gardner, Clara Killpack, Zola Bunker, Belva Morris, Barbara Spendlove, Mrs. La Vern Theobald and the present president is Merlene Turner.

AMERICAN LEGION POST 117

(Named after Theodore Q. Jensen)

The American Legion Post 117 was organized in 1948 with Joe Gordon as commander. Other commanders have been Leon Theobald, Bus Mercer, Frank Bishop, Robert Wallace and the present commander is Rex Carter.

This unit sponsors patriotic programs, Memorial Day programs, military services, and community recreational, and charity projects.

At a recent state convention this post was awarded a trophy for their outstanding membership drive and rated the best organization in the state of Utah.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATION

In March 1948, the Auxiliary of Legion Post 117 was organized with Inez Riding as the first president, Ruth Steele held this office in the second year and Maxine Bishop, the present president, has been in office for the past two years. In March of 1951 Louise Sly of Hinckley was named president. While Mrs. Bishop was in they rated a writeup in the National Legion Magazine.

They have strived for community betterment. Some of their projects have been: sending two girls from the Hinckley high school to Girls' State; helping sponsor the 4th of July celebration in Delta, winning a cash prize in a membership drive, getting out a vote campaign, attending a Cancer education program in Salt Lake City, shipping clothing to Korea, the Salvation Army, the Childrens' Hospital, the State Infirmary, and making cash donations to all drives. (Just recently a book drive was completed.)

Socials and annual venison banquets are held each fall. One of the most recent projects of the Legion Post and Auxiliary was the presentation of an "Americanism Award" to Geraldine Black for her prize-winning essay in the Hinckley high school.

Three outstanding school teachers were awarded medals on February 22, 1951 at the Delta and Hinckley high schools. At Hinckley the "Citizenship" medal was given to Dana R. Pratt, head of the English department at the school. At Delta, J. H. Snow, veteran history teacher of 34 years was awarded the "Citizenship" medal. Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson a teacher for 30 years was awarded a medal for "Americanism."



Outside view of Delta's municipal swimming pool



Delta Municipal Airport (Mayor Golden H. Black)



$16,000 airplane hangar at airport.

DELTA AIRPORT

BY GOLDEN H. BLACK

Construction of the Delta airport was started in the spring of 1942. It covers an area of 1200 acres and was built as a national defense project under the C. A. A. at a cost of $337,000.00. The airport was turned over to the city of Delta October 5, 1943.

Construction of the hangar began September 27, 1943 and was built at a cost of $16,000.

The Delta Airport is considered one of the best in Utah. It was used extensively during the war as an emergency landing field.

When Ogden and Salt Lake fields were closed in by fog or storm, aircraft returned to Delta field, where we have more open weather than any large airport in Utah. During the war, it saved many lives of our servicemen.

One B-24 with a crew of twelve men was lost in a storm and contacted the Delta airport radio. They were over the mountains east of Holden. Their gasoline was nearly all gone, and they were getting ready to bail out. They were guided by radio and runway lights and safely landed the bomber at Delta. When they landed, they thought they were at a field in Arizona.

The hangar and field was dedicated on September 24, 1944 with Governor Herbert B. Maw and Mayor Golden H. Black as principal speakers. Harold R. Morris offered the dedicatory prayer.

The airfield has two lighted runways, 150 feet wide with the east-west being 5935 feet long, and the north-south 6011. The taxi strip is 4000 feet long and 50 feet wide. In September, 1949 thousands of people came to "Airport Days" a two-day celebration.

During 1949, the C. A. A. built a new communication station to replace one destroyed by fire. The station housed $20,000 worth of the latest communication equipment.

Flight advice is given to planes in flight. They also receive and transmit flight plans. Weather reports are given regularly on the hour.

The state of Utah and the Federal Government spent $18,,000 during 1949 in hard surfacing around the hangar and installing the sewer system.

City officials during construction of field and dedication were Golden H. Black, mayor; councilmen, Clayton Stapley, C. W. Underhill, R. L. Heyborne, Orvil Jeffery, A. V. Maxfield, clerk; Dudley Crafts, attorney; and Frank A. Beckwith, treasurer.

SWIMMING POOL

Construction of the Delta Municipal Pool was started as a community project under the direction of Golden H. Black, mayor, in 1945-1946.

Several members of the Lions Club donated $100. Various clubs and civic organizations raised funds through entertainments of various kinds. W. H. Pace donated $1,000.

The city officials and pool committee sponsored several boxing, wrestling, and dance programs and raised approximately $8,000.

The cement for the walls was poured in two days of continuous pouring by donation labor on August 26, 1946. The pool is 45 feet wide and 75 feet long with a 10 foot deck surrounding it. The brick building houses the filters,

rest room, dressing room, etc. The pool was opened for use to the public on June 20, 1947 before the building was completed. On May 30, 1948 the pool was opened for the public, fully completed.

Mayor Golden H. Black served as general chairman to raise funds and also supervised the construction. Paul Townsend was construction foreman. The total cost was approximately $30,000. Pool committee was: Paul Adams, Golden H. Black, M. Ward Mody, V. S. Barney, John A. Day, Dewey Sanford, Marvin J. Moody, and C. M. Pace.

UTAH POULTRY

In September, 1944, at the request of a group of local egg producers, the Utah Poultry and Farmers Co-op. opened its doors for business to serve the interests of poultrymen in West Millard County. A warehouse and feed mill formerly operated by Moody Brothers was purchased and a feed and egg grading station was put into operation. As the operations of the Cooperative grew it was necessary to find more room; subsequently, the large Peppard Seed warehouses were purchased and after considerable remodeling the association moved into these buildings. In 1947 a good portion of this building was destroyed by fire.

The association's primary purpose is to act as a service organization and has offered to the farmers of this area a market for eggs, poultry, grains, hay, and alfalfa seed.

They employ from fifteen to twenty people from West Millard, a payroll which goes to build this area. As an association they are 100% behind any movement to make West Millard a better place in which to live.

WEST MILLARD COUNTY OFFICES

Millard County Branch Offices were first opened in Delta, January, 1945, located in the Banque Hotel building.

The offices and officers listed at that time were: County Attorney, Eldon A. Eliason; Deputy Sheriff, O. J. Bennett; Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Rodney Rickenbach; and Jess Holt, Supervisor of the Welfare Department. About two years later the Public Health Nurse, Wilna Wixom joined the office force. Shortly after that the Veterans' Agricultural On-Farm-Training teachers set up their office. Twice a week the District Agent for Unemployment and Social Security Affairs interview subjects. A corner was also reserved for the desk of the Army and Navy Recruiting officer.

In July, 1949, the offices moved into the old bank building spaces, on the east end of the Banque Hotel building. The offices now listed are Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Deputy Sheriff, Public Health Nurse, Welfare Supervisor, and January, 1951, the County added the office of Deputy Assessor of Automobiles to the offices listed. Other office space is held by Production and Marketing and Veterans On-The-Farm-Training.

In September, 1946 at a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Millard County held in Fillmore the following resolution was adopted:

> That in consideration of the gift by Dr. Richard R. Lyman, and his wife, Amy Brown Lyman, to Millard County of that certain property situated in Delta described as Block 6, Plat "B", Delta

Townsite, the said Board of County Commissioners hereby resolve that said block is hereby dedicated as a public park for the use of public, and shall be known as "The Lyman Park."

Archie O. Gardner—chairman of the Board

CENTENNIAL YEAR

During Utah's centennial year in 1947 a centennial committee was organized with Eldon J. Eliason of Delta as chairman. Committe members who worked with him were: Thomas Allred, Eleanor Nielson, Loa Black, Athena Cook, Sebrina Ekins, Pearl Snow, Lawrence Cropper, Adrian Hansen, Zola Bunker, Spencer Nielson, Albert Skidmore, Melvin Roper, Pat Pace and M. Ward Moody.

Many major programs and entertainments were brought to Delta during the year with the climax of events being the two-day celebration at Deseret, the oldest town in West Millard County.

Some of the major events brought to Delta included several plays, The Utah Symphony orchestra concert, which was held in Palomar hall for a crowd of over a thousand people, the opera, "Blossom Time," centennial art exhibit, which was held in the high school, a county clean-up drive was sponsored, a beautification committee was organized in every community, orders were given to M. Ward Moody, chairman, for 3000 glads and "300" rose bushes. Under the direction of Mrs. Adrian Hansen the Millard County Chronicle published each week a special feature "Utah Centennial News and Pioneer Views."

A contest was sponsored for the best poem, the best song, the best play and the best story. Cash prizes were given to Mr. Bryant Moody for his prize-winning play, "The Call of the Desert," which was presented in Delta under the direction of Mrs. Lavon Taylor. The prize-winning story was given to Mrs. Harriet H. Eliason; Lawrence Abbott won with his poem, "The Great Pioneer" and Mrs. Bessie Law won with the song, "Utah Pioneers."

In tribute to the part played by the Millard County Chronicle in contributing to the success of the celebration in the state, an official Centennial Certificate of Honor was awarded to Frank S. Beckwith by the Utah Centennial Commission.

MORE RECENT EVENTS

In March, 1948, Dr. A. R. Olpin, president of the University of Utah was the guest speaker at the 22nd annual Parents Day held at the Delta high school. Over 250 parents attended "school" during the morning session and 400 attended the night program.

During the same month the Fifteenth Annual Fathers and Sons banquet of the Future Farmers of America was held in the hot lunch room of the Delta high school under the direction of Mrs. Helen McBain of the home Economic department. Marvin Ogden is the Delta high school advisor to F. F. A.

On May 26, 1948, the largest class in the twenty-five years of Delta high school history was graduated. Principal Glen Seegmiller presented 95 graduates to whom diplomas were awarded by Melvin J. Roper school board member.

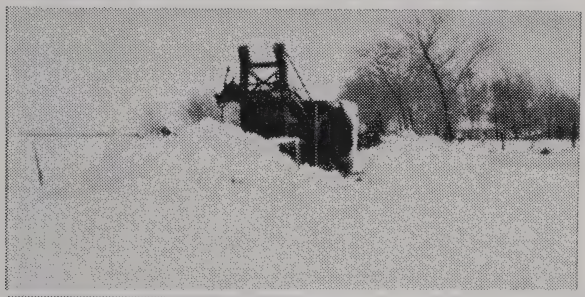
In December of 1948 two Delta homes were awarded prizes by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for their outstanding skill in the Christmas



The huge rotary plow clears the airport runways for the airplane "haylift."



Street scene in Delta in Jan. of 1949. The snow was shoveled off the sidewalks and streets and piled on the curbs, but this got so high the snow had to be hauled off in trucks.



The roads are cleared



Winter snow scenes in January of 1949.

The snow cleared from the roads became piled so high that a person could stand on the snow banks and touch the telephone wires with their outstretched arm.

decorating contest. First prize went to Mr. and Mrs. Glen Seegmiller and second prize to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen.

The bad winter of 1948 and 1949 will be long remembered. During January the coldest recorded temperature was 25 degrees below zero. Several 20-40 mile winds drifted the snow and plugged the highway between Delta and Nevada. The critical situation of thousands of sheep stranded on the west desert without food drew the attention of the entire United States. State equipment and road crews were brought in and a rotary plow was used on the road. Local road men worked 14-hour shifts trying to keep the roads open.

The snow was on the ground for five months from late November until March. Francis Probst sheep owner had a herd of 5,000 sheep on the desert for eight days without feed. While waiting with loaded trucks in Delta for the roads to be opened he made the comment that it was the first time in thirty years that they had to feed their sheep on the desert.

The situation became so critical that Mayor Golden H. Black made an appeal to the governor of the state for help. As a result state road equipment was rushed to Delta as well as some of the state road officials.

Trucks loaded with feed and pellets had to stay in Delta several days before they could get through. One sheep owner said he had paid $40.00 for a ton of hay and time it was delivered to the sheep it would cost him $90.00.

Snow which had been pushed to the curbs by the snow plows time after time became so high it had to be hauled off the streets in trucks.

Many old timers expressed that winter was one of the coldest and longest and the most snow they had ever experienced.

On Sunday, January 30, 1949 was the "Operations Haylift" when the loads of hay were taken by plane from the Delta airport to sheep on the west desert who were starving. Deep snows prevented getting to them for four weeks. The aircraft was a U. S. Air Force C-22772 morot with a crew from California. (This news was carried in papers, over the radio, and in newsreels over the entire United States.)

January 29—With the thermometer below zero and snow all around, the Boy Scouts from the First ward spent Saturday on a day-long hike. They hiked around the reservoir and cooked their dinner. The temperature that day was 12 below zero at the Delta airport and 18 below at Deseret.

Sunday night, January 30, a 45-mile-an-hour-wind and blizzard struck the valley. Monday morning no school buses got into Delta. When school started at the high school only 100 students out of 437 enrolled had made it through the storm. People were snowed in at Delta and also the people living outside of Delta were snowed out from the town. Many were stalled on the highway during the night.

In March, 1949, the Delta high school basketball team won the district championship and qualified for the state tournament.

The Delta Garden club was awarded a plaque in June for first place in the state for sponsoring a beautification project in a city block with help. The award was made for the project carried out on the grounds at the Delta municipal swimming pool, where shrubs were planted, the rose garden and the building of the fireplace and picnic site. The planning and landscaping

was done by the Garden Club, and was financed by the city of Delta. At that time Iva Mitchell, president; Eddys Barben, Ruth Bishop, Ione Dalley and Wanda Beckwith attended the convention in Sandy where the award was made.

Deseret Stake named special envoys to the M. I. A. Youth Conference in Salt Lake City in June, 1949, where delegates from each of 178 stakes in the church were in attendance.

Delegates who attended the conference were Dorothy Bishop, a Gleaner girl from Delta Second ward; Ray M. Turner, M Men representative from Delta First ward; Bonnie Ray Cahoon, Junior Girl from Deseret ward; Wilmer Woodbury, Explorer from Hinckley ward; Julene Bunker, Bee Hive Girl, Sutherland ward; and La Voy Robison, Delta First ward Scout. These youth were chosen as representatives from the stake because of their outstanding interest in M. I. A.

In July, candidates to Boys' State at Camp Williams were: Keith Black, Hal Killpack, Merton Lovell, Howard Hunsaker, Lamon Robins, Barth Black, Hal Rawlinson and June Hepworth.

In September, Deseret Stake Singing Mothers gave their first public concert in Palomar hall and raised funds to purchase a new piano for the stake.

Also in September, the annual flower show of the Delta Junior Garden Club was held at the elementary school with Mrs. Zola Bunker as the director.

In December, 1949, West Millard set sights on a new modern hospital. A fund campaign was started to raise $30,000 and a West Millard hospital association was organized. The Delta high school presented their third annual "Follies," "Say it with Music," Evan Christensen was the director and Sharon Robison was the student director. The Delta high school held their annual Alumni Banquet and 183 attended. Paul Snow was the toastmaster and Homer Christensen was named president for next year.

The Delta elementary school staged a mammoth Christmas fantasy, "Magic Christmas Bell." 254 pupils took part in the gay operetta. Gertrude Western, principal, was director.

In March of 1950 the Delta firemen had five calls in forty-eight hours. The Delta high school presented the "Gypsy Rover" and a boxing bout was held for the hospital fund.

In June, the American Red Cross sponsored a ten-day swimming course. The classes drew a crowd of a thousand who wanted to learn how to swim. Ten hour-long classes were held with 100 in each class. Perry Leavitt, field director of the Red Cross of California, was the instructor. Six buses brought the swimmers from Lynndyl, Leamington, Hinckley, Deseret, Oasis, Oak City, Sugarville, Sutherland and Abraham. A water carnival was held in 1949 which was one of the outstanding programs of the year.

In June of 1950, thirteen Scouts attended the Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge during a three-weeks trip. Attending were: Glen Seegmiller, and boys: Verl Jensen, Richard Snow, Philip Smith, Howard Johnston, Don Morris, LaVoy Robison, Jack Nielson, Merlin Theobald, Theo Dale Workman, David Moody, Lyman Henri, and David Seegmiller.

In September of 1950 the D. U. P. served a Harvest Supper to raise

funds for publishing the Millard County history book. The women canvassed all the town in pioneer costumes asking for food or money donations. They raised their $500 quota for the first payment.

On October 10, 1950 an estimated crowd of nearly 1500 people attended a party in Palomar hall for the retiring stake presidency Harold R. Morris, M. Ward Moody, Warren Henderson and E. Eugene Gardner. People were entertained with a novelty program of "People are Funny" with Lyle Bunker superintendent of stake M. I. A. as master of ceremonies. People will long remember how President June W. Black was saved from a ducking and how M. Ward Moody and Ben H. Robison had to sing under a water shower.

The honored guests were given gifts and a buffet supper was served.

One long table was graced with flowers, great moulds of 2000 sandwiches, relishes, 80 home-made cakes, and 120 gallons of punch. The food was provided by the wards supervised by the M. I. A. After the refreshments were served, the crowd danced. The stage was decorated with a harvest theme with a horn of plenty.

One other event of major importance in 1950 was the Senate approval for the completion of U. S. Highway Six from west of Hinckley to the Nevada line, a distance of 43 miles.

Private First-Class Glen R. Elder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Parley Elder of Oak City was the first reported Utah casualty in Korea killed in action July 11, 1950.

January 10, 1951, a steeple was placed on the new Delta First ward church.

Delta scores 40 and Hinckley 33 points in a league basketball game.

January 11—The March of Dimes opens for funds to fight polio, William J. Starley, chairman of West Millard drive.

February 1, 1951, Delta men buy champion hereford stock at Denver Show. Homer Peterson paid $5800 for a hereford bull, "Proud Prince V."

February 8—Fire wrecks home of Leon Theobald, and stake court of honor is held at the Delta Third ward. James Nickle and Lionel Taylor receive the first Deseret recognition awards in the stake. Merlin Theobald of Hinckley receives the first Bronze award to an explorer scout. Ora May Bishop receive a Golden Gleaner award.

March 1—Hinckley M Men named winners in stake basketball, won a close game over Oak City and will represent Deseret stake in finals at Springville.

Word received that James Eugene Stephenson killed in Korean war.

In spite of cold and snow, work progressed on the new stake house. Plans are to have all the building ready for dedication in October.

First banquet is held in the new Sutherland ward church.

April—Edward Skidmore of Sutherland and student of the Delta high school is elected president of Utah Future Farmers of America at the state convention.

May—Delta Lions Club elects Leigh Maxfield to replace Tharol Larsen as president.

Final rites held in Hinckley for Lieutenant Boyd Hilton killed in Germany April 17.

May 14—"Desert Sentinels," male chorus sing in Salt Lake City in tabernacle with combined male choruses of Utah at the National Music convention.

After the program they sang five numbers at a "Lobby Sing" in the Hotel Utah.

Harold R. Morris installed as the first president of the newly-organized Hinckley Lions club.

Delta high school and Hinckley high school musicians are given a high rating at the regional meet at Beaver.

The Cancer Crusade is underway in West Millard with Josephine Peterson as chairman .

Chloroadane as weevil control is recommended for the farmers to use.

Irrigation companies list ample water for 1951 crops.

Diplomas are awarded to 75 graduates of the Delta high school and to 50 graduates of the Delta Seminary.

Rain makers have set up equipment for wet weather. Millard County has made the initial payment on the rainmaking experiment now underway in southern Utah.

Joseph M. Tracy, state engineer met with the farmers to discuss drilling of pumping wells in the county.

Joe S. Young of Abraham wins F. F. A. high honor of American Farmer degree at state convention and is eligible to attend the national convention in Kansas City next October.

The Quality Market marks its 16th year as a Delta business firm.

May 22—the 20th Millard County Junior Livestock show was held.

At the banquet in the new Delta First ward chapel over 400 people attended, it was the largest crowd on record.

Old timers recalled when Willard Stephenson exhibited the first winner and Don Jones was the winner the second year. In 1935 the show was organized into the Millard County Junior Livestock show and the first sponsors (the Lions Club) gave way to the State of Utah, the Millard County commissioners and the Millard County board of education.

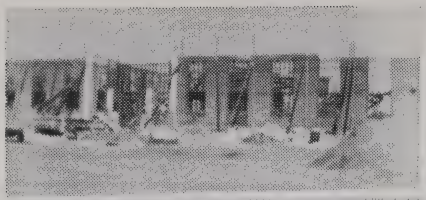
Lloyd Nickle was the first president of the association, others who have served as presidents include: Herman Munster, Marvin Moody, Wallace Holman, W. R. Walker, Edgar Nielson, Layton Dewsnup, V. S. Barney, and the present president Bud Bassett.

This spring the Delta Livestock company, which is operated by Dewey Sanford, reported at their annual auction sale in Delta, 1430 head of beef went over the auction block and $247,000.00 exchanged hands from the buyer to the seller. Forty-five cattle buyers were at the auction that day representing Swift, Cudahy, Armour and others.

Mr. Sanford reported that he had shipped 5,000 hogs from this area during the past year.

On June 14, Athena Beckwith Cook became the editor of the Millard County Chronicle and Frank S. Beckwith remained the business manager. Mrs. Cook took the place of her father Frank S. Beckwith who died June 11, in a Fillmore hospital.

June 15 L. N. Nickle, 53, founder of the L. N. Nickle and Sons Mortuary of Delta in 1930, died suddenly in the office of Dr. M. E. Bird of a heart attack. At the time of his death he was completing arrangements for the funeral services to be held that afternoon for his friend and fellow citizen, Frank A. Beckwith.

















Cut Lines on opposite page.

One hundred colorful years of Millard county history has past—ahead lies the future. What will the next one hundred years bring? County agent Rodney G. Rickanbach has written an interesting article entitled "The Future of Millard County" which follows:

"Gazing into the proverbial crystal ball, the future of Millard county looks extremely bright. Naturally, this future is in agriculture. With the development of reclamation projects, a new source of water supply will find its way into the arid vastness of Millard county. There are many acres of potentially productive land awaiting that much-needed water. On these acres there will be all types of crops grown. Thousands of acres of orchards will be planted to take over production of much-needed fruits of this state and for markets on the coast. Grain and hay will be produced in abundance to be used as forage and feed for countless thousands of sheep, cattle and hogs that will be fed here to produce a meat supply so badly needed in the west.

Already hundreds of pump wells are being drilled or contemplated which will bring new and additional acres of highly productive lands under cultivation.

There are still countless thousands of acres that will have been planted to the new grass species that have been found now or will be found in the future. These acres will produce lush pastures where today only sage and shad scale grow.

There will be at least two super continental highways transcending the county, providing desired transportation routes for farm produce to good markets.

There will be at least three new cities spring up in which thousands of prosperous farm families will make their headquarters, and where new business places, schools and churches will be developed. Furthermore, the towns and cities that are already in Millard county will grow in importance and population.

There will be at least one, possibly two, super airports where big cargo planes can load and unload. These planes will be used in the movement of perishable farm produce.

Of course this sounds like a fantastic dream in some respects, yet seriously every statement included herein is definitely within the realm of possibility and in less than 100 years the major portion of these predictions will have come true." (end of quote)

No. 1—Stake house under construction in March, 1951. No. 2—Three Stake Presidents attend laying of cornerstone of stake house: President Finlinson, President Black and President Morris. No. 3—Charter members of Delta Lion's club receive 20-year service pins. Left to right: M. Ward Moody, William Starley, Dr. M. E. Bird, William Killpack, Otis Walch. No. 4—Delta Railroad Depot, 1951. No. 5—One section of Delta Rose Garden, 1950. No. 6—Livestock Show Committee for 1951. No. 7—J. H. Snow and Mrs. Elizabeth Stephensen, Delta teachers, awarded medals for outstanding record of teaching by Frank Bishop of Delta Legion Post No. 117. No. 8—Laying cornerstone of stake house November 28, 1950. June W. Black looks on while M. Ward Moody places steel brick in wall. E. Eugene Gardner stands ready with trowel.

Over ninety years have passed since Jacob Croft, William Barron, Wm. Powell, Byron Warner, Alexander Melville and Thomas Cropper came over from Fillmore after a call from Brigham Young to explore this great valley with the idea of locating a new townsite.

Undecided as to where the best place would be after riding on horses over the entire valley Brother Croft asked A. F. Barron to offer a prayer, He responded, at first reluctently, but soon with great power and fluent speech was blessing the land to the welfare of those who should come here to dwell.

Those memorable words, *"This land has been blessed and will someday answer the prayer that was made by Brother Barron,"* were uttered by Brother Croft several years later.

This land has been blessed as you have read in these chapters of Millard County's history . . . If we continue with our faith, our courage and foresight, our county will continue to be blessed.

(In May, 1951, this history of Delta was read by Sebrina C. Ekins to some of the first settlers that are left in Delta and checked for facts—those that were there were: Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Stapley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Avery Bishop, Mrs. Blanch Works, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Taylor, Mrs. Lula Pearson and Mrs. Josephine Walker of the D. U. P.) (The history was also read and checked by Frank A. Beckwith. A great deal of the material has been obtained from Minute Books, and directly from the individuals who helped with the various projects. We are grateful to the Millard County Chronicle for the use of their old issues on file, and to the many people who responded with requested parts of this history.)



Seminary Building



An early store located in a tent, in Delta.



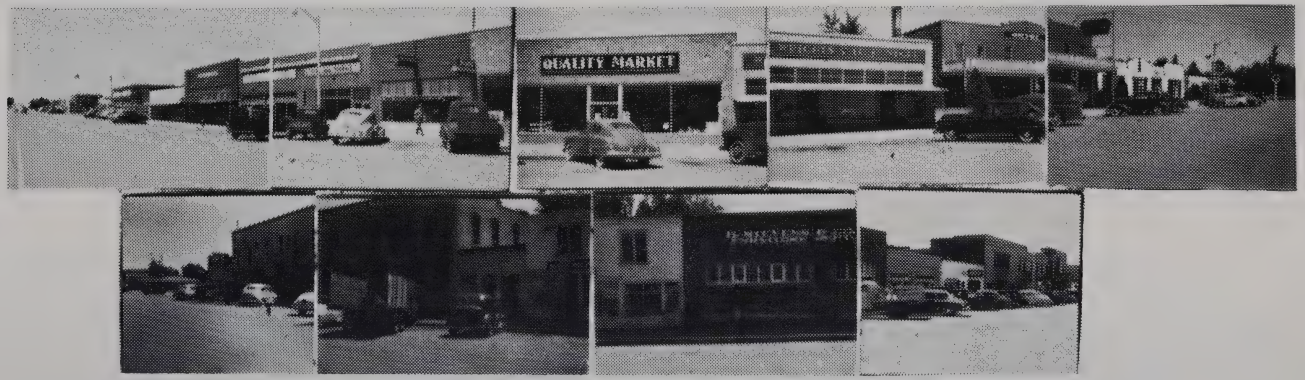
First telephone office and first photograph gallery in Delta operated by Mr. and Mrs. Jobe Riding.



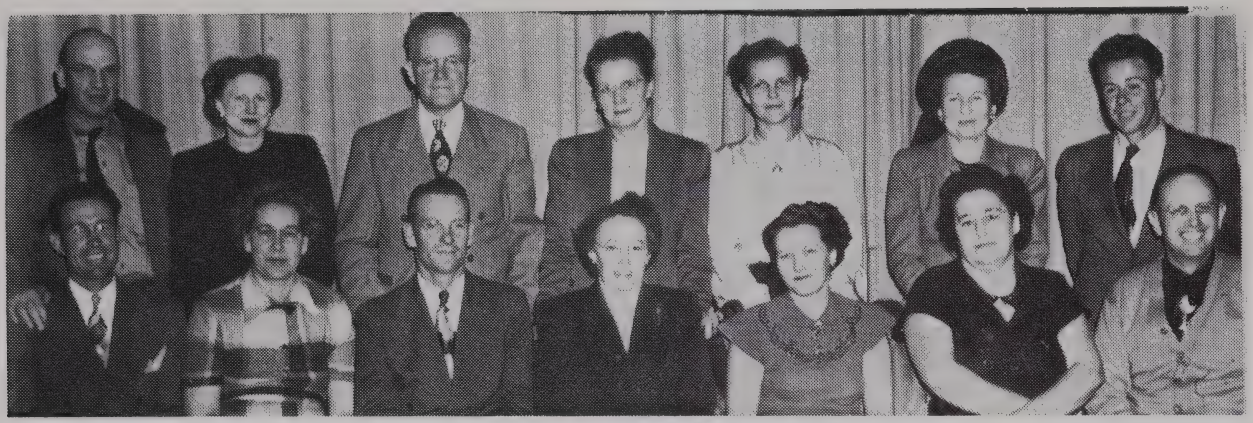
An early street scene in Delta. The men were busy fixing the road down main street.



The Delta Volunteer Firemen in the new blue caps and ties, given by the city of Delta in appreciation of their voluntary services, 1949. In front from left to right are Leon Dalley, Golden H. Black. Lionel Riding, Cleo Whicker, Harold Wind, Reed Wood, Cloy Broderick, N. S. Bassett, Cecil Baker and Roy Twitchel. On the second row Seth Jackson, Lionel Taylor, Ray S. Church, Paul Adams, Bill Bassett, Fera Little, Newell Iverson, Lynn Johnson June Black, Lon Wood, Irvin Allred and Bert Sorenson. Clayton Stapley, Roy Steele and Max Hannifin were absent when the picture was taken.



Delta Street Scene, 1950, taken by Ted Harris.
(Top Picture—North side of Clark Street) (Bottom Picture—South side of Clark Street)



Officers for 1951 Parents Day at Delta high school.Front row, left to right:—Lloyd Schlappi, Mary Bassett, Lathel Callister, Inez Moody, president; Norma Pearson, Tanetta Sorenson and Wallace Jeffery. Other officers for next year not pictured are Eleanor Nielson, and Golden H. Black. In the second row are officers responsible for the successful Parent's Day on February 14, 1950. They are: Tharol Larson, Hannah Larson, Paul Adams, Marie Moody, president; Mary Wright, Cora Day, Frank Law. (Not pictured) Loa Black and Burnis Finlinson.

Industries

ELECTRICITY

The first light used by the pioneers was a 'bitch' or a cup of grease with a cotton rag in it. Ann Lovell, early resident of Oak City, later owned a candle mold, the only one in the community for a number of years. She made candles when beef and mutton tallow were available. The mold held four candles. Sometimes her sons Brigham and John would take candles to the dances, to pay for their tickets.

Coal oil or kerosene lamps replaced the candles. Florence Dutson Nielson told of never seeing a kerosene lamp until she was ten years of age. Gas lamps were used and finally on October 29, 1917, a franchise was given the Deseret Irrigation Company to operate a power plant in Oasis. The plant was run with coal and whenever a bad storm or wind would come up everyone would be in darkness. The lines were run to Deseret, Hinckley and Delta. A line was run along the railroad tracks and connected with a small sub-station at Delta.

Mr. H. A. Lawrence leased the Deseret Power Company and changed the name to Pahvant Power Company. He operated the plant until May of 1930 when the Telluride Power Company bought Mr. Lawrence's lease and sent Mr. L. H. Johnson from Richfield to Delta to manage the plant.

The system was in need of higher voltage so a 44,000 volt line was built from Fillmore to Delta. Fillmore received their power from the Beaver plant twelve miles up the canyon east of Beaver City.

The towns served in 1930 were Delta, Hinckley, Deseret, Oasis and Oak City. In 1931 another 44,000 volt line was built in from North Santaquin to Nephi, then south in Leamington canyon to Leamington, Lynndyl and on into Delta, making a complete loop. The line from Nephi to Gunnison (having been built before), made it possible to receive power both from the north and south thus giving better service to eveyone in Millard County. The line to the north tied us in with the Utah Power lines which have given service when the Beaver plant has been unable to carry the load.

The towns of Sutherland, Abraham, Woodrow, and all the farming areas have been added since. The majority of the area has electricity service today. There are two large sub-station banks of transformers at the Delta sub-station.

The Delta division of the Telluride Power Company has a maintenance of 100 miles of high line 44,000 volt, and better than 200 miles of secondary distribution lines with an upkeep of 500 transformers.

The Telluride Power Company is owned and operated by local people and Telluride association. Many of the stockholders are local people. Wall street and eastern capitolists do not own any stock in the company. After taxes and expenses are paid much of the revenue goes to keep up schools run by the association, namely one at Deep Springs California and many a boy is helped through school at Carmel University.

(Some information from L. H. Johnson of Delta.)



Taken in 1942 at Uba Dam by Fred Cottrell. One of the largest amounts of water to ever go over was when this was taken with 1800 second feet going over. The capacity is 236,000 second feet.



"Gunnison Bend Reservoir" located between Delta and Hinckley. Trees in background—"Pack's Bottom".

WATER

BY SEBRINA C. EKINS

The early history of the water situation in West Millard County is important. The first settlers tell the story of how they came because there was so much water. After ten years of trying to control it, and get it out of the river onto the land, they left—there was too much water. The history of the people and the history of the water was interwoven. It was a challenge



Construction Scene—The Sevier River Bridge Dam was in danger. Cut made to route water around while repair work was done. Nearly every available man from surrounding country came to help.



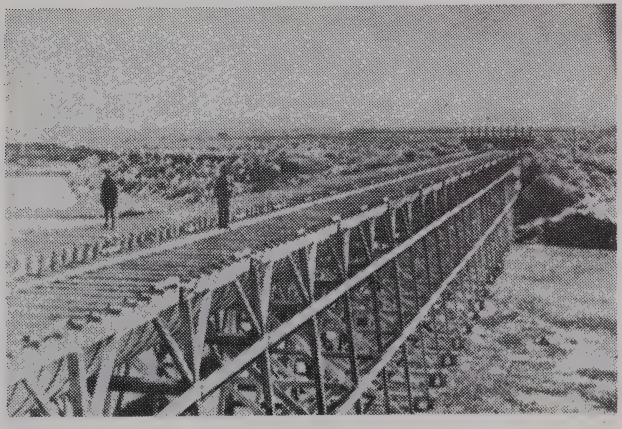
Old Timers at Scene when Diversion Dam went out 1909—identified as 1-Orval Thompson, 2-Fred R. Lyman, 3-Aunt Ann Lyman, 4-Wm. N. Gardner, 5-E. W. Jeffery, 6-Beach 7 and 8 unidentified.



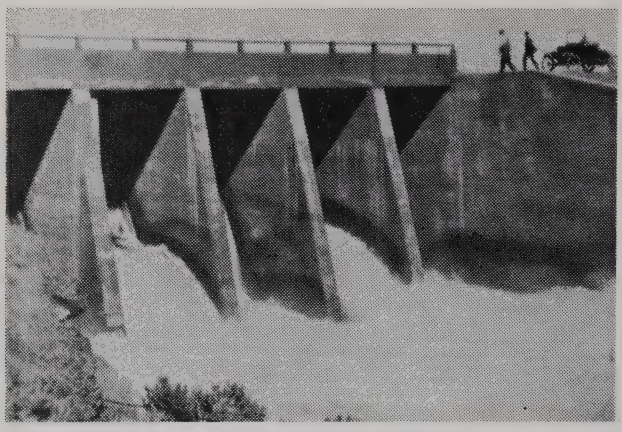
A scene at Yuba Dam about 1908 or 1909 taken when the water was first shut off.



Gunnison Bend Spillway.



North Tract Water Flume.



Uba Dam Spillway



Telluride Power Co., Delta Substation.

to those hardy pioneers looking for a new country in which to live and build a home.

As early as 1860, Jacob Croft formed a water company, then later in 1875 Bishop Joseph S. Black organized the men into a group to solve the problems of the water. They purchased the Webb dam which was heavily mortgaged, sold shares of water, and raised $6,000, which paid off the indebtedness of the dam.

DESERET IRRIGATION COMPANY

In 1879 the Deseret Irrigation Company was formed among the settlers. Six years later, in 1866, they incorporated under laws of the United States.

By this time more settlers were coming into the country and the company saw the necessity of controlling the spring floods. To do this, they built the Gunnison Bend Reservoir which had a storage capacity of 10,000 acre feet.

UBA DAM

In 1902 the company held a meeting in Deseret to discuss buildings of the dam further up the river. Jacob Hawley was then president and gave each man a chance to express his views. Some were opposed, but the majority voted for an investigation. As a result of this meeting Charles W. Hardy, a surveyor, was appointed to investigate some "dam sites." The minutes of the Deseret Irrigation Company state he estimated that a dam

at the Sevier Bridge would cost $23,040 with the capacity to hold water to irrigate 70,000 acres of land.

Acting on this report, President Jacob C. Hawley was appointed to post a notice of the site. He caught a train out of Oasis and took his bike along to use when the railroad ended. At Juab he left the train and pedaled his way down the road to the bridge and posted a notice on the road between Juab and Scipio August 26, 1902, stating the intention of the Deseret Irrigation Co. to impound 1500 second feet of the unappropriated water of the Sevier River in a series of reservoirs to irrigate 70,000 acres of land in Millard County. This filing was recorded in the office of the Juab County Recorder September 15, 1902, and became known as the "Hawley Filing."

Work on the dam started in the fall of 1902 when two men with teams were sent up to work at the new site.

In the spring of 1906 high water threatened to take the dam with it. A call was sent out for more help. Three hundred men with teams came and were kept working at high speed to keep ahead of the water. Men from Deseret, Fillmore, Holden, Scipio and other communities answered the call.

During the construction practically every man in West Millard County worked on the dam at one time or another.

Virgil Kelly was the first man appointed to supervise work at the dam which was located sixty miles upstream and northeast of Scipio.

In 1909, it was completed at a cost of $125,000. In 1916, the dam was enlarged to 90 feet high and 42 feet wide at the crest.

Some of the men who worked hard to get the project going were Will Reuben Black, Jacob C. Hawley, M. I. Moody, Wise Cropper, Lars Hansen, John Styler, Charlie Webb, Preston Mecham, and Parley Allred.

The official name of the dam is Sevier Bridge Dam and Sevier Bridge Reservoir but it is commonly called "Yuba Dam or Uba Dam." According to E. J. Eliason of Deseret, the name came from a song remembered and sung by Roy Hales. This song was all the rage with the men working on the dam and gradually they started calling the project the "Uba Dam," a nickname which stuck.

MELVILLE IRRIGATION COMPANY

In 1906, before the dam was completed, another water corporation, The Melville Irrigation Company, was formed and took an interest in the reservoir. This company started the project of constructing a diversion dam and canal about eight miles above the Gunnison Bend Reservoir, for the diversion of their share of the water of the Sevier Bridge Reservoir onto the land adjacent to the present town of Delta.

During the spring floods of 1907, (in spite of the fact that a large discharge tunnel in the solid rock was provided and running capacity, and all available force was put on the construction of the dam), water was impound so rapidly that a man could lie down on the crest of the Uba dam and drink from the reservoir. During 1908, the Oasis Land and Irrigation Co. (now the Western Land and Development Co.), had segregated to them 43,000 acres of land under the Government Carey Act. They purchased

interest in the Sevier Bridge Reservoir from the Deseret Irrigation Co., and Melville Irrigation Co. The impounded water was to be diverted at the same place in West Millard County as that of the Melville Irrigation Company's and was to be conducted onto the lands on the north and south sides of the river. The lands on the north side being about Sutherland, Woodrow and Sugarville.

Later the Sevier River Land and Water Co. and the Abraham Irrigation Co., acquired rights in the Sevier Bridge Reservoir and all the companies cooperating together pushed the construction of the Sevier Bridge Dam to completion in 1916.

The impounded water has a maximum depth of 80 feet, and when at the 80 foot contour the water's edge is approximately 45 miles in circumference, covering 10,000 acres and having a storage capacity of 250,000 acre feet. After the irrigation season of 1922, and after being compelled to waste in the neighborhood of 50,000 acre feet of water, and after having used all that was necessary for irrigation on all the systems under the reservoir, (the water was at the 70-foot mark), the reservoir still contained 161,250 acre feet of water.

The lands under the Melville Irrigation Co. system of canals comprises 10,000 acres, served by approximately 40 miles of canals. Under the government Carey Act, 43,000 acres were segregated to the predecessors-in-interest of the Western Land and Development Co., served by 120 miles of canals. The lands under the Deseret Irrigation Co. system of canals comprising approximately 35,000 acres and are served by approximately 35 miles of canals.

The development of our natural resources has marched steadily onward with the perfecting of irrigation systems. Those of us who have held our confidence in this valley are now reaping the reward. Our alfalfa seed during the past few years has proven itself the best quality of seed in the world. Many eastern and middle-western farm bureaus have contracted for, and will accept no other than our seed. It commands the highest price. Our climate and soil are perfectly adapted for this particular crop.

(references: some information written by—Fred Cottrel, First minutes book of Melville Water Co., first minutes book of Deseret Irrigation Co., dated 1879, Betsy Skeem, Ephraim Eliason, and from files of Millard County Chronicle.)

The following story was found in the history of William Ruben Black:

"Water became scarce in our locality so the Deseret Irrigation Co. decided to build a dam somewhere along the river to collect the water for irrigation. Some of the directors wanted it located above Delta in the sand hills, others wanted it at the U. B. dam. I was one of the directors at the time we decided on the present location.

We called a mass meeting of all the people in all the towns to see how many would go to work on the dam. Many of the men promised to go, but when the time arrived there were only eight teams and men ready to go, this was in September of 1904. Each man had to furnish his own food and supplies.

At this time I was chosen superintendent of the dam—a great responsibility!

We tried to borrow $75,000 from the state, but because the state engineer Mr. Dreams said, "I have watched the Sevier for seven years and there is not enough water going down it to justify any kind of a dam." I told him I knew better as I had lived on the banks of the river all my life and I knew there was plenty of water."

Later the men were able to borrow some money from a Salt Lake bank.

We did not give up but worked along using our own money. Later the men were able to borrow some money from a Salt Lake bank.

The job of daming the river and forcing the water through a tunnel was a most critical time. Then came the word the levee was breaking. In the spring of 1907 the water was very high. At this particular time they were holding conference in Deseret and we were all down to it. Word was sent down to us that the tunnel couldn't carry all the water and if we didn't get there immediately the dam would go out. I took the train for Juab that night, saw the seriousness of the situation and telephoned back to Deseret telling the people if they didn't come with all the force possible within the next two days the dam would be gone. My message was read in conference by President Lyman. He told the men to get up and leave right now! Which they did.

By daylight the next morning men and teams were arriving at the dam from all parts of the county until there were nearly 250 men working. The men worked day and night to save the dam but the water didn't go down for thirty days.

There has only been one or two years when the water ever went over the spillway. The capacity of this dam is two-hundred and eighty nine thousand acre feet which has been filled to capacity two or three years." (Mr. Black wrote this information in 1934)

Practically everyone makes the comment, "my father worked on the dam," or my husband helped to build the canals, but to mention a few would be to mention the name of Erastus Pack, Parley Allred, John E. Wright, Earnest Theobald, Joseph Mecham as some of the men who helped to blast the tunnel at the Uba Dam.

"The story is a story of George Albert Shales in old Deseret who took turns with other men as watchmen at the dam. Shales would lie down on the bank and when the water would touch his body he would run to Deseret for help and give the warning that the dam was going out."

SHEEP AND CATTLE INDUSTRY

BY SEBRINA C. EKINS

To get a background of the first cattle in West Millard County, one must go back to the year of 1853 (in Texas) when a dozen families left their homes to come to Utah. They heard of the Latter-day Saint gospel and heeded the call to gather in Utah.

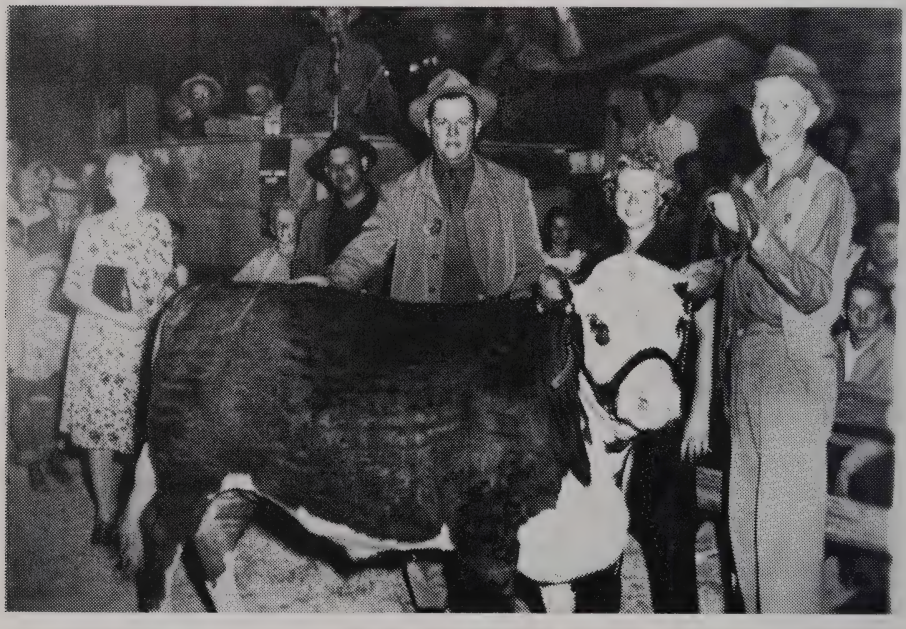
The company left the state with ox-drawn wagons, a thousand head of cattle, and some purebred horses. Alexander F. Barron was captain of the company of saints, and was also captain of the cattle herd.

In 1860 the pioneers were attracted by the acres of grassland at Deseret which made a suitable grazing area for their cattle.

From the beginning of the settlement in Deseret and West Millard, part of the livelihood was obtained from raising livestock. With the help of



Scene at First Livestock Show held in Delta April 19, 1930. Sponsored by the Delta Lions Club and Delta High Ag. Class. General committee, Willis Savage, chairman, W. R. Walker and Duane Jensen. Their first booklet read: "We are bringing together the best our community has to offer in this new field, the best in stock as well as the best in Future Farmers."



JOHN WALKER of Sutherland with his steer which set a record receiving $1.10 per pound or $1,034.98 for the champion baby beef. (1946)

the Forest Service and Taylor grazing acts the industry progressed and ranges and feeds were developed. About 1875 some of the Deseret men drove their cattle to Nevada to market them.

The feeding and fattening of livestock had its beginning on a big scale at the time the sugar factory was in operation. D. H. Livingston was one of the first big commercial feeders to use the by-products of the sugar factory. T. B. Stearns, Lou McCormick, operated as the Livingstone Livestock Co. Feeders were Seth Jacobs, Cass Lewis, Bob Nelson, Ab Johnson, Bryant Johnson, Alton Allred, and Angus Allred.

Frank Roberts, Harry Baker, Parley Jensen all had sheep herds which they fed in this locality. Frank Roberts and Harry Baker and T. B. Sterns were in the sheep business owning three to five thousand head each.

The animals were fed the beet tops then they were moved into corrals and were fed beet pulp and grain.

In 1930, Willis Savage, principal of the Delta high school, suggested a program of cattle improvement and together with the Delta Lions club established the Millard County Junior Livestock Show. The first show was staged on the ball diamonds, and the first grand champion beef was a half holstein and a half hereford owned by Willard Stephensen.

The livestock show proved to be a popular event and created a great deal of interest in better stock. At the 12th show the Junior exhibitors sold $25,000 worth of fat stock and thousands of dollars worth of breeding stock. In 1946 a record was made when John Walker of Sutherland received $1.10 per pound for his champion baby steer or in other words $1,034.9.8 Robert Fowles a 11-year-old Sutherland boy was paid $2.50 per pound for his champion lamb and Max Jensen 10-year-old exhibitor of Deseret received fifty-seven and a half cents per pound for his champion hog.

In May, 1950, 300 head of hogs, sheep, beef and dairy animals were exhibited at the 19th show.

J. H. Singleton of Gandy, Utah, developed the first purebred to gain state and national recognition. He placed first in an Ogden livestock show for three consecutive times exhibiting feeder calves.

At one time one third of all the taxes of the county were derived from the livestock industry. The winter range west of Delta has more sheep on it than any other range in the state. Francis Probst of Murray has a herd of 5,000 sheep each year on this range. Clyde Collard and many others with large herds use this range every fall and winter.

Dewey Sanford is a successful stock-raiser and operates an auction in Delta every two weeks. The farmers are selling less feed and are building up their herds.

Never has the price of livestock, purebred and commercial herds been so high. Some of the farmers have been paid unbelievable prices for their animals this year.

4-H and F. F. A. members exhibiting fat steers at the Annual Millard County Junior Livestock Show, has a cattle population of 40,000 head and represents the biggest single source of income in the county. Junior Livestock show receipts have run as high as $91,790 a show.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

While many persons look upon Millard county's 4,254,720 acres as desert grazing land, a quick trip through this area of Utah reveals it as an important agriculture, poultry, dairy and grain center.

About 254,000 acres are under cultivation, with 195,000 acres under irrigation. Roughly 50,480 acres are used for dry land wheat production, and the remaining 10,000 acres are cultivated dry land pasture.

The main source of revenue has been from the livestock industry. Alfalfa hay and alfalfa seed likewise have contributed much to the economy of the county. Fifty-five thousand acres of land are planted to alfalfa and the average alfalfa seed crop is approximately 3 million pounds yearly.

The largest number of acres planted in one crop is alfalfa, with approximately 55,000 acres of it in the county. About 90,000 tons of hay were produced in 1948.

Millard County has an ideal climate for the production of commercial turkeys. Some 35,000 turkeys were produced for market in 1948 and 1949. At the present time there are approximately 75,000 turkeys. Poultry has increased in the county and at the present time we have approximately 330,000 laying hens.

In recent years, dry farming and small grain production have made tremendous strides. Estimated number of bushels for all grains in the county during 1949 was 1,127,700 bushels.

Poultry and dairying have made definite progress and more and more producers are entering these fields each year.

Sugar beets and potatoes are becoming important row crops and furnish a high income on farms where they are planted.

There are 314,764 acres of national forest lands within the bounds of Millard county. During spring, summer and fall seasons, 5750 cattle and 1,510,000 sheep graze on this area.

The bureau of land management has under its direction 3,293,280 acres of grazing land. These acres are used largely during the winter, spring and fall for grazing of sheep, cattle and horses. There are 21,000 head of cattle and approximately 200,000 sheep that use this range.

In addition, there are 318,930 acres of private grazing land on which both cattle and sheep are ranged.

Livestock numbers are as follows: range cattle, 39,000; dairy cattle, 4,890; hogs, 7,000; horses and mules, 3280.

Millard county is conveniently situated on a much-traveled highway U. S. Number 91.

Most of the points of interest of the county are easily accessible by hard surfaced and well-graded secondary roads. Highway No. 6 which goes through Delta and Hinckley is a national highway that goes from coast to coast.

The Union Pacific railroad goes through the country with branch lines to Fillmore and through Leamington, affording quick and efficient transportation for all produce on a direct route to California markets.

(information from Rodney G. Rickenbach, county agent, W. R. Walker, Frank Roberts, first livestock booklet, and an early history of Deseret).

BEEKEEPING IN MILLARD COUNTY

BY WALTER WRIGHT

It is not known when the first hive of bees was brought into Millard County, but at the beginning of the twentieth century a small amount of people in each community kept a few hives of bees for their source of sweets, as sugar was scarce and hard to get.

Some families had a few more hives than they needed for their own use, so they would invite the neighbors in when it was time to rob the bees of their honey. It was a great day, especially for the younger folks as they were all assured of a fine treat of new honey in the comb. There were no extractors, or ways to separate the honey from the wax, except to cut the comb and all the frames.

In the year 1909, Nephi E. Miller, a beeman, traveling by train through Millard County to California heard from a Millard County resident, who boarded the train at Oasis, that the honey bees in the county were lazy. They just hung on the outside of the hives and would not work, he said. Mr. Miller understood what this meant; it did not mean that the bees were lazy, but that they had filled their hive with honey and had no other place to stay, so remained on the outside.

The following spring, in 1910, Mr. Miller arranged to move several hundred colonies into West Millard County. They produced a very good crop of fine quality clover and alfalfa honey, which was the beginning of commercial beekeeping in Millard County. Mr. Miller continued expanding his operations in the county, moving bees each year to California during the month of January, and shipping them back again across the desert in May and June. He established a branch of his business on the east side of the valley at Fillmore and apiaries were located to cover most all of the cultivated land in Millard County. The business was expanded to the operating of several thousand colonies and then the depression years caused a retrenchment.

Mr. Miller disincorporated his company and sold his business to his sons, and his loyal employees, most of whom were Millard County boys. Walter E. Wright, Alma C. Black, Reed Walker, Hilding Sjostrom, Willard Stephensen, Ormus Dutson, William C. Mace, and several other young men of the county purchased from 500 to 1,000 colonies and established honey businesses of their own. They have grown and developed until they are now recognized as some of the most successful honey producers of the nation.

The farmers in Millard County in the early years did not appreciate the value honey bees did to their crops, but at the present time they value them very highly. Realizing that they are indispensable to proper pollination, farmers are very coopeative in the use of insecticides and are solocitous of the honey bees.

Washington Roundy went into the bee business about 1940. After his death his son Howard took over the business. Howard Roundy has a warehouse at Oasis where he takes the honey combs and uncaps them. In the extraction room he puts the honey through a process that separates it from the beeswax and then it runs into a huge 500-gallon container and then it is put into smaller cans ready for market.



Howard Roundy (son), and Washington Roundy (father), Bee Keepers taken on Skeem farm in Oasis, 1949.

During the past two years there has been more honey produced than ever before. There is also a demand for beeswax which sells for forty cents a pound. It is claimed that honey is one of the purest foods known as bacteria don't

survive in it over five minutes. One pound of honey is the life work of a thousand bees.

Hilding Sjostram of Oasis came to Millard County with Mr. N. E. Miller in 1920 as a helper. In 1922 he started his own business and has from 250 to 500 colonies. The number of colonies vary with the weather, and during the past two years in spite of precautions many bees were killed with the poison dust and spray used by the farmers on the alfalfa.

In Hinckley, Preston Mecham and Ed Humphries had colonies of bees and were in the honey business. About 1948, Hyrum Tanner, who is in the bee business moved into Hinckley and operates in Utah, Nevada and California.

The bee industry has grown from a few hundred colonies to thousands of colonies in Millard County. The idea of pollonization by bees is growing all over the U. S. A. The price of honey fluctuates from $2.50 to $10.00 for a five gallon can.

Ormus Dutson of Deseret is in the commercial bee business. Dutson keeps 1100 colonies and there are approximately 15,000 colonies throughout the district. Dutson's bees range from five miles south of Deseret to eight miles to the north and he has around 100 colonies in each location. Eleven hundred colonies is about all the bees one man can care for without any help.

After the summer's working season on the alfalfa blossoms, the men move their bees into the California orange groves.

According to Mr. Dutson yearly honey taken from the Deseret alfalfa averages 60 pounds a colony and the California orange blossoms yield 30 pounds or better.

Mr. Dutson, like the other beekeepers in this area, has modern equipment for processing the honey crop.

Mr. Dutson served as president of the Utah State Beekeepers Federation, which has a membership of around 250 beekeepers in the state.

The alfalfa honey has a beautiful crystal-clear color and its quality is just as good as honey from orange blossoms.



Gold Dust in the Bag.



The seed is hauled in to be threshed.

I figger folks if I can git
Aroun' th' weevil, say—
'Til June the twenty-fifth an' not
Be forced t' cut fer hay,
An' then, by some danged turn o' fate
Jist hold m' upper lip
S' dad blamed tight th' dagoned durned
Onsartin stuff won't strip,
Then with a little prayin' an'
A little faith git by
Without serious damage frum
This dad-gumm' Chalcis fly,
Then hold my breath and keep m' legs
Frum bangin' at th' knees,
An' with some force o' majick stave
Away a early freeze,
An' hope that some durn power 'll
Raise up an' treat me nice
By grantin' me th' chance of
A fairly decent price,—
Y' know, by gosh I think I'd have
Jist what a feller 'd need
That's fool enough to try t' raise
This d-----d alfalfa seed.

— Author Unknown
(*submitted by Frances B. Hauman*)



A typical threshing scene taken on the Crafts farm in 1950 between Delta and Hinckley on highway 6.

HISTORY OF ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION IN MILLARD

BY INEZ S. MOODY

One of the earliest records of alfalfa being grown in West Millard County was in 1876 in old Deseret by L. R. Cropper Sr. Mr. Cropper was Justice of the Peace in Deseret. He received word from Iowa to hold a man traveling through on his way to California, for a bill he owed in Iowa. The man was stopped by Mr. Cropper and asked to pay his bill. The man didn't have any money but had 70 pounds of alfalfa seed with him which Mr. Cropper bought to pay the bill. The seed was planted on Mr. Crop-

per's farm and produced some of the first alfalfa seed ever grown in Millard County. From this time until 1890 small amounts of alfalfa seed were produced for use among the farmers of the area.

By 1890 production had increased to make quite a surplus over the amount consumed locally. This surplus found a market which sold at two and a half cents per pound. This was the beginning of alfalfa production on a commercial basis in the West Millard area.

Between 1890 and 1898 Dan Black, William R. Ray, and John Dewsnup began marketing seed. Dan Black bought a small hand-operated cleaning machine and operated it in Oasis.

By this time many farmers began to realize that the soil and climatic conditions were ideal for production of alfalfa seed and started raising it on a much larger scale. About 1900 to 1908 Milton Moody and Jacob C. Hawley started a seed business in Oasis with a cleaning plant operated by steam. From 1910 to 1918 Henry and Will Huff, Nels Peterson, and others began buying seed for eastern markets. The year 1919 was a good year for seed production and the farmers received record prices.

By this time alfalfa seed raising was the main product. Farmers averaged five bushels to the acre and sold for fourteen cents per pound, which was considered very good at that time. The record yield from any farm then was twenty-four bushels grown in 1921. The biggest seed year in Millard County was in 1925 at which time approximately fifteen million pounds of seed was grown and sold at an average price of fourteen cents per pound. Up to about 1921 farmers sold their seed mostly "in the dirt," which means—just as it came from the thresher. The unskilled buyers could not detect accurately the presence or amount of obnoxious weed nor the ravages of pests such as the Chalcis Fly and other pests in the crop.

In 1919 Peppard Seed Co. of Kansas, Missouri, sent out a representative to buy for their company. He recommended building storage room and cleaning plants here, and in 1921 the company began a building where they could do the cleaning here without having to ship it out "in the dirt." They operated here until 1946 when they sold out to Utah Poultry leaving only a representative here to buy for them.

Other companies operating here at that time (between 1920-30) were Rudy-Patrick of Kansas City, Missouri; Northrup-King Company, Westland Seed, Kelly-Western, and Occidental.

Rudy-Patrick Company put up a storage building and cleaning mills in about 1923-24. They operated about five or six years while production was highest and when the "slump" came (around 1932-33), they closed up their buildings and left the country only to send in buyers at seed harvest season. The other companies did the same.

In 1928 Milton Moody and son began buying for an eastern market. In 1934 they purchased the Delta Seed Growers Cleaning plant, doing cleaning and storing. Two years later, as production increased, they purchased the Hinckley Seed Growers Cleaning plant and warehouse and moved it to Delta, changing the name to Moody Brothers. They bought new modern machinery and added fire-proof storage space to take care of the increased production throughout West Millard.



Warehouses were bulging with alfalfa seed in 1949-1950. It even had to be stored outside the plants on the platform.



J. G. Peppard Seed Company plant now occupied by Utah Poultry (part of this building was destroyed by fire) later rebuilt by Utah Poultry.



Moody Brothers Seed Plant.

In 1941 a group of fifteen men bought the Utah Seed Growers plant at Oasis and organized a co-operative with James Juhl as president and gave it the name of Oasis Seed Growers Association. Their project was to market the alfalfa seed grown in their area. Later, other farmers were included.

From the peak year in 1925 when one-third of the crop of alfalfa seed raised in the United States was raised in West Millard—production gradually decreased until it reached a low in 1932 of less than 1,000,000 pounds. Production gradually picked up from 1932 until 1939 when it decreased again until 1944 when it reached a record-low of three-quarters of a million pounds. This caused great concern among the farmers. A preliminary survey was made by the Utah Agricultural Experimental Station in 1930 to ascertain the intensity of infestation of various insects inhabiting the alfalfa seed fields of this important district. It was found that the Lygus bugs were the most numerous, and they were probably causing the decreased seed yields. The investigation continued for the next three years and recommendation for Lygus control were made. In 1945 considerable experimental work was done in the Delta area with the use of D. D. T. for Lygus and other insect control. The results were very favorable and in the year 1946, more than six carloads of D. D. T. dust was applied to the alfalfa fields in the area. The dust cost the farmers $3.50 per acre for material and application. More than 12,000 acres were dusted and the production of alfalfa seed produced as much as 1,200 pounds per acre of high grade alfalfa seed which brought the farmer around $400.00 per acre from his seed crop.

In the year 1946, in the Delta area, or West Millard 3,500,000 pounds of cleaned alfalfa seed was produced and the average price received was $47.00 per hundred. The gross amount received from alfalfa seed if distributed equally among the farm families would be $2300.00 per family from this one commodity alone. In a number of cases young farmers raised enough alfalfa seed to pay for their entire farms that year.

In 1947—four million pounds were raised; in 1948—four million five hundred thousand pounds and in 1949—six million five hundred thousand pounds were raised. The farmers had gone all out for D. D. T. dusting and spraying and production showed the benefit received from it. The income from alfalfa seed in 1949 was greater than any other year in the history of alfalfa production in Millard County.

FLUORSPAR

BY SCOTT CHESLEY

The Fluorspar of the Topaz Mountain district was first developed in commercial quantities by George A. Spor and sons, in 1941. There had been a "known" small showing on a contact between the lime and quartzite on the north end of the Thomas range of mountains. In 1942 Spors started shipping the ore to Geneva Steel Company near Provo, Utah.

Spors continued to ship the ore and develop their property all during World War II. No more deposits of ore were found until 1947, when the Willden brothers, T. A. Claridge, and Lafe Morley discovered ore near the

north end of the range. In 1948 they began to drive a drift to discover more ore. At the same time W. E. Black and Scott Chesley reported a discovery between Spors on the south and the Claridge, Willden, Morley property on the north.

The district then began to boom. Hundreds of prospectors flocked in and Flourspar claims were located on nearly every foot of the Thomas range as far south as Drum Mountain. There are seven properties now that have definitely established ore bodies. Since August, 1950, there has been an average of twenty railroad cars per week shipped from this district. It has been shipped to every major steel plant in the United States, from Sheffield Steel in Houston, Texas to Bethlehem Steel in Seattle, Washington.

The steel industry is the principal consumer of Fluorspar. It is used as a flux in the furnace charge in the manufacture of basic open-hearth steel. Seven or eight pounds is required for each ton of steel produced. In 1947, the steel industry used over 200,000 short tons in the United States.

The acid industry, or the making of hydrofluoric acid, is the next big user. In 1947, the acid industry used over 100,000 short tons.

The Ceramic industry ranks as the third largest user, having used 42,000 tons in 1947. Fluorspar is also used in making cement, welding rod, glass and enamel; fluorine is now being added to high-octane gasoline to increase the explosive power. All the above uses have greatly increased now due to the present world situation.

The ore of the Topaz district is in great demand for it has a high calcium fluoride content and harmful ingredients. It should remain a producing district and an asset to Millard County for a good many years.

Extensive expansion of the fluorspar mining activities in Juab and Millard counties occured during 1950, according to a report released recently by the Bureau of Economics and Business Research, University of Utah.

Shippers loaded 19,250 tons of fluorspar, an increase of 130 per cent over 1949.

MANGANESE MINES IN DRUM MOUNTAINS — 1925 TO 1947

BY WALLACE RIED

For many years past, there had been considerable interest among local and outside prospectors in the possibilities of "paying ores" in the Detroit Mining District, commounly known as the Drum Mountains and nearby areas. Among many local men there were three who had formed a friendly partnership in this interesting diversion from their regular activities as farmers, cattlemen, merchants, etc. They were: W. F. Pratt of Hinckley, W. R. Black of Deseret, and M. M. Steel of Delta.

Discovery monument, indicating the activities of these three, could be found in almost every mineral area from Idaho to Mexico. Their chief area or "field of labor," however, was their own back yard hills in the nearby Detroit Mountains. They had great times together on these jaunts into the hills, scratching and picking their way around and leaving their familiar "Discovery Monuments" wherever they went.

It remained for W. F. (Frank) Pratt, however, to bring into productivity several of these various claims. When in the bitter cold of that January he began with a "Churn Drill" to put down test holes and blast open (with

black powder charges) some Manganese deposits, discovered and claimed under the name of "The Black Jack Mine."

At the same time some development for this same ore was done on the property known as the "Hot Springs." Both proved to be of some value but it was not until they moved over the hill from the "Black Jack" to claims known as the "The Black Boy" (numbers one to six), that the project moved into "high gear" and began to prove profitable.

With three men, W. F. Pratt, Lawrence Pratt, and Wallace Reid(working with hand made "Churn Drills") the project developed through successive stages, at one time employing as high as twenty-five miners and as many trucks and drivers. The ore reached as high as fifty per cent pure Manganese. Many thousands of tons of ore were shipped to the Columbia Steel Co. at Ironton, Utah.

The expansion of this work was marked by the entrance of Fred Staats into part-ownership of those properties. Staats, a Provo man, purchased the interest of W. R. Black. The last major efforts were carried out by the Ward Leasing Company which operated the claims under lease from the owners until demand for the ores diminshed and finally ceased in 1947. War-time requirements had been the chief outlet for the ore.

As of this writing (1950) the mines remain the property of the Pratt heirs and Mr. Fred Staats.

EARLY HISTORY OF WEST MILLARD MINING

BY WILLIAM BENNETT

The Detroit mining district was organized the fall of 1872 as the Drum District. It was reorganized in the name of Detroit in 1879. In about the year 1881 there was a small smelter built about fourteen miles west of Hinckley for the purpose of processing low-grade ores, but it proved unsuccessful and was abandoned, due to a shortage of water. During the spring of 1882 it was moved to the "Hot Springs" about eleven or twelve miles north of Abraham, and was used as a hot air blast.

Copper Bullion and other ores were shipped to eastern points from there. On January 11, 1895 a smelter for the treatment of ores from the Ibex and Charm mines was built at Leamington, and ores from these mines were hauled in by team. The men who had the contract for hauling were from Fillmore. The Beauregard brothers, Bill Payne, Joseph Smith, and Dahl Huntsman and others had the contract.

Ore was also hauled from the Utah mine at Fish Springs. The man having the first contract for this hauling was George Alldredge of Hinckley. There were several four-horse teams used from Hinckley but later this was contracted by Hyrum S. Cahoon of Deseret who completed the hauling until the water level in the mines closed them down. A few leasers hauled some ore to Gold Hill, Nevada.

At one time, when the Ibex and Charm mines were running full blast, Drum was a lively camp, and the old smelter west of Hinckley was the camping grounds for the freighters of both places. At Fish Springs was the only water between Deseret and Drum. This well was 110 feet deep. There



Ward Leasing Company Mine.



Taken at Fish Springs mine during the early freighting days. Horses and outfit belong to Samuel Wood Western Jr., of Deseret.

was a sort of derrick put up over this well and a twenty gallon barrel for watering the teams. It was lowered and raised by a horse and cable. I was there and have seen so many teams that we had to pull water all night. The freighters used six horse teams; occassionally eight horses were used.

David Crofts and his sons discovered several mines in Drum district and were actively engaged in the mining works for several years. They built a gold stamp mill out at Wyno and later a smelter there. The smelter was located

half way between Oasis and the Drum mountains. Later they sold their mines and mining interests to the Jesse Knight Company.

Many of the old residents hauled ore from "Fish Springs." The freighting brought in a little extra money during the fall and winter months and helped the people's financial needs greatly.

(The following account was written by Mrs. Callie Morley):

On November 22, 1940, war clouds were once more hanging heavy over civilization, and industry was beginning to look to its stock piles for scarce ore.

Through operations in mining in Cottonwood canyon, Lafe Morley and L. N. Rasmussen of Salt Lake City came in contact with a company who owned a lease of manganese in the big Drum mountains about thirty-seven miles north and west of Delta.

These men went to Nephi and secured a lease to mine for manganese from the Pratt family.

Since they needed additional capital, five friends were invited to join in the venture and the Ward Leasing Company was formed. The other men were Alma Fairbourne, B. A. Rasmussen, S. M. Woolfe, R. Rasmussen and Jim Dougberty.

Through their efforts, the "Black Boy Claims" were diamond drilled by government experts and ore beddings were located.

These beddings proved to be the largest in western United States, althouh there were not as many deposits as in some other places.

Mr. Morley moved to Delta to oversee the interests of the group and in 1943 L. J. Price was taken into the company and became mine foreman.

The company took out state compensation insurance and mined systematically and safely as possible; but in spite of all precautions on January 29, 1943, a huge slab of ore weighing approximately a ton dropped from the mine ceiling taking the life of Mike Horrell and inflecting cuts and bruises on another worker Morris Bidgood, who was pinned under the ore and debris.

This mine was operated until 1946 when the ore body was depleated.

During the time it operated, over seventy thousand tons of manganese was mined. Part of this was stock piled for used during the war and the rest was trucked to Delta by Archie Barben and shipped by rail to Geneva Steel Company at Provo, Utah." (end of Mrs. Morley's quote)

Deseret was the center of supply for most of the western area as far as Ely Nevada and Deep Creek also the Clifton mining district. Freighters would stop at Deseret for food and supplies. During the early days ore was hauled through Deseret to Oasis by William Aldredge, H. S. Cahoon and many others, from the Utah and Galena mines operated by the "Crismons" and "Peter Reed" which produced some of the richest silver and lead ore in the state.

Drum and Joy mining district had three different smelters erected at different times to treat its ore. The first one was at Hot Springs, another at Smelter Knowls about half way between Deseret and Joy and another one at Leamington. There was a mill built at Swasey Springs for Joy, but all of these projects failed and became ghost mines.

A Salt refinery was built at Swan Lake about 1905 by Raymond and Clinton Ray, Sam Greenwood and others. This was called the Clear Lake Salt

Company. It was operated by Edmund Williams of Oasis.

Jacob Miller had the first farm where the Swan Lake farms were, afterwards a project was made and some of the first fine gold in Sawtooth mountains was found. Moody brothers now operate in this same vicinity today. (Information from James Mace of Deseret, who remembered this information and worked as a freighter of ore for many years with a wagon and three teams.)

In 1878 a prospector by the name of Pat Mane came to Deseret for supplies. He had a pack burro and walked behind. He stopped at Joseph S. Black's store. He prospected for years in the Drum area. When he died he was buried in the mountains.

Jake Miller, Joseph S. William V., W. R. Black, D. M. Palmer, Louis Phillips, Warren Moody and many others did prospecting many times during their life time. (Information supplied by P. T. Black)

Charley Howard, a senator's son from Michigan, established the mining operations at Joy. He married a Crafts girl and her father, David Craft bought in as part owner of the smelter at Joy. Another smelter was built by these men about fifteen miles west of Deseret, this was operated with charcoal and operated a number of years. There was a well at this place and many of the freighters would camp there overnight. Later Joy mines were sold to a man who later founded the Packard Motor Company. About 1900 Charley Howard left and in 1907 Crafts sold the one smelter near Deseret to Jesse Knight. (Information from Dudley Crafts, lawyer).

In 1907-1908 B. F. Woodward operated the Martha mine which was located over the hill to the south from the Ibex mine. To the southeast of the Martha was the old Charm mine. A short distance from this mine was the mine operated by a Mr. Friel.

Charles S. Woodward, when only a boy, helped run a freight outfit from Spanish Fork to Joy. He would camp at McIntyre ranch, then the Rockwell ranch and then make Joy the third. Later he worked as cook for the men who worked at the Martha mine. May Laird, who owned and operated a hotel there, taught him how to cook. In their spare time they would bring in rattlesnakes, skin them and take out the oil bag near the tail, melt out the oil and sell to anyone who would buy it. Everyone seemed to think this oil was a cure for any disease.

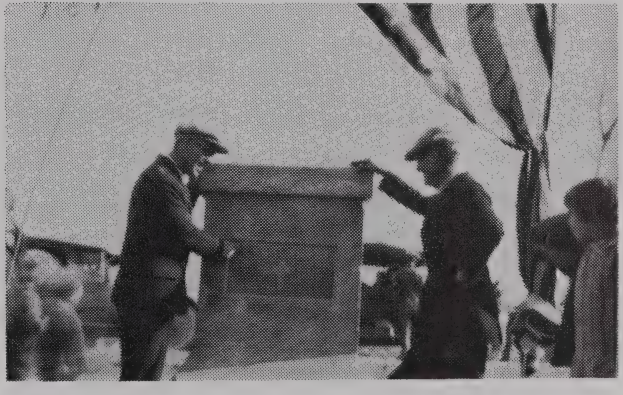
"The experience of seeing the freighters from Fish Springs, hauling the ore from the Fish Springs mines to Deseret, with sixteen horse teams on two wagons and watching the skinners handle them with a jerk line was a real thrill to me as a young lad." (Information from Charles S. Woodward in a letter to the Chronicle in March of 1950)



To the Smithsonian Institute—to Indian Lore—to the book, "Millard and Nearby" —To the Millard Coun'y Chronicle—We give you his own pen sketch—The senior Mr. Frank Beckwith.



Gunnison Monument dedicated May 30, 1927. Marks the spot where Captain Gunnison and his men were killed by Indians. Located a few miles west of Hinckley just off the highway south of Highway 6.



Monument honoring the early trail of Father Escalante located between Oasis and South Tract.



These men are members of Irrigation Companies of the Sevier River, each man represented certain companies, they settled all water rights of the different companies. It took several years to effect the settlement and the court then issued a decree for each company. They are, seated left to right: G. W. Blomquist, Richfield; N. L. Peterson, Hinckley; H. E. Maxfield, Delta, A. A. Hinckley, Hinckley; Chas. E. Rowen. Standing, left to right: Attorney Beebe, Wallace Holman, Woodrow; Henry Larsen, Richfield; Lewis Jones, Richfield; Peter T. Black, Deseret; unknown, W. R. Black, Deseret, E. J. Eliason, Deseret, W. L. Owens, Panguitch, Joe Peterson, Redmond.



THE "DESERT SENTINELS," Male Chorus of Delta. Left to right, front row: Bryon Carter, Ward Spendlove, Orlando Hepworth, Eldon Sorenson, Ansel Hall, Berdell Memmott, Roy Steele, Irish Anderson, Ruth Talbot. Ladd R. Cropper (director), May Cropper, Paul Adams, Myron Bird, Janus Wright, Avery Bishop, Ormus Dutson, Clayton Stapley, Eldon Hurst and Floyd Hardy. Second row, left to right: Gordon Bishop, Jay Gardner, LaVar Owens, George Ekins, Robert Carling, William Pratt, Clark Bishop, Joe Bishop, June Hepworth, Earl Kelly, June Hinckley, Dana Pratt, Pearson Stewart, Roy Hilton, Evan Gardner, June Black, Rulon Callister, Ben Robison. Top row, left to right: Kennard Riding, Glen Swalberg, Cluff Talbot, Vaughn Bennett, Dean Talbot, Melvin Memmott, Cecil Bishop, Glen Rawlinson, Richard Davis, Blaine Spendlove, Wayne Sorenson, Don Woodbury, Merlin Workman, Melvin Hepworth, Lester Hepworth, Calvin Skeem, Roy Twitchell, Duane Kimber and Sherman Little. (Members of the chorus who were absent when the picture was taken were: Layton Bishop, Lloyd Schlappi, Rex Carter, Tex Diehl, Duane Moody, Dee Sevens, Ross Hilton, Lynn Talbot, George Chamberlain, Thurman Moody, Talmadge Christensen, Lee Rogers, James Nickle, Nelson Clark, and Lafe Nielsen.

The 65-voice male chorus was organized in September, 1948, under the sponsorship of the Delta Junior Chamber of Commerce. The director is Ladd R. Cropper with May Cropper, Ruth Talbot and Lucille Stapley accompanists. They purchased their own tuxedoes which are dark blue worn with a blue bow tie and a white shirt. Sixty-eight purchased suits which are valued at $5000. The group practices every Thursday night in Delta and some of the men travel as far as thirty miles to practice. The group includes farmers, school teachers, business men, bishops, a druggist and a doctor.

They have presented concerts in Salt Lake City, Provo, Cedar City, Delta, St. George, Nephi, Santaquin, Fillmore, Manti, Scipio, Ephraim, Kanosh and all the communities in West Millard county.

They have forty songs memorized and sang at April Conference in Salt Lake City last spring. In May they were invited to sing at the Utah State Convention of Federated Music Clubs in the Joseph Smith Building at Brigham Young University, Provo.

They were invited to sing in Salt Lake City in May (1951) at the National Federated Music Clubs Convention. Organized as a service club the "Deseret Sentinels" have presented programs for building funds, missionary funds, to help raise money for an organ in Deseret Stake and numerous other worthwhile projects.



Monument at "Fort Deseret" built out of rocks supplied by descendents of the builders of the fort. Erected in 1937. It was unveiled by Ann Bennett Stephenson and dedicated by E. L. Lyman. Those in charge of the ceremony were Mrs. Eda Bishop, Mrs. Joseph Dewsnup, and John R. Bennett.

D. U. P. of West Millard

BY ANNIE H. BISHOP AND WAIORA B. WALLACE

THE D. U. P. CAMP IN WEST MILLARD was organized in Leamington on August 12, 1924, by State Central Company president, Flora Bean Horn. After reading the constitution and by-laws, the officers were voted in by acclamation by the thirty-three daughters present.

The charter members were: Mary Phidelia Koffard Finnell, Francell Williams Neilson, Lydia May Lovell Evans, Pearl D. Parry Harder, Rose Annie Kelsey Olson, Mary Olive Walker Finlinson, Edith Lynn Finlinson, Lutie Walker Watts, Emma Overson Nielson and Jane Marinda Stephenson Ashby.

The first captain was Mary Koffard Finnell. Splendid work was done by this camp until is disbanded in 1948.

The Leamington camp helped finance the Gunnison Monument, wrote a history of Leamington, entertained the "old folks," attended the dedication of the "Old State House" as a museum, entered a float, gathered and placed many relics at home and in the State House Museum, and gave birthday parties for Rose Talbot, age 90, and for Hyrum Sorenson, age 90.

The Anne E. Melville Bishop camp was organized on May 12, 1926 by Maud C. Melville, at the home of Waiora Bishop Wallace in Delta, by State Historian, Flora Bean Horn. Charlotte La Fever Steele was captain. The charter members were: Charlotte La Fever Steel, Susa McKnight Roberts, Francetta Cook Sampson, Eda Fransworth Bishop, Waiora Bishop Wallace, Anne E. Melville Bishop, Eldula Bishop Bassett, Lemira Walker Bishop, Winnie DeLong Morris and Chloe Snow Gardner.

October 9, the Ann E. Melville camp was named in honor of a native pioneer of 1856 and pioneer of the Delta area. The camp grew and officers were chosen to organize camps at Hinckley and Deseret. A county chapter for West Millard was organized in Dec., 1927, with Theodocia Shelly Melville as president. As the enrollment grew, it became necessary to divide the camp, and the election of new officers for each camp were held May 20, 1932. The new camp was named for Helen Mar McCullough, the wife of Delta's first postmaster, who was appointed October 29, 1907.

The following daughters have served as captains of the Ann E. Melville Bishop Camp.

1926-28 — Charlotte L. Steele
1928-30 — Waiora B. Wallace
1930-32 — Eda F. Bishop
1932-34 — Eldula B. Bassett
1934-36 — Geneva C. Pace
1936-38 — Iva S. Mitchell
1938-39 — Carrie H. Black
1939-40 — Francetta C. Sampson
1940-42 — Jean S. Johnson
1942-44 — Olive M. Barney
1944-46 — Ione R. Dally
1946-48 — Romania H. Porter
1948-50 — Lemira W. Bishop
1950- — Jean S. Johnson



ANN E. MELVILLE BISHOP D.U.P. CAMP, 1951. First row, left to right: Officers of 1951, seated: Louise McMurdie Lyman, secretary; Mary M. Bassett, first vice president; Jean S. Johnson, captain; Ione Dalley, registrar; Zephyr Steele, chaplain; Lucille Kimber, second vice president; Iva Mitchell, custodian; Ruth Searle, ———, Annie H. Bishop, historian. Second row, sitting,: Grace Cropper Warnick, Fannie C. Maxfield, Jane C. Black, LeMira Bishop, Carrie Hatch Thompson Black, Adaline B. Jeffery, Pearl B. Snow. Third row, standing: Romania Porter, Fontella S. Bishop, Amanda Conk, Francetta Sampson, Margaret Owens Edwards, Verna S. Gardner, Bessie Judd, Sepha Robison, Ardella Riding, Waiora Wallace, Theodocia Shelley Melville, Hazel Judd Gronning, Maude Crane Melville, Vera S. Hilton, Olive Barney, Josephine B. Walker, parliamentarian.



HELEN MAR McCULLOUGH CAMP DUP at Delta. 1951. First row, left to right: Beryl H. Bennion, Lillie J. Wood, Ava Starley, Callie O. Morley, Lillian Killpack, Sarah J. Church, Adelia L. Stephenson. Second row: Carrie N. Clark, Irene L. Sampson, Eliza S. Taylor, Frances Tolbert, Emily B. Bunker, Ida B. Christensen. Third row: Nell Watson, Irene Little, Reva H. Bliss, Jennie S. Largent, Luella Swalberg, Nell Sorenson, Ida C. Bullock. Fourth row: Ella C. Black, Blance L. Works, Lula Pearson, Ila R. Forester, Inez S. Moody.

The Captains of the Helen Mar McCullough camp are the following daughters:

1932-34 — Beryl H. Bennion
1934-36 — Ida C. Bullock
1936-38 — Blanch L. Works
1938-40 — Lillie J. Wood
1940-42 — Lula B. Pearson
1942-44 — Bessie B. Law
1944-46 — Ava S. Starley
1946-48 — Luella Swallberg
1948-50 — Reva H. Bliss
1950- — Callie Morley

The Delta camps desired a "Pioneer Home" and were successful in purchasing the cabin which was owned by Henry J. McCullough and used as the first Delta post office.

The deed was dated May, 1936, and the Daughters have restored it to good condition, furnished it, and gathered relics to put in the "Pioneer Home." The grounds have been leveled and planted to lawn and flowers.

On May 20, 1950, the marker was unveiled at our D. U. P. lot. A beautiful bronze plaque was placed on a monument, built of rocks donated by the Daughters. Appropriate dedicatory services were held and the monument was unveiled by Waiora B. Wallace and Nellie M. Watson, the daughters of the worthy pioneers for whom our camps are named.

The Naomi R. Theobald camp of the D. U. P. in Hinckley was organized on March 10, 1927, with Minnie B. Bishop Moody as captain.

The following Daughters were charter members: Erminnie B. Moody, Sylvania L. Swensen, Emmeline A. Stapley, Mary L. Reeve, Alice S. Walker, Phebe H. Mecham, Nellie B. Moody, Florence Lee Prestwich, Jane H. Pratt, Cora C. Robinson, Lyle Pratt, and Nettie Abbott. They assembled all the old pioneer relics in the old tithing office.

The following served as captains:

1927- — Erminnie B. Mody
1930-32 — Sylvania L. Swensen
1932-34 — Alice S. Walker
1934-36 — Emmeline A. Stapley
Edith Langston
Jane Pratt
1950-51 — La Verne Theobald

The slogan, "A new history every month in every camp" was the record of the Naomi R. Theobold camp for many months of the year. This camp assembled many pictures of Hinckley Pioneers and had unusually fine projects: a "get acquainted" party for newcomers to the town, caroling at Christmas time, visiting the home-bound, etc.

The Fannie Powell Cropper camp of D. U. P. of Deseret was organized in 1927 with Effie Moody first captain. The following Daughters have served as captains:

1927-33 — Effie Moody
1933-37 — Zada Dewsnup
Hulda Dewsnup
1940-42 — Musetta Western
1942-44 — Musetta Western
1944-46 — Myrtle Western
1946-48 — Ava J. Bennett
Irregular meetings held until April 14, 1949
1951- — Martha W. Mace



OAK CITY DUP CAMP REBECCA DESERET. Front row, left to right: Alta Alldredge, Maggie Elder, May Shipley, Nellie Roper, Mary Finlinson, Margaret Roper. Second row: Florence Lovell, Dainy Nielson, Eva Roper, Rachel Roper, Lemira Dutson. Back row: Alice Anderson, Ely Nielson, Mary E. Anderson, Retta Peterson, Bessie Sheriff, Susan Shipley.



LEAMINGTON D.U.P. March, 1942. First row, left to right: Emma Jean Nielson, Lydia Evans, Christian Dutson, Nellie Anderson, Jane M Ashby. Second row: Emma Nielson, Bertha Bradfield, Maud Johnson, Francell Nielson, Millie Lovell, Charlotte Nielson, Myrtle Nielson, Electa Anderson, Pearl Harder, Sophia Harder, Delia Nelson, Alpha Nielson, Jane Williams, Mabel Overson, Jean Ashby, Josephine Johnson.



DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS, Deseret Camp. Taken February 20, 1951. Left to right, front row: Martha Mace, Zada Dewsnup, Alice Western, Mathilda Hales, Mae Schoenberger and Eliza Cropper. Second row: Millie Dewsnup, Arlene Bennett, Zella Moody, Mollie Dewsnup and Ava Bennett. Back row: Martha W. Mace, Myrle Bennett, Myrtle Western and Cleo Eliason.



LEAMINGTON D.U.P., 1942. First row: Francell Nielson, Jane M. Ashby, Nellie Anderson, Mary Finlinson. Second row: Charlotte Nielson, Christian Dutson, Delia Nelson, Lydia Evans, Jean Ashby, Sophia Harder, Pearl Harder



LYNNDYL D.U.P. CAMP. Left to right, top row: Mary Smith, Mary Johnson, Marie Whatcott. Front row: Sarah Wiley and Gladys Banks. Inset: Adelia Coleman.



DESERET D. U. P. Group about 1944.

Front row: Mary Ann Hales, Lucy Black, Mollie Dewsnup, Mathilda Hales, Mary Alice Western. Second row: Blanch Crafts, Winona Dutson, Zella Moody, Musetta Western, Myrtle Western, Blanche Jensen, Ora Hopkins. Back row: Inga Black, Inez Damron, Leulla Western, Zada Dewsnup, Myrle Bennett, Neta Black.

Rebecca Deseret camp of D. U. P. in Oak City was named in honor of a worthy pioneer, Rebecca Deseret Jacobsen. The organization took place in 1927, with Margaret W. Roper as first captain. Other Daughters who have served as captains are:

Mamie W. Lovell
Mary Finlinson
Maggie R. Elder
Donna Anderson

The presidents of the county company of West Millard are the following Daughters:

1927-32 — Theodocia S. Melville
1932-34 — Flora R. Koiter
1934-36 — Bessie B. Law
1936-38 — Eda F. Bishop
1938-40 — Waiora B. Wallace
1940-42 — Geneva C. Pace
1942-44 — Margaret C. Callister
1944-46 — Bessie B. Law
1946-48 — Pearl B. Snow
1948-50 — Waiora B. Wallace
1950- — Lula B. Pearson

In 1948-1950, the county company made an effort to get the inactive camp reorganized. Hinckley functioned for a while. No one at Oak City was willing to hold office. The Deseret camp was active when there was anything needed to be put over. It was active and the citizens supported it. The Hinckley camp was very active and has done many splendid things. Many of the active members moved away, died, or grew older and didn't feel like officiating in the organization.

Lynndyl was a very active camp until a short time before disbanding. The population was mostly railroad employees and a good many moved away leaving few to carry on all the work. When they had completed sketches of their pioneer ancestors, they felt their work was done. Leamington camp, too, had lost some of its members and felt it was useless to hold the organization together any longer, and so disbanded in 1948. They still have the relics in a room in the chapel.

The objectives of the D. U. P. society are to perpetuate the names and achievements of our noble pioneers—by preserving old landmarks, by recording their life stories, by collecting relics, and by locating any data which may aid in perfecting a record of the strong character, and heroic deeds of the pioneers. Teaching their descendents and the citizens of our country the lessons of faith, courage, and patriotism and creating a spirit of union and fellowship among the posterity of the pioneers are the designs of the D. U. P.

To obtain the goals we desired, the Daughters of every camp have cooperated and worked unitedly and diligently to put over the projects so the "over-all" history is much the same for all camps.

In accordance with our constitution, the D. U. P. camps in every town have tried to keep alive the heritage from the past. Each daughter has been urged to write the life sketch of her pioneer ancestors, her parents and grandparents, and other pioneers, as well as her own personal sketch, and to have these sketches filed—not only with the State Camp, but also in the county and local files (for safekeeping for the present and future generation.)

One of these histories is read each month in the regular D. U. P. meeting. Here also pioneer songs are sung, and the outlined lessons covering some phase of pioneer history is given and discussed. Often the refreshments served

are made from pioneer recipes—including molasses, cakes, buttermilk, corn bread, pumpkin pie, and barley coffee.

Many community projects have been carried out by the D. U. P. One of the earliest was the writing of a town history. Road signs have been put on many of our local roads indicating old lands marks that have been preserved. Among these are the old Deseret Fort and the site of the Gunnison Massacre the latter project was in connection with the American Legion Post 89. A moving picture was taken of the re-enacted massacre scene, which is shown occasionally. The Gunnison Monument (with marker) was dedicated on May 30, 1927, with appropriate ceremonies and program. The old Deseret Fort was given an official D. U. P. marker and monument which was dedicated September 25, 1937.

Much has been done by this group in reviving the thrift and skills of our pioneers, such as knitting, tatting, netting, quilting and rug-making. Other methods of preserving history stressed by the D. U. P. members are: making scrapbooks for clippings, pictures, poems and gems; collecting and preserving relics, pictures, books, and journals, by making and wearing pioneer costumes at parties, programs, and celebrations; by historical floats, parades, skits, pageants, characterizations, songs, stories, poems, and dances of pioneer character.

We have encouraged the writing of original sketches, songs, music, and poems on pioneer themes. The song, "Our Noble Pioneers," found in the D. U. P. Song Book was written by one of our members, now deceased, Bessie B. Law.

In addition to the small amount collected from the annual dues of the members, other funds are needed for the purchasing of books, plaques, markers, and state flags, which are in every camp funds as needed for the maintenance and up-keep of the D. U. P.-owned buildings and grounds, Memorial Fund, and (this year, 1951) for the publishing of "Milestones of Millard."

Many fund-raising projects have been carried out: Selling dinners, tickets to shows, dances, skating parties, food sales, banquets, dramas, sale of "Heart Throbs," candy, popcorn, by concessions at local celebrations and stock shows, drives for paper, rags and old clothes. One of the biggest projects for raising funds for publishing this book was a Harvest Dinner at which hundreds were served. All of West Millard was canvassed by Daughters and each group contributed generously (food or money) so we were able to obtain food for the dinner and our quota in cash.

It was a grand success due to the generosity and united cooperation and honest efforts of a group of modern-day Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

The entertainments of joy-giving projects of the D. U. P. included the yearly celebration of Pioneer Day, July 24th parades, programs consisting of music, speeches, skits, characterizations, pageants, and pioneer dances. These celebrations were held in Deseret, Hinckley, Delta or Oak Creek Canyon. Annual days were properly observed by joyous parties, parties given for retiring officers.. Birthday parties were held for the elder people, and "Old Folks Day" was a joy to many who seldom were able to get out and mingle with friends.

We feel that our lives have been enriched and friendships strengthened by associating and working with the splendid women who belong to the camps of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

"Then all honor to their names!
As we meet from day to day
Let us lift our hearts and say,
'We are Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.'"



D. U. P. MEMBERS clean up historic landmark at Delta. Left to right: Iva Mitchell, secretary of Ann E. Melville Bishop camp; Waiora Wallace, county chapter president; Lillie Wood, member of beautification committee; Adelia Stephenson, on D. U. P. board; Lemira Bishop, captain of Melville camp; Ella Black, second vice president of Helen Mar McCullough camp.

PIONEER WAYS IN THE EARLY DAYS

BY SEBRINA C. EKINS

"Young people of today do not know what hard work is," expressed one of the early pioneer mothers after reminiscing the hardships endured in 1861. "Girls had to work hard in those days. I have herded sheep, sheared sheep, carded wool and spun the yarn. I have helped to water grain, and I feel that I have earned the name of a pioneer," she said.

Another pioneer, Florence Nielson, seemed to be a natural nurse. When she was only 17, she cared for three women and their new-born babies.

This mother believed that work was a blessing. She made her own soap, spun her own yarn (with a spinning wheel), and knit socks and stockings for herself and children. She wove carpets for her floor, and earned money by weaving carpets for others.

As a girl she said they had plenty of wholesome food—they had their own milk, butter, eggs, pork, lard, fruit, and vegetables. She gleaned (with her mother), the wheat the cradle missed. She saw threshing done with a flail, then with horses or oxen's feet, then by the horse-drawn threshing machine. Her father raised cane and there was always molasses for sweetening. She never tasted sugar until she was nearly grown.

Favorite desserts in those days was suet pudding, molasses, cookies, gingerbread, and twisted, fried cakes. They ate salt rising bread and salertus (soda) biscuits.

A typical Christmas would be a piece of pretty calico about nine inches square, a needle, and a skein of linen thread. Her shoes were made by the town shoemaker—and life always seemed busy but happy without modern conveniences.

When they would spin yarn and weave the cloth they wove two kinds—one for the men's clothing called "geans," and "linsey" for women's clothing. They had only four colors of cloth in those days: blue, made from blue vitrol, chamber blue, a dye attained from wine, black from logwood, red from madder roots and yellow from peach leaves. (Oak City Pioneer)

In the Deseret area the women would gather the yellow rabbit brush when it was in bloom, soak it in water, and use it as a dye. Sometimes they would dye the yarn, and to add variety they would tie it in knots, dip in the dye, and when it was dried and untied it would have a clouded effect. They too washed and carded their own wool, and spun the yarn on a spinning wheel. They made batts for quilts and mattresses; and pillows were made out of milkweeds. Straw ticks or mattresses were made out of straw.

Pig weed and greasewood greens were eaten. The children would gather them and be thrilled to bring them home for supper. They even ventured to eat mushrooms.

One mother volunteered her recipe for "Lumpy Dick"—"put a pan of milk on top of the stove, heat it to a boiling point—sprinkle some flour on table then sprinkle water on it until lumps of flour are formed, put the lumps in the hot milk and serve at once."

Women in those days didn't have to wonder which dress to wear, there was no choice. They had only two if they were lucky, one for Sunday and one for everyday. It hasn't been too many years ago when a young bride was happy with a wedding present of a stripped bed ticking petticoat. We have come a long ways in materials when you think of the lovely nylon material we have today.

Midwives would carry a little black satchel containing a pair of scissors, and a little quinine to help out. They would go back every day for ten days and charge from $3.00 to $5.00 for all their trips.

A typical example of pioneer ways in the early days is exemplified in the life of Niels C. S. Peterson who was a staunch church pioneer. He was born in Denmark in 1848, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and came to Utah in 1877. In Denmark, he was considered fairly well-to-do, and before leaving for America he sold all his belongings. At the time of his conversion to the church the United Order was one of the practices of the church in Utah. Mr. Peterson was of the opinion that when he arrived in Utah, money would be of little value, for members of the church would have everything in common. With that thought in mind he used all his surplus money in paying for his transportation and helped other saints to come over. He arrived in Salt Lake with 75 cents. In 1879 he moved to Deseret.

He experienced most of the hardships incident to the early settlement of this locality. Two months after his arrival here he walked to Holden and borrowed fifty pounds of flour and carried it back, making the trip in two days. He mixed the sack of flour with a hundred pounds of bran, a gallon of molasses and three gallons of water. This constituted their diet for the first six months. They lived on the loa farm in Deseret. Regardless of the hardships, he could always see the hand of providence, and never complained. Like the other God-fearing saints, he placed his church ahead of all temporal responsibilities.

Over open fireplaces cooking was done in an iron pot, a bake kettle, and skillet. The fireplace furnished heat and light to the early home. Matches were scarce and were brought from California. The fire was guarded carefully and the coals were covered with ashes at night. If the fire went out the men would use a piece of cotton, a flint, and their muskets, to make a spark to light the cotton. Others would watch the chimneys for smoke, then run to the neighbors with a covered skillet and borrow some live coals.

Most of the furniture in the homes was home-made. They had home-made raw-hide bottom chairs. Their cupboards were made of boards placed on wooden pegs in the wall. Raw-hide bottom beds were made by lacing raw-hide through the holes in the ends and sides of the bedstead (making a network.) They were comfortable to sleep on with a straw or corn-husk mattress. Trundle beds (made of wood and raw-hide) were slid under the big beds during the day-time to save space.

Parties for the young people in the homes were memorable events. Suppers, dances, molasses candy pulls, games of chance, old woman on a stick and a staff, button button, ring around a rosie, story-telling and singing played an important part of the evening's fun.

Perhaps the poem written by a granddaughter of an early pioneer expresses it just right:

PIONEER RECREATION

BY ELAINE WEBB DEKKER

There were no swank amusement halls,
In which to spend their leisure,
And yet they never lacked for fun,
They made their own gay pleasure.

They had their hayrides, 'neath the moon,
Where couples without number
Would ride, laugh, joke and sing
Long past the time for slumber.

The harvest season brought them joy,
For when the work was done,
They'd sweep some neighbor's barn quite clean,
And dance 'til rising sun.

And patchwork quilts, and ragbees, too,
Afforded fun and laughter,
A square dance or a plain quadrille,
Was talked about long after.

Tho' work was hard, and life was grim,
With little time for leisure,
They made each day seem brighter still,
With self-made humble pleasure.



UNVEILED PLAQUE AT DUP CABIN to mark three firsts. The cabin that held the first Delta Postoffice, the first store, and the first Sunday School organization, was marked with a commemorating plaque unveiled at ceremonies. The cabin is a joint project of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Helen Mar McCullough and Ann E. Melville Bishop camps.



NAOMI R. THEOBALD Camp, 1931:
HINCKLEY D. U. P. GROUP—Front row:—Alice Walker, pres. Second row: Nellie Moody, Lavina Davis, Dora Sanderson, Mary Reeve, Nora Bishop, Ethel Theobald. Third row:—Latissa Wilkins, Lyle Talbot, Phebe Mecham, Lyle Pratt, Sarah Slaughter, Mrs. C. Draper, Elizabeth Walker, Mrs. Bert Adair and Etta Tullis. Back row:—Myrtle Wright, Emmeline Stapley, Sarah Rigby, Sarah Talbot Langston, Rose Jarvis.



D. U. P. HOLD CEREMONIES of old fort and dedicate monument 1937.

Deseret Stake History

BY SEBRINA C. EKINS

GUIDED BY DIVINE INSPIRATION TO God's chosen land came people from Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, France, Germany, England, and other parts of Europe to Utah because of the gospel of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

With a firm belief that wealth was not important but high ideals and righteous life were the things that counted, individuals left their homes in the old country and ventured to an unknown land. Because of their courage, their faith and their belief in God, we enjoy a glorious heritage.

Typical of the thousands of saints who came to Utah is the story of a blue-eyed, blond Danish girl, who was born in Denmark in 1824. Her name was Anna. She lived a happy, normal life in her parent's home until she was ten, then her father, Peter Jorgensen died and three months later her mother died, leaving the family of six children orphans. She lived with an uncle and had to work hard.

Anna Jorgensen married Jens Anderson in 1846. Two sons were born to them in Denmark. This family was converted by L. D. S. missionaries and joined the church. They left Copenhagen to join the saints in Utah on December 22, 1853. Their baby was only ten months old when they set sail on the "Jesse Munn." They were on the ocean eight weeks. Then they sailed into the mouth of the Mississippi river in 1854; went on to Kansas City; crossed the plains and arrived in Utah in October, 1854.

President Brigham Young found out Anna's husband was an expert wheelright with a good set of tools, so he sent him to Fillmore as they needed a person of that trade there.

They lived in one of the small rooms in the old fort. The trip had been a long year of weariness, full of hardships and anxieties. Anna's husband was not well and eighteen days after her third son was born her husband died. She couldn't speak or understand a word of English. Bishop Noah Bartholomew asked a neighbor John Lovell to watch out for this Danish sister and see that she was taken care of. His sympathy developed into admiration and so in 1857 they were married in the endowment house in Salt Lake City.

In 1860 she moved to Deseret with her husband—the first woman settler in West Millard county. She became great friends with Sebrina Land Cropper Croft who was the first midwife in old Deseret. Sebrina came when Anna's babies were born to help out. Their lives so far had been similar as Mrs. Cropper was left a widow with four children in Texas joined the church and was three years on the way to Utah with the Croft company.

After trying to make a go of it for eight years, Anna and her husband became discouraged and moved to Oak City. Anna's husband was appointed Presiding Elder when the Oak Creek branch was organized. He was also presiding elder at Deseret.

Anna worked in her sons store in Oak City for about fifteen years. She kept the accounts in Danish, then each week Peter would put them in his account book in English. Her husband died in 1881. Anna lived in her own home until she was 86 then she lived with her son John in his new home. She died when she was 96, July 28, 1920 and was buried in the Oak City cemetery. A little blue-eyed girl who traveled across a continent and lived a full life with varied experiences but always devoted to her church.

STAKE ORGANIZED

Such is our heritage . . . such is a typical story of our ancestors. Religion meant everything to those God-fearing people. It is not surprising to read as early as March 9, 1869 a special conference was held in the stake house at Fillmore and a Millard stake of Zion was organized by President George A. Smith, Apostle Erastus Snow and Joseph F. Smith. Thomas Callister was sustained as president of the stake.

On July 22, 1877 at Fillmore, Millard stake was reorganized with Ira N. Hinckley as president, with Edward Partridge and Joseph V. Robinson as counselors.

There was only one stake in Millard county until 1912 when Deseret stake was organized. Many of the Millard stake conferences were held in Deseret in the old Chapel which burned down in 1929. The saints of the East side of the county would come over and stay all night for these conferences which were held for two days.

STAKE REUNION

An interesting account is given in one of the early minute books of Deseret ward as follows: "Minutes of Reunion of the Millard Stake of Zion," held in Deseret July 22, 1902. Singing by the Deseret ward choir, "For the strength of the hills we bless thee", prayer by Joshua Greenwood, singing of an anthem by the Deseret Choir, "Daughters of Zion." An opening address of welcome was given by Alma Greenwood of Fillmore. Response to the speech of welcome by Brother Joseph V. Robison of Fillmore. Deseret Choir sang the song, "Hard Times Come Again No More." Bishop C. Anderson made a speech of presentation and gave to President Ira N. Hinckley a large portrait in a frame of President Joseph F. Smith.

President Ira N. Hinckley, arose and with a feeling of overwhelming joy and tears, said that he could hardly express his gratitude to the saints and officers of this stake, for the good will and esteem that was represented by this days proceedings and that they could not have given him anything that was nearer to his heart than the picture that was presented to him, but he said that in place of one picture they had presented him with two, one for each of his wives.

Instrumental music was given by Brother William McLeal and son, instruments were clarinets followed by a speech by counselor Daniel Thompson on the growth of Millard Stake. A speech by Ira N. Hinckley, Jr., senior member of the high council of Millard Stake of Zion, he believed in these reunions, "the high council was always in harmony with the presidency of the stake," he said.

Song by sisters Nellie Moody and Pearl Hawley of Oasis ward. Speceh by ex-bishop Joseph S. Black of the Deseret ward at the time of President Hinckley being called, he was called to the bishopric of this ward, but was

not ordained until two days later on the 24th of July, at Kanosh. Bishop Black spoke of the trials passed through in this place. The choir sang an anthem, "Beautiful City of God." The benediction was by Patriarch Allen Russell.

Speakers in the afternoon session, were Lafayette Holbrook of the Utah stake having been the first stake clerk of the Millard Stake. Prof. Bryant S. Hinckley son of President Hinckley addressed the people. George A. Black gave a speech on the growth of the ward of Hinckley and its organization. Sister Clara Holbrook, granddaughter of President Hinckley, who had filled a two-year mission in England, gave some of her experiences. A. A. Hinckley, another son of President Hinckley spoke of his feelings toward his father and gave him a great deal of credit for the manner in which he had raised his family.

Patriarch John Ashman said he was pleased with what he saw before him this day; spoke of the family of President Hinckley and of his labors.

Joshua Bennett spoke of the growth of Deseret during the past 35 years.

Brother Joseph V. Robinson said that we had an object lesson before us in the family of President Hinckley, he did not know of any family from the days of Adam, that had not had something within them that was of sorrow, he had tied the hearts of his children and grandchildren to him, he did not know of any man that had greated cause to be thankful than President Hinckley to see that so many sons and daughters honored his name.

Brother Lafayette Holbrook spoke of the great percentage that was in favor of Millard County in the Brigham Young Academy, it being the third county in standing, spoke of the necessity of sending the children to that school.

Patriarch Ashman said he was going to prophecy in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ that President Hinckley, and his associates would live to see an academy in Millard County. (54 members of the Hinckley family were present.)

Music was furnished by the Deseret Choir, a quartet by Frank Whitehead, and company. Clarinet selection by brother William McLead accompanied by sister McLeal at the organ, a duet by Mary Slaughter and company of the Hinckley ward, vocal selection by Mary Damron and company. The benediction was given by Patriarch Joseph D. Smith.

NEW STAKE PRESIDENT NAMED

Another account of an outstanding conference is recorded in the same minute book when President Ira N. Hinckley was released and his son Alonzo A. Hinckley was sustained as the new president of Millard Stake.

The Conference was held on Sunday, November 23, 1902, in Deseret. President Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Patriarch John Smith and David Smith were present.

In the afternoon session, President Ira N. Hinckley spoke, saying he did not feel to tremble as he was about to let go of the presidency of the stake as he did when he was called to preside. He said he had spoken to Apostle Smoot showing him some of his reasons why he desired to be released. He said he had been called to take charge of the building of the Cove Creek Fort, this was completed in a short time, he was afterwards called to preside over the Millard Stake, he considered that he had been successful although

he was not polished in learning and was naturally a little blunt in manners, he had had good support from his counselors who were just as good as men could be, when ever they could get together he had also received a great deal of help from stake clerk C. Anderson, who was as pure as gold, he knew the gospel was true, he had always felt to stand firm on the deck of the old ship Zion and he felt to bless the saints of Millard stake.

Brother Thomas Memmott, president of the religion classes of the stake reported that two seasons ago there were only four classes but this season there were ten out of eleven classes. Owing to the distance to be traveled, it was impossible to visit them all but the aids in that were doing a great work.

President John Beckstrand reported the condition of the Y. M .M. I. A. Some of the associations were not in very good condition, owing to the fact that so many of the young men were away from home to make a living. He desired the officers to urge the subscribing for the Era.

Sister Susanna Robison reported about the Y. L. M. I. A.—the association seemed to be doing well although they were so scattered and since they had commenced using the lessons they were meeting with very fair success. Sister Thompson reported the Relief Society—they had not been able to visit this season but had heard from all, and they were doing well.

Elder Alonzo Hinckley was surprised and pleased to be a member of the Old Folks committee—he said he always felt well in doing what he could to make the aged happy; he spoke highly of his father and mother, yet he knew if any of their children went into sin, it would be contrary to their counsel, he bore his testimony to the truthfulness of the gospel and expressed his belief that the Lord would pour out hidden treasures of knowledge to us if we would observe the word of wisdom.

Apostle Reed Smoot was the next speaker and gave the people good advice. In speaking of President Hinckley he said he had done well and had earned his reward and any man that had raised a family of twenty-one children in the church was worthy of the blessings of the Lord and the fruits of his labors will continue to exist.

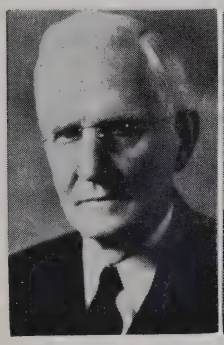
At the afternoon session Monday, November 24, 1902, President Joseph F. Smith released President Ira N. Hinckley and his counselors and called for a vote which was unanimously sustained. President Hinckley said he rejoiced with what had been said and done at this meeting.

President Joseph F. Smith said in 1841 the Lord gave until the Prophet Joseph Smith a revelation concerning the general authorities of the church and then gave the names of the following brethren as the new presidency of the Millard Stake; Alonzo A. Hinckley as president, he was set apart and ordained by President Joseph F. Smith, Thomas C. Callister first counselor was set apart and ordained by Anthon H. Lund, George A. Seamon second counselor set apart by Apostle Reed Smoot. Daniel Thompson and David Stevens were ordained Patriarchs.

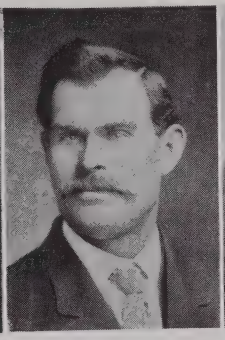
Apostle Anthon H. Lund said that President Hinckley was the oldest stake president in the church. and that now we had younger men to preside over us. He said the spirit had indicated that these men were the men for these positions. After giving each of the man advice the conference was adjourned for three months. (End of quote from Deseret ward minute book.)

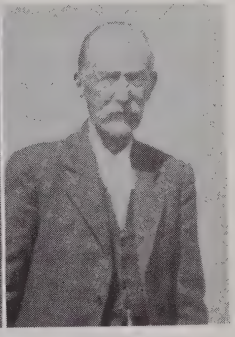
DESERET STAKE ORGANIZED

In a few years there was a marvelous growth in the northern part of Millard County, occasioned by reservoiring the Sevier River some miles up the stream, and impounding its waters sufficiently to irrigate thousands of acres of land which was then unproductive, and where new towns were being built. It was decided to divide the Millard Stake, and create a new one on the northwestern part. This was done at Deseret on August 11, 1912 at a conference, the new stake was called Deseret. Alonzo A. Hinckley was sustained as the president of the new stake and Joseph T. Finlinson was the first counselor. Orvil L. Thompson continued as president of Millard Stake. (Taken from the Church Chronology by Andrew Jensen on page 54.)


Alonzo A. Hinckley


Joseph T. Finlinson


Wm. Frank Pratt


Willis E. Robison

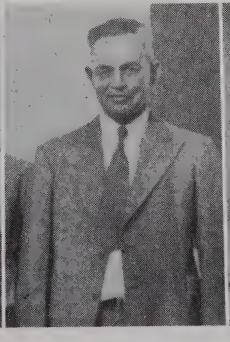
"On December 22, 1912, at the first quarterly conference of Deseret Stake held at Leamington, Millard County, William F. Pratt of Hinckley was set apart as second counselor to President Alonzo A. Hinckley and Jonathan B. Pratt was set apart as bishop of the Hinckley ward. Ward branches were organized at Abraham, Lynndyl and West Delta." (church history)

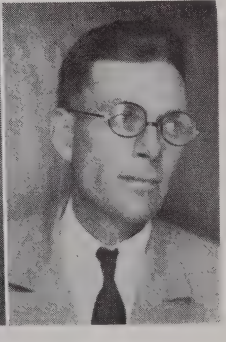
The new stake retained the old towns of Oak City, Leamington, Lynndyl, Oasis, Deseret, Hinckley and Abraham. The newer towns of Delta, Sutherland, and Sugarville were included in the new stake.

President Hinckley presided over the new stake until 1929 when he was honorably released at a conference in Delta September 29, 1929 by M. J.


Joseph T. Finlinson


Leo Lyman


Wilford B. Hilton


Laffettee C. Lee

Ballard. Apostle Ballard said, "he is a man without guile and loved by all. He has earned his reward and there is a place of honor in this church for him." He was released after serving for twenty-seven years as the chief religious leader in two stakes of Zion. His close association with the pioneers who were struggling to develop the resources of a new country, and their frequent disappointments, and crop failures contributed largely to the good and enduring traits in his character. He developed faith, courage, and brotherly kindness and good will toward men. Many went to him for advice and counsel. In 1916 he represented Millard County in the State Legislature.

In 1930 Elder Hinckley was ordained a Patriarch by Elder Joseph Fielding Smith. In 1932 he was called to succeed President Joseph McMurrin as head of the California mission, with headquarters at Los Angeles, where he was laboring at the time he was called to the apostleship.

Brother George Seamon, who now lives in Salt Lake City, tells the story of when he and President Hinckley attended a conference in Fillmore in the spring of 1906. They were very much upset over the condition of the country. Many of the people were moving away because of the water situation. After they had discussed the problem on the way over to Fillmore President Hinckley suggested they stop and kneel down and pray about it. They did and when President Hinckley arrived in Fillmore he contacted James A. Melville who promised to come over and look the land over. It was not long after this that the Delta project was started and instead of people leaving they started to come in to make their homes and settle.

President Hinckley loved this country and often told the people of the prosperity that would be theirs if they would pay their obligations and live near to the Lord. He was one of the moving forces to arouse the people to the possibility of a water supply. He said, "We are not justified in praying to God to send us needed moisture in the late summer, while we idly let the spring flood waters run into the river, where by our own efforts we could impound them in reservoirs above for later seasonal use."

On December, 1918, William F. Pratt was released and Willis E. Robison was sustained as second counselor and James M. Rigby was sustained as stake clerk to President Hinckley.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH T. FINLINSON

On September 29, 1929 President Hinckley was released and Joseph T. Finlinson was sustained stake president with Edward Leo Lyman and Lafayette C. Lee as his counselors. James M. Rigby was retained as stake clerk. Willis E. Robison was released in office of patriarch, September 29, 1929. In attendance at this conference were 1044 people.

President Finlinson came into his position well qualified. He had served as bishop of the Oak City ward for four years and served as a counselor to President Hinckley for sixteen years. He was active in civic affairs for twenty-five years and served the people of Deseret stake faithfully for sixteen years, which made him thirty-two years in the presidency of Deseret Stake.

While he worked under President Hinckley he helped to put over the project of getting the Millard Academy built at Hinckley, and helped to get the various wards organized.

While brother Finlinson was president a $20,000 stake building and

Delta Seminary was built across from the Delta high school. The Palomar Hall at Delta was built and the Deseret chapel was completed and dedicated.

On September 29, 1935, Brother Lee was released as he was moving away and Wilford B. Hilton of Delta was sustained as second counselor. President Hilton set up the budget system in the stake and introduced it into the various wards for the first time. The plan drew the attention of the generau authorities who requested a copy from brother Hilton. Many of the plans and suggestions in brother Hilton's plan were used in the church budget system.

On February 18, 1940, James M. Rigby was released as stake clerk, and Herman W. Stucki was appointed stake clerk.

STAKE PRESIDENT HAROLD R. MORRIS

On March 22, 1942, President Joseph T. Finlinson, Edward L. Lyman and Wilford B. Hilton counselors were released. Harold R. Morris of Hinckley was sustained as stake president with Rulon T. Hinckley and M. Ward Moody as counselors with Herman W. Stucki being retained as clerk. Brother Hinckley moved to Salt Lake City so he was released on January 9, 1944 and M. Ward Moody was sustained as first counselor and Benjamin H. Robison was sustained as second counselor.

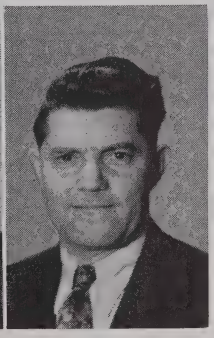
On June 10, 1945, Ben H. Robison was released as he was called into the service and Warren Henderson, bishop of Second ward, was sustained as second counselor.



Harold R. Morris



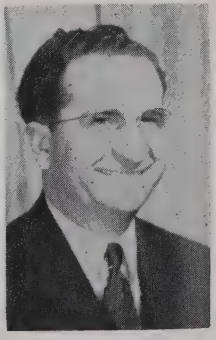
Rulon T. Hinckley



M. Ward Moody



Ben H. Robison



Warren Henderson

April 27, 1947, brother Herman W. Stucki was released as he was moving to Salt Lake City and Albert L. Payne was appointed stake clerk.

June 8, 1947, brother Payne was released because he moved away and E. Eugene Gardner was sustained as stake clerk, with Ned Church as assistant.

During the time President Morris was stake president a site was secured and 50% of the materials and money were secured for the building of the new stake house and Delta Third ward.

The country had just been through the depression and the stake was in debt. The budget was put in full force and before President Morris was released that debt had been cleared. President Morris was likeable and friendly to everyone. He was always doing something to help someone out. One of the most noteworthy things about President Morris was his full support to all church functions. He was always in attendance at stake parties and meetings and made it a special effort to attend as many of the ward reunions as possible.



West Millard Temple Bus, purchased 1946-47. Left to right:—Hugh Hilton, president of Geneological Society; Aroet Taylor, bus driver; Deseret Stake President, Harold R. Morris; C. M. Pace, largest contributor. Tickets sold to all membership of Stake to finance the purchase.

A temple bus costing $5300 was bought during President Morris' time. $12,000 was spent on the remodeling of Palomar Hall. Bleachers to seat about 1500 people were installed and a sound system, which is one of the best that could be purchased, was installed in the amusement hall. The Palomar hall was cleared of all debt and the ward welfare projects were started in the majority of the wards.

STAKE PRESIDENT JUNE W. BLACK

On August 20, 1950, Harold R. Morris was released and June W. Black ,bishop of Delta Second ward, was sustained as president of Deseret stake with Jay Nelson of Leamington first counselor, Verdell R. Bishop, second counselor and Lloyd Schappi, stake clerk.

President Black comes from the pioneer stock of early Deseret and has many of those same qualities of leadership that those early leaders had. He had served as bishop of the Delta Second ward for five years and wasn't afraid to try out a new plan or system which would make for the betterment of the ward. His policy while in bishop was to use as many of the young people of the ward as possible



June W. Black Jay Nelson Vedell R. Bishop

President Black had a big job to do right from the start—and that was to push to completion the new stake house and the new Delta Third ward chapel combined. As the book goes to press the building looks like it can be used before long. (1951) His two capable counselors who have both served in their home wards as bishops have a wealth of experience and humility to help President Black in the duties of the stake presidency.

The stake house will be welcome to all the members in the stake. At first the stake meetings were held in the old chapel at Deseret. Later when the Delta First ward amusement hall and chapel were built about 1910, this was used fo ra meeting place when conference time came every three months.

In 1950 the crowds were getting much too big for the amusement hall so an experiment was tried and conferences were held in the Palomar hall.

HISTORY OF DESERET STAKE RELIEF SOCIETY

By Vera Snow Hilton

At a conference of the Millard Stake held in Deseret August 9, 1912, the stake was divided and the Deseret Stake was organized. The priesthood authorities in attendance were Elders Francis M. Lyman and Joseph F. Smith Jr., of the Council of Twelve Apostles, and President A. A. Hinckley, Orvil Thompson and Joseph T. Finlinson of the Millard Stake Presidency.

Sister Mary M. Lyman has the distinction of being the first president of the Deseret Stake Relief Society organized at this conference. Her counselors were Elizabeth K. Simons, and Mary E. Lee with Annie H. Bishop as secretary and Maude W. Faust as treasurer. Later Ann E. Bishop and Eliza Hook served as counselors and Ella B. Bassett as secretary.

Of the 750 Relief Society members at this time about 300 were in the new Deseret Stake having membership in six wards: Delta, Deseret, Hinckley, Leamington, Oak City and Oasis. After forty years the membership has reached the 700 mark and the number of wards has increased to thirteen: Abraham, Callao, Delta Second, Delta Third, Lynndyl, Sugarville, and Sutherland having been added.

During the early years of this society, Relief Society meetings were held monthly and there were no outlined lessons until 1914. This far-sighted Presi-



DESERET STAKE SINGING MOTHERS:—A singing mothers chorus was organized in the stake when Mrs. Vera Hilton was stake president. Mrs. Norma Wright was the leader for many years and Miss Norma Moody, Ava Starley were accompanists. The group reached its peak however in 1949 when a membership drive was launched under the direction of Mrs. Marie Moody, stake Relief Society president and the group increased in number until there were 140 members. Ladd R. Cropper directs the group and they have presentd numerous concerts, one to raise money for a new stake piano, one in connection with the male chorus to sing as a stake choir at October Conference in Salt Lake City in 1950. They wear black dresses and rose corsages besides the regular uniform of white blouses and dark skirts. They practiced every week with all twelve of the wards being represented in the group. Some of the women travel many miles from Leamington and Lynndyl to sing with the group.

dent and secretary outlined and mailed a hectographed theology lesson to each ward to be discussed in this meeting.

Because of transportation conditions and facilities—this being the dirt road and horse and buggy days—very few visits could be made to the wards by the stake board. The only meetings held during the first year were board meetings, then a Relief Society department was held at the regular Stake Priesthood meeting, and on September 20, 1915, the first ward Relief Society conference was held at Abraham.

The board stressed the storing of wheat, saving of Sunday eggs, genealogical and temple work, and later state-wide prohibition and Red Cross work. It is very interesting to note that at an early meeting a motion carried in which each board member was to pay ten cents quarterly for stake expenses, which during the years, depending on the number of members, netted the fabulous sum of four to six dollars yearly. In 1920 when the system of stake dues was established the board was relieved of this financial responsibiliity.

On March 27, 1921 President Lyman resigned because of poor health and she and all her board were released. Alice L. Gardner was chosen as the new president with Martha C. Adams and Eliza S. Cottrell as counselors and Lillie J. Wood as secretary-treasurer.

During the next three years regular departmental work at Union meetings was begun, health clinics were sponsored, money raised for a fund to hire a school nurse and several stake socials were held.

When Sister Gardner was released on June 22, 1924, Martha C. Adams was appointed in her place. Her counselors were Eliza S. Cottrell and Gene L. Gardner and Lilly J. Wood was secretary-treasurer. Sarah J. Rigby also served as counselor and Vera S. Hilton as secretary-treasurer.

In the years that followed an intensive effort was made to improve living and health conditions in the stake. Clean-up, fight the fly, and plant more flowers campaigns were launched. The Flower show held in September, 1950 amazed the most optomistic and convinced the most skeptical.

Through the efforts of President Adams and the welfare workers, the wards pooled their wheat interest money and sponsored a tonsil clinic. The doctors performed sixteen operations at a reduced rate part or all of which was paid for from this fund.

In 1925, a Relief Society organization was effected at Garrison in Snake Valley, but a year later, for geographic reasons, this branch was transferred to a Nevada stake.

May 26, 1935, Inez B. Allred became stake Relief Society president, the other executive officers were Nora Knight and Ida J. Finlinson counselors and Anna N. Stucki, secretary-treasurer. Her board was a strong one, made up of capable, well trained women but what they might have accomplished will never be known as sister Allred moved away and sixteen months after she was appointed the board was disorganized.

The next president was Vera S. Hilton ,sustained September 27, 1936. with Ida J. Finlinson, and Vera S. Gardner as counselors and Anna N. Stucki secretary-treasurer. Bessie H. Judd also acted as secretary-treasurer.

As the Church Security Program (now the welfare program) had been introduced the April previous, one of the first things to be done was to stock

the stake storehouse. This was done by donations from the wards of food, clothing, bedding and cash to purchase other essential supplies. This program has gone steadily forward with increasing interest.

Looking ahead to the Relief Society Centennial in 1942, the general board in 1938 introduced the enlistment work for the purpose of increasing the Relief Society membership to 100,000 by 1942. This work was carried on intensively in our stake and in 1941 the Stake Centennial Committee was organized and the 1941 annual day celebrations were on the theme "Looking Forward to 1942."

The stake board announced plans for a stake-wide centennial contest in poetry, short-story, song and art. Five stories, eighteen poems, six songs, and seventeen paintings were entered in this contest. A list of all contestants and the prize winners was published in the centennial issue of The Beacon, a mimeographed paper put out by the stake board as a part of the centennial activities. This paper contained instructions from the stake board and reports from the wards. The first issue was in September, 1941, the second, January, 1942, and the third and last in March, 1942.

All the details for the Stake Centennial Celebration to be held March 21, had been completed. These included a full day and evening program consisting of exhibits, tree planting, picture show, special programs, banquet and dance. When the general board sent out a request that all stake celebrations be cancelled due to the serious national defense program, we followed their instructinons and our plans remained on paper. In connection with the stake quarterly conference, however, we did have our stake tree planting ceremony followed by the picture show, and the contest and Stake Relief Society Scrap Book were completed and every ward held a tree planting and their planned programs on March 17.

Due to gas rationing and tire shortages no Relief Society union meetings were held from January, 1942 until September, 1945., but each month stake board members prepared mimeographed copies of instructions and suggestions which were mailed to all wards.

It was during this period that the Japanese Relication Center was established at Topaz, near Abraham, and since there were twenty L. D. S. families among the personnel, a branch was organized and on November 9, 1943, a Relief Society was organized with twelve members, including the two executive officers, Partha J. Russell, president and Isabella P. Studman, secretary. Only seven meetings were held and early in 1944 they folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away.

A year later Callao branch was transferred from the Ely stake in Nevada to our stake. This Relief Society has been active but because of the 100 miles of desert that stretches out between us, it has been difficult to make frequent personal contact with them.

When the Stake Relief Society was again reorganized on July 27, 1945, Marie T. Moody was selected as the president with Artie Henderson and Clara Killpack as counselors and Mary L. Henrie as secretary. Later Mary Bassett replaced Clara Killpack as counselor.

It was at this time the general board was making an intensive drive for funds to be used to build a General Relief Society building and every member of the Relief Society was asked to pay $5.00 and every stake board to

turn over one-half of their cash balance on hand. On October 31, 1948, the stake board held a special program in the Delta Second ward church honoring the wards for 100% achievement in this project. Between three and four hundred dollars were sent into this fund from the Deseret Stake.

In the fall of 1936 the Stake Singing Mothers were organized under the direction of Norma Wright, stake chorister and Ava Starley, stake organist. The first group was small with a mere score of women from six wards. Their first musical program was given at the June Union Meeting in 1937. In April, 1938, and again in 1939, twelve members from this group were selected to sing with a central group of Singing Mothers at the general Relief Society conference in Salt Lake City. Through the years thousands have thrilled to the melodic strains of this group as they have raised their voices in song at numerous stake conferences.

With the keen interest and unusual musical ability of Sister Moody more women have been encouraged to join the group until now there are 140 women with memberships in every ward. Norma Wright continued to direct the group until 1947 and early in 1948 Ladd Cropper and his wife, May G. Cropper assumed the responsibility.

IIn August, 1949, the Singing Mothers gave a concert in the Palomar hall. The proceeds from this concert were used for the purchase of a new piano to be used there. A year later the combined groups of Singing Mothers and Desert Sentinels gave another concert to raise funds for the purchase of an electric organ for the new stake house now under construction. Perhaps the highlight of the activities of this group was on September 30, 1950, they sang in the Salt Lake Tabernacle at the two Saturday sessions of the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They were designated as the Deseret Stake Choir.

When Marie Moody was released on November 26, 1950, Mary L. Henrie was made her successor and Belva W. Morris and Pearl B. Snow counselors with LaVeda H. Bishop, secretary. It will remain for future history to record their accomplishments, the successes and failures of these executive officers as through the coming years they direct the course of the Deseret Stake Relief Society.

HISTORY OF THE DESERET STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOL

BY SEBRINA C. EKINS

In the minute book of the Deseret ward beginning April 13, 1902 on page 48 is found an account of a Sabbath School conference held in Deseret for Millard Stake at which President Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Patriarch John Smith and David Smith were present. Superintnedent Joseph W. Damron called the assembly together and gave out the number of the hymn, prayer was offered by Patriarch Joseph D. Smith. The roll was then called and the minutes were read by Fanny Bennett, secretary of the Deseret Sunday School. Sacrament was administered by Elder John H. Kinder and E. J. Whicker. Stake Superintendent Thomas Memmott reported the stake schools after which President A. H. Lund, Patriarch Smith, Apostle Reed Smoot, David Smith and President Joseph F. Smith addressed the

school and congregation giving some very good instructions, after singing the benediction was by T. C. Callister.

JOHN REEVES SUSTAINED AS SUPT.

On page 75 of the same minute book is the following account: Minutes of Sunday meeting, Bishop Frank Hinckley presiding, after singing, prayer was offered by Elder John Styler. The sacrament was administered by Elders N. C. S. Peterson and W. R. Damron.

Two of the members from the north were present, they were members of the general board of the Deseret Sunday School Union. Brothers Joseph W. Summerhays and Henery Peterson. They are here for the purpose of organizing a Sunday School Union.

Bishop Frank Hinckley turned the meeting over to them to be used as a Sunday School Convention.

Brother Thomas Memmott of Scipio the general superintendent of the Sunday Schools in Millard Stake was the first speaker.

He spoke of the time when he was placed in that position and said the time had come for a change to be made and he, with pleasure, gave the place to others who were younger and better able to carry in the work. Brothers Joseph W. Summerhays was the next speaker. He stated that the action taken upon Brother Memmott was in accordance to the wishes of President Joseph F. Smith as he had many other duties to perform. He then explained the business they had come to effect.

President Alonzo Hinckley presented to the people the names of the ones who had been selected to organize the Sunday School Union Board for the Millard Stake of Zion.

Brother Memmott and his two assistants were then honorably released.

Brother Summerhays again addressed the congregation in regard to the nature of the Sunday School Union work. He also gave some very good advice and counsel in regard to leading the way to repentance and to take care of the boys as wells as the girls. He spoke of how precious the souls of men were in the sight of God and how great was the field of labor at home.

Brother Henery Peterson was the next speaker and spoke of the good reputation of Brother Memmott also of the good reputation of the ones chosen to teach the Sunday School children.

Brother John Reeves of Hinckley the newly-elected superintendent was the next speaker. He related his experience in his feelings previous to having been asked to fill the office. He realized that the work was great and that only by the help of the Lord could it be accomplished.

Brother Thomas Pratt addressed the congregation for a few minutes expressing his feelings in regard to the position to which he was called as second assistant to Brother Reeve. He desired the aid of the brothers and sisters.

Brother Joshua Bennett expressed his feelings in regard to his position in the lately-established work, as secretary and treasurer. He spoke of his first experience in Sunday School work, thirty years ago, but he said he was still willing to take his part.

Brother Z. T. Draper expressed his surprise in being called as assistant secretary to brother Bennett. He desired to do his duty.

Brother Alma Peterson expressed his feeling in regard to filling the

position of librarian, said he felt weak ,but he desired to do his duty, said he received a testimony of the gospel in the Sunday School.

Brother E .J. Whicker said he felt to do all in his power to forward the cause of truth in working in the first Intermediate grade. Sister Louisa Pratt stated that she was willing to take part although she felt very weak in training the children in the Primary grade.

After the benediction by Brother Thomas Memmott the meeting was adjourned.

In the minutes of a Millard Stake conference held in Deseret May 24 1903 Joseph W. Summerhays again visited the stake. On page 104 it states that Brother George A. Black had moved and was released as first assistant superintendent of Sunday School and Brother LeRoy Stevens was elected and sustained to fill that vacancy.

At a Millard Stake quarterly conference held in Deseret August 28, 1904 some valuable information was given by Seymour B. Young of the general Sunday School board. In the afternoon session the stake superintendent of schools presented the following names of Sunday School workers: W. T. Bennett, L. A. Stevens, Alma Peterson, Rachel Bennett, John E. Hunter they were all honorably released and a number of brethren and sisters were selected to fill the vacant positions, all were unanimously sustained. Stake Clerk, W. A. Reeve presented the names of the general authorities.

On the evening of October 11, 1905, a Sunday School Union of Millard Stake was held in Deseret. A roll call of schools was called and every school in the stake was represented. Superintendent John Reeves reported a number of the board members had moved away and desired to be released. He encouraged the superintendent to see that the nickel funds be forwarded at once, he also urged them to prepare for the celebration of the Prophet Joseph Smith's birthday. Assistant superintendent T. H. Pratt, stated that the Sunday School was a great work and required a great labor. He said parents should see to it that children form habits of attending Sunday School. Apostle Penrose considered the work performed in the Sunday School was one of the first in the church. (End of quote from early minute book.)

The Sunday School in the area of West Millard dates back to over 80 years ago when the first Sunday School was organized at Oak Creek in the Spring of 1869 with Charles Green as the superintendent. Henry Roper became superintendent in the early part of 1870 and was assisted by William Press and John W. Dutson. In 1887 Edward Leo Lyman became affiliated with Alvin Lyman in the ward Sunday School.

In 1876 Sunday School was organized in Deseret by Bishop Joseph S. Black. William W. Damron was chosen superintendent with James Hutchinson and John Mills as assistants. A Sunday School was also organized in the south end of the Deseret ward in April, 1879 with Orlando W. Warner as superintendent and John Styler and Ephraim Oscar Western as assistants.

In 1876 Mrs. Julia Ross taught a Sunday School class in Leamington in a private home and in January, 1880 John W. Dutson became superintendent of a regular Sunday School but was soon succeeded by Peter Nielson, Oliver Sorenson and Benedict Peter Textorious.

Sunday School was organized in Oasis in 1888 with John Kinder and W. P. Hawley and John Styler as assistants. Hinckley Sunday School was

organized in 1889 and was called Deseret number three with William H. Pratt, Benjamin W. Scott and Niels M. Peterson. Abraham was organized in 1895 with Erie Hogan, Alford Buxton and William A. Reeve as assistants. These were the only organizations prior to the turn of the century.

Sunday School was organized in the Delta area on September 6, 1908 at the home of Henry J. McCullough. William E. Bunker was appointed superintendent. In February of 1909 the Burtner ward was organized as a branch of the Hinckley ward and Sunday School was conducted regularly.

Sunday School was organized in the Sugarville ward about 1914. Jessie Sill was the presiding Elder at the time, Thomas Dibbs was superintendent with Delbert Burnett and John Burnett as assistants.

The first stake organization was a continuation of the Millard Stake officers with John Reeve acting as superintendent until 1917 when Agram S. Workman, Fred Cottrell and Thomas H. Howells were put in the presidency. At this time John Avery Bishop was named as chorister.

In 1919 they were succeeded by E. Leo Lyman, Jr., Irvin E. Jeffery and M. M. Stapley. In 1924 Irvin E. Jeffery became superintendent, with H. W. Beckstrand and J. A. Skidmore as assistants. Later E. D. Harris replaced Beckstrand.

Other superintendents who have served in Deseret Stake have been Verdell Rigby, Hugh Hilton, Benjamin H. Robinson, Roy P. Hilton, Cleo Bishop, Eldon A. Eliason and the present superintendent E. D. Harris.

Sunday School has grown to a stake population of 4,278 with an average enrollment of 2,382 with the numbers of officers and teachers in the stake exceeding 230.

On June 24, 1949 at 8 p.m. on the Delta high school field a Deseret Stake Centennial Sunday School Jubilee was held. Twelve wards and Callao Branch participated in the celebration. The program honored all the past stake superintendents. A tribute to the Sunday School was given by the oldest living superintendent E. Leo Lyman.

DESERET STAKE PRIMARY

BY MARGARET W. ROPER

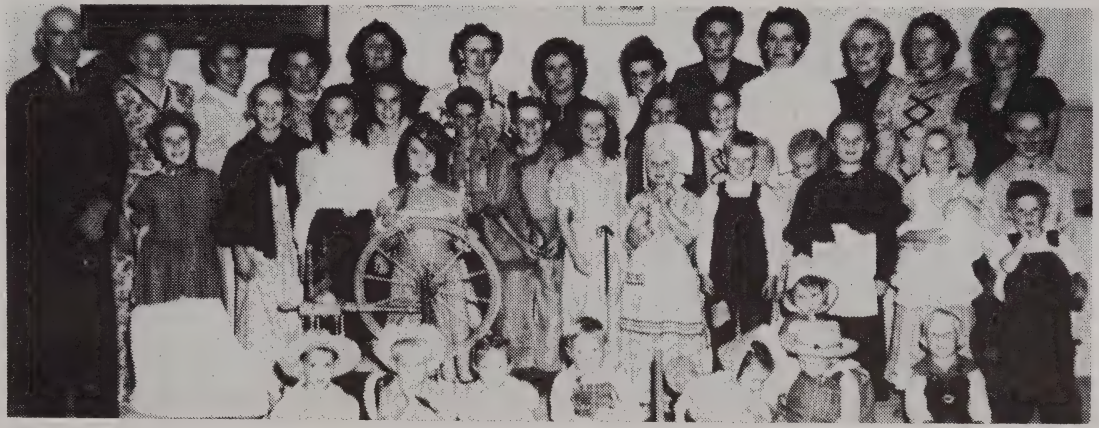
Emma Wright Robinson was the first president of the Deseret Stake Primary. Katie Allred and Mamie Pearson were her counselors, and Afton Hinckley, secretary. There is no record of any change in this group until May, 1914, when Sister Robinson died suddenly and Katie Allred was set apart as president by George Albert Smith. Mamie Pearson and Laura Robinson were her counselors, and LaPriel Robinson, secretary. These counselors seved until 1918, when Lemira Bishop and Maude Bishop were selected to carry on the work.

Primaries were now held in Delta, Deseret, Hinckley, Leamington, Lynndyl, Oak City and Oasis. The work consisted of a Lesson Hour, Story Hour, Busy Hour, and a Social Hour. One lesson for each week in the month Union meetings were held at Hinckley, but only stake workers were asked to attend. Work was planned and carried to the wards by the board members on their monthly visits.

Funds for carrying on stake activities were secured by presenting pro-



STAKE AND WARD PRIMARY WORKERS—1947—First Row. — Velma Talbot, Alice Gardner, Esther Swensen, Marcella Ross, Goldie Miller, Ida Bunker, Susan Shipley, Myrle Bennett Rose Nichol. Second row:—Eugene Gardner, Lucile Stapley, Macel Anderson, Wanda Beckwith, Lucile Hales, Mary Johnson, Maurine Anderson, Gene Gardner Margaret Roper, pres.; Dorothy Hall, Nellie Sorensen, Louie Black, Blanche Crafts, Lorna Lovell, Chlora Twitchell, Zella Lovell.



Oasis Primary Pioneer Festival.

grams, selling refreshments, and giving bazaars. The annual fund was known as the nickle fund until 1918 when the amount was changed to a dime.

During World War I, the Primaries were called upon to assist with Red

Cross and soldier supplies, as well as money which was all sent to the general board.

In April of 1918, Sutherland Primary was organized, but meetings were not held in the stake from September until March, 1919, because of the influenza epidemic, and when they did begin again LaPriel Robinson was released and Edith Reeves sustained as secretary.

Sugarville and Abraham wards were first mentioned in June, 1920 so primaries were probably organized about this time.

Maude Bishop was released and Laura Robinson sustained Second Counselor in 1922 and in April of this same year each organization handed in one article for the Convalescent Home, and during that summer each child was asked to pay a penney a month for the Children's Hospital. In 1923 a Song Festival added more to this fund and many supplies were sent from each ward.

From 1915 to 1935 there were 49 children treated at this hospital at a cost of $6463.85.

In 44 years the people of this stake have sent to the Children's Hospital cash amounting to about $1,100.00. This would not pay for the services given to the children of this stake.

The Primary children also contributed to a Temple fund which helped to pay for work done in the Manti Temple.

It is interesting to note that Rebecca Jacobson of Oak City and Mary Alice Western of Deseret were listed as Honorary Board members in appreciation of outstanding work in this stake.

A Primary was organized at South Delta about April, 1923.

The health of Sister Allred became very poor, and on March 17, 1928, she passed away. Services were held in Deseret. Special tributes were paid by Primary children, as well as her many friends. She was dearly beloved by all who knew her.

On the 25th of that same month Lemira Bishop, Laura Robinson, and Nellie Workman with Edith Langston, secretary, were selected to carry on the Primary work.

On July 24 the Primary assisted the Daughters of the Pioneers in giving a jubilee at the fair grounds in Deseret. Under the direction of play leader LaRue Stayley and Evelyn Hilton, chorister, a parade and pageant were presented to a crowd of about six-thousand people. All wards participated and a film company from Salt Lake City was secured to take movies of the day.

In 1928 union meetings for the first time included all stake and ward workers. In 1932 a successful temple excursion of Primary children of the stake was held at the Manti temple. One hundred-seventy-nine children were taken in buses. They did 2000 baptisms all in one day.

President Lemira Bishop with her counselors and board were released on July 30, 1933. Sister Bishop had served the Primary for 27 years, and had made an especially fine contribution to this stake.

Rachel Gardner, Blanche Savage, Beryl Bennion and Mary Henrie as secretary were chosen to fill the vacancy. Sister Gardner only served one year, and on June 28, 1934 she died at St. George of complications following an operation. Her death came as a shock and she was deeply mourned by

the entire stake. She was a faithful worker and a capable and efficient person, dearly loved by all.

First counselor Blanche Savage was appointed president. Beryl Bennion and Belva Morris as assistants, and the rest of the board were asked to continue with their work.

A truckload of supplies contributed by all of the children of the stake was sent to the Children's hospital in the fall of 1936.

In November of 1938, Sister Savage was elected County Recorder and was released in December, as she had to move to Fillmore. Beryl Bennion was sustained as president, Belva Morris and Cora Harris as counselors, and Stella Terry, secretary.

Union meetings were held on Sunday and were very well attended. An activity meeting was held every three months where dances and other activities not appropriate to Sunday were presented.

The special Trail Builder and Homebuilder summer meets, begun by President Lemira Bishop, were continued and enjoyed by the boys and girls of the stake, also a special tournament was held with prizes given in marbles, hopscotch, jacks and horse-shoes

President Beryl was released on July 26, 1942, and Cora Harris was chosen president with Eulalia Dorius and Reva Skidmore counselors and Lula Cox secretary.

June convention was not held in Salt Lake City because of tire and gas shortages. Material was sent out by the general board and conventions were held in each ward by stake officers.

The stake board met each month, but Union meetings were not held. A member from each ward was selected as board members so that contact could be maintained between ward and stake. Printed instructions were sent to wards by board members and reports and other helps were carried on by mail. This was a very difficult time for both stake and ward workers.

Five cents per child was donated this year by the children of the stake to the Idaho Falls temple.

On October 31, 1943, sister Dorius moved to Salt Lake City and Margaret W. Roper was made second counselor. In January, 1945, Sister Cox moved to Provo and Gene L. Gardner became secretary.

It was the Primary's turn to give the Sunday night quarterly conference meeting in March, 1945. An especially fine program was given by ward and stake people.

President Cora Harris asked to be released in May because she was not well, so on July 29, 1934, Margaret W. Roper was chosen president, Dorothy Hall first counselor and Carol Jacobson second counselor and Macel Anderson secretary.

Permission was now given to hold Union meeting again.

In March, 1946, Carol Jacobson moved away and Gene Gardner was made second counselor the next month.

A Christmas party was given in honor of ward workers and past presidents, Lemira Bishop, Beryl Bennion and Cora Harris.

The centennial year of 1947 was celebrated by the planting of trees and shrubs by chapels, and a special part taken from the ward conferences

of each ward was brought together at the Delta high school in a stake centennial program.

At the close of this year Gene Gardner was chosen as leader of the Teen-age girls of the stake and in her place Adrian Hansen was made second counselor.

In July, 1948, President Roper and her counselors went to the Callao Branch and organized the first Primary there. Everyone was happy to be able to reach this many more children. Abraham had been changed from a ward to a branch during the ward when so many people moved from that ward.

The stake now consisted of eleven wards and two branches. All were now organized and functioning and reached more than a thousand children.

In 1950 the chidren paid their dimes, amounting to $184.66 for a brick fund to aid in the building of the new Children's Hospital and Sutherland and Lynndyl wards and Bishop William S. Bassett of the Delta Second ward each paid $100, for a President Grant copper paper weight to aid this building fund. The stake Primary also bought another paper weight which President Roper presented to President Black in the quarterly conference. It is to be used in the stake president's office in the new stake house.

The Penny Fund for 1951 was outstanding. A special appeal was made to the people of the stake for larger contributions because of the new 70-bed hospital, and the people responded with $1033.69.

Special tribute is paid to the high council advisors, who have so ably assisted with the Primary work in this stake. Their counsel and ever willing help has been greatly appreciated.

J. Alma Langston released 1923; Frank Hinckley, 1923-25; George S. Boyack, 1925-1942; Raymond S. Bishop, 1942-1945; E. Eugene Gardner, 1945-1947; George H. Anderson, 1947-.

History of Deseret Stake

YOUNG LADIES MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

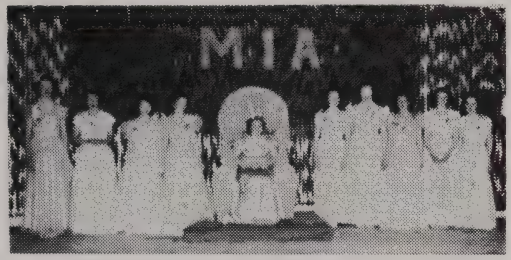
BY VERA SNOW HILTON

As we read through the past history of M. I. A. we are impressed with truth of the old saying: "there is nothing new under the sun." Through the years the pages unfold the same ideals, the same objectives, the same activities, and the same problem-varied and changed as the times and the conditions changed but always the same interests, anxieties and desires to find the best solution to the problems and the best way of administering the program. Their sleepless nights, then as now, were frought with problems of subscriptions to the M. I. A. magazine, The Journal or the Era, the fund, summer work, outings, contests, recreational activities, organization, attendance and participation.

During the 39 years that have intervened since the organization of the Deseret Stake in August, 1912, ten women have rendered service as president of the Y. L. M. I. A. The first one was Philomelia (Millie) L. Lovell, her counselors and secretary were: Edith L. Finlinson, Jane M. Ashby, Sylvia Halvell and Frankie Roper.



Deseret Bee Hive Swarm Day, June 1951.



Miss Bonnie Rae Cahoon of Deseret ward is crowned stake queen at 1949 Gold and Green ball. Her attendants were: left to right:—Evelyn Rae Bliss, Hinckley; Aldene Skidmore, Delta Third; Norma Kinder, Delta Second; Dorothy Jeffery, Delta First; Miss Cahoon, seated; Norma Deem, Sutherland; Maurine Jensen, Sugarville, Viola Talbot, Oak City; Iris Nielson. Leamington and Orlean Overson, Lynndyl. Ruth Hansen and Lyle Bunker were the chairman in charge of the dance.



12 ward queens reign at stake MIA Gold and Green Ball held in Palomar Hall in March 1950. One of the largest crowds on record attended. "There was hardly standing room." QUEENS, left to right:—Cherie Hannifin, Delta Second; Joan Nielson, Leamington; Jean Pratt, Delta First ward; Shirley Sheriff, Lynndyl ward; Maurine Anderson, Oak City; Diane Overson, Suqarville; Lorraine Peterson, Abraham, Shirley Deem, Sutherland; Joan Davis Deseret, Luana McCullough, Delta Third; Peggy Carter, Hinckley and Helen Gene Christensen, Oasis ward gueen. Lenore Gardner and Willard Stephenson were chairman of the dance.

The second group of officers, covering the period from October 31, 1914 when Sister Lovell was released to August 28, 1920, were Catherine S. Riding president, La Myra Turner, Jane M. Boyack, Alice T. Bishop,

Helen M. Bunker, Rose Hinckley counselors and Abbie Steel, Dora Rawlinson, Helen Maxfield secretary.

From then until September 24, 1921 Mamie L. Wells, Alice D. Anderson, Margaret Nielson and Lois Anderson directed the organization. These women were followed by Alice D. Anderson president, Mae H. Shipley, Margaret Nielson, Sylvia Harris, Mamie Wells, counselors and Lois Anderson as secretary, they were all released September 27, 1925.

Grace C. Warnick was the fifth president and held that position for more than five years, her relesae coming December 28, 1930. Josephine Christensen, Lettie Sorenson, and Mary B. Bishop counselors and Genevieve Badger and Elzina Dutson each in her turn acted as secretary.

The next ten years saw Margaret Cook Callister as stake president of Y. L. M. I. A., which after March 28, 1934 was called the Young Womens M. I. A. During these years many women had an opportunity to act as counselors viz: Myrtle Wright, Pearl Jeffery, Zerma Jeffery, Inez Moody, Nina Anderson, Myrl B. Little, Tanetta Sorenson and Thelma P. Seegmiller Secretaries were Elzina Dutson, Betty Sampson and Virginia Porter.

Three women held the position of president during the next ten years; Pearl B. Snow, Helen Baker, and Sebrina C. Ekins, with Pearl Snow from Nov. 24, 1940 until July 29, 1945, were Catherine Sheffield, Alice I. Gardner, Lucile Horton, Ora Gardner, and Barbara Spendlove, counselors and Virginia Porter, later Virginia Porter Lyman, sec. Helen Baker's counselors were: Sebrina C. Ekins, La Von Taylor, Thelma P. Seegmiller and Lillian Warnick and Virginia Lyman continued to record the minutes. Serving with Sebrina Ekins from August 31, 1947 to December 31, 1950 were Harriet Spendlove, Ruth Hanson, Lenore Gardner, Clare Stephenson and Dail Bishop as counselors, Evelyn Robison secretary and after June, 1950 Vie M. Robinson attendance secretary.

The officers steering the ship of M. I. A. today are Harriet L. Finlinson, Della J. Johnson, Lucy F. Christenson, Ann L. Roper secretary and Edith Anderson attendance secretary.

Finance has always been one of the perennial problems of the M. I. A. At first a donation of ten cents per member was collected annually for the general board and the wards financed themselves as best they could. In 1923 the fund was raised to 25 cents and in 1928 to 50 cents—25 of which was for stake purposes. Records show that stake members had socials, entertainments of various kinds, sold ice cream at special celebrations, sponsored picture shows, etc., to raise the necessary funds. Stake presidents or their husbands frequently financed all travel of stake boards, sometimes this was shared by the board members. As early as 1924 Brother Cornwall of the general board suggested the use of the budget system but when in 1928 Sister Warnick asked the stake presidency about budgeting the money they replied, "If you can't get what you would like, like what you can get" and that's the way it went until 1942 when the stake adopted the budget system.

At the time the stake was divided there were seven ward Y. L. M. I. A. organizations in operation, apparently hold-overs from the original stake as in September three of these were re-organized. By 1919, there were eleven and when Delta ward was divided in 1924 the Delta Second ward was organized making an even dozen, the present number.

The Young Ladies Journal later the Young Woman's Journal was for years the organ of the Y. L. M. I. A. and much of the time of the early officers was spent in getting subscriptions to it. When in 1929 the Journal was combined with the Improvement Era this responsibility was shared with the young men. The fall of 1914 saw the first introduction of a reading course and an M. I. A. slogan or theme.

Trying to write the history of the Y. L. M. I. A. without writing of the Y. M. M. I. A. is like trying to separate two coats of paint so closely are their activities interwoven. Strange then that for many years the two organizations met separately and on Sunday nights, except for the last Sunday in the month when they met together in what was known as conjoint. In 1928 when the church changed the time of Sacrament meeting from afternoon to evening the stake presidency changed the M. I. A. to Tuesday night and the two organizations met together.

Stake board meetings and priesthood meetings later known as Union meetings and today as leadership meetings, were first held on Thursdays, later on the last Saturday of the month and after 1928 on the last Sunday. During the hectic war years with all its restrictions no stake meetings were held. In later years M. I. A. board and leadership meetings have been held at times best suited to the convenience of the workers. It was not until 1930 that the two boards met together regularly for their board meetings. Conventions have always been one of the regular features of the M. I. A. The first one was held in September, 1912. Sometimes these have been on a stake basis but since 1936 jointly with Millard stake with general board members in attendance. Sometimes the wards would be divided into four geographic divisions and the stake board would hold conventions with them. Among the visitors from the general boards have been President George Albert Smith, President David O. McKay, LeRoi C. Snow, Levi Edgar Young, Oscar W. Kirkham, Richard R. Lyman, Superintendent David King, Mary Connelly, Elsie T. Bradley, Clarissa S. Beesley, Helen Williams, Bertha K. Tingey, Bertha S. Reeder, Emily H. Bennett, O. A. Robinson, Marba C. Josephson and Katie C. Jensen.

Effort was made to provide training in the various fields for the membership. In September, 1914, a normal course was held at the Millard Academy in Hinckley. In 1915 a swimming course was given—Athena Beckwith was the instructor, the spillway was the pool and five cents per lesson was the fee. And the suits? Oh boy! Years later in February, 1927, a recreational convention was held.

Visits to wards in early days were few and far between but after 1920 became a regular part of stake M. I. A. work, except during the peoriod from 1942 to 1945 when the rationing of gas and tires placed a restriction on travel. A white-top buggy with horses, an open top Dodge or a Model T Ford could frequently be seen or heard as they carried these women over many long, rough, dusty road to visit some ward M. I. A. Visits in later years have been more frequent but less conspicuous.

Three Jubilees have been celebrated since 1919. That year was the Y. L. M. I. A. Golden Jubilee but the celebrations seemed to have been confined to a program in the different wards. In 1925 the Y. M. M. I. A. Jubilee was celebrated in Salt Lake City as a feature of June conference. Several winners from our stake in public speaking, and music entered the finals there and made a splendid showing. The banner of the stake carried in the parade was white on navy and bore the motto: "You need it—It Needs You—M. I. A.," also the number of wards—12—and the total membership. Eight young lady and nine young men marched in the parade, their isnignia was a navy cap with white letering and trimming. The third and last was the Bee Hive Silver Jubilee in 1940. Some activity either on a ward or stake basis was carried out each month, the climax being the Bee Hive Silver Jubilee Camp-O-Rama, a three-day outing, held in Oak Creek Canyon, with Sister Bertha K. Tingey from the general board in attendance. A barbecue, hikes, programs and other activities were enjoyed by 300 girls, Bee Keepers and mothers.

Some social problems like the poor seem to be always with us. Some of the state-wide prohibition, repeal of the thirteenth amendment, non-use and non-sale of tobacco (the 1930-31 slogan), the elimination of Sunday baseball, the proper standards of dress and of conduct. Many of these are still problems.

The first Red Cross chapter to be organized in Millard County was during World War I, sponsored by the Deseret stake Y. L. M .I. A. when board auxiliaries were organized in every ward in the stake. Much work was done on comfort bags and hospital boxes. They borrowed money from the bank and bought a $100 Liberty bond and a year later held an Easter party to raise money to pay off the loan. It appears that a$50.00 Victory bond was also purchased. War Savings Societies were organized in the stake in 1918 and by April 19, 1918 War Emergency pins were being worn. Each M. I. A. member was asked to bring a penny to M. I. A. each Sunday night and each stake board member five cents, the money to be used for the purchase of Thrift Stamps.

Perhaps one of the outstanding projects, at least for the time at which it was launched, was the establishment of the Girls' Home in Oak Creek Canyon. Although this had been a dream of many years the first discussions on record were held in August, 1928, and after hours, days and weeks of discussing, investigating and planning, the sight was selected and a lease with the Forest Service Department was negotiated for $2.00 per year. The grounds were fenced and a fund begun by a ten cent donation from every M. I. A. member. The stake board purchased a large tent that the girls of the stake were allowed to use free of charge during their 1930 summer camping. How long this lease was kept in force de do not know.

The first objective of M. I. A.—to build testimonies was carried out through lesson work and the lives and influence of the women who worked in it with little reference made as to the methods used or the results obtained.

On the other hand the record it replete with activities carrying out the second objective—providing wholesome recreation.

Outings in Oak Creek Canyon, thought by some of us to be of recent origin, seem to have had their beginning back in Millard stake days. As early as July, 1913, one was held in the canyon. These became annual affairs and some times lasted two or three days with ball games and sports from mid-morning until midafternoon, then programs would follow during the afternoon and evening around campfires with crowd sitting around on quilts spread out on the grassy slopes. In recent years due to the increased tempo at which we live these have been reduced to one-half day.

The activity program consisted generally of contests of many kinds including at different times some or all of the following: music, public speaking, re-told stories, oratory, drama, dance. Often stake winners would compete in regional or division meets and not infrequently in the church finals. Such was the case in 1931—a divisional meet of the five stakes of Nebo, Juab, Tintic, Millard and Deseret was held in Delta. Our stake placed first in ladies chorus, mens chorus, drama, speech and dance. In 1932 there were 32 different events at the stake honor day. Hinckley, shall we say, due to the influence of the Millard Academy there, developed some unusual musical talent both as to quality and quantity and won many firsts. In August, 1914, their chorus competed at Cedar City, and in 1915, 1923, 1930 and 1932 sent choruses to Salt Lake City for the church finals.

As early as 1913 record is made of an M. I. A. day with its contests. For some time points were given for activities and pennants awarded to the wards on the basis of points earned. Honor days replaced the M. I. A. days and then the achievement plan, with activity achievement pins as awards for participation, followed. Today, the activity is based on the idea of more individual benefit through mass participation, the accomplishment being the reward.

Through the years several original pageants and many musical productions have been given in the stake and during the last few years two outstanding musical productions have been the operas. "Ermine," and "The Gypsy



Some of Deseret district scouters: Ferron Bliss, Arthur H. Reeve, Bruce Osborn, John Cross and Waldo Warnick.

Rover." Drama, too, has taken on renewed importance and some unusual and difficult plays have been staged including, "It Shall Keep Thee," "The Barretts of Wimpole Stret," "Lamps of Glory," and "The Vigil."

Stake M Men-Gleaner banquets, now a regular yearly activity, had their beginning in 1937 at 50 cents a plate. The M Men-Gleaner Sweetheart Ball usually follows the banquet. Today Rose proms, Junior Gold and Green Balls for the younger groups, dance festivals and music festivals and a variety of special interest parties are all regular features. A more systematized summer program with emphasis on softball, and Saturday night activity are today being developed.

Dancing has always been a part of M. I. A. but the first Green and Gold ball as such was held February 6, 1931 in the Marsoni Hall in Delta. That year most of the wards held similar balls. Since then they have been yearly events and have gained popular momentum with the years until today they are the oue outstanding activity in both ward and stake. These Gold and Green balls with their elaborate themes, beautifully decorated halls, artistically executed floor shows are doing much to develop a finer sense of appreciation for the beautiful, the artistic and the cultural as well as a greater desire for and a keener interest in a higher and more spiritualized type of recreation.

As yesterday has been, so today is, and tomorrow will be. With this assurance, the present officers, as have all those of the past, are facing the future enthusiastically, full of hope and expectancy for the joys and success of the future in Y. W. M. I. A. in Deseret Stake.

HISTORY OF Y. M. M. I. A.

BY ARTHUR REEVE

In the year 1903 was recorded in one of the old minute books of the Deseret ward that Brother J. A. Beckstrand superintendent of Millard Stake Y. M. M. I. A. came over to Deseret and attended a meeting September 20 to encourage more interest in M. I. A. and fill some vacancies in his board. He said he thought the Mutual was the best organization there was for when a bishop's counselor or a member of the stake presidency was needed they were always sure to take a superintendent of the M. I. A. "Through the mutual we are able to preach the gospel to the young people," he said.

On September 28 in the same minute book we find recorded on page 132 the minutes of a meeting held under the auspices of the M. I. A. at which Elder B. F. Grant and Sister Annie M. Cannon was present. The president of the Deseret Young Men's M. I. A. introduced the speakers. Sister Cannon spoke words of encouragement and related an experience of Elder J. M. Grant, she also said we should store our minds with useful knowledge and then she bore her testimony.

Brother Grant appealed to the young men and women and asked them to treat each other as they would like to see them treat their sisters or brothers, advised them to treat their fathers and mothers with proper respect and asked them to go home and make real resolutions to this end.

The next account of M. I. A. in the book was that Franklin F. Slaughter

of Hinckley was set apart as an aid to President John A. Beckstrand of the M. I. A. by Apostle George Teasdale, November 23, 1903.

On February 17, 1904 on page 173 it says that Elder John R. Bennett, second counselor of the Y. M. M. I. A. reported they met conjointly with the Y. L. M. I. A. monthly and at the opening exercises, then separated for manual work .

In casting about for able leadership in the newly-organized Deseret Stake, eyes turned to George E. Finlinson of Oak City, with 20 years of M. I. A. experience in his home ward and as athletic and recreational director of the old Millard stake for several years, thus from August, 1912 to September, 1928, with the same zeal and inspiration George Finlinson with Nathaniel Ashby of Leamington, Lorenzo T. Lovell and Edgar L. Nielson of Oak City as counselors and Brother Jacobson as secretary perfected the new organization. They managed the athletic contests which later became the M Men Basketball Program of the church and instituted the ever-increasing recreational activities that emenated from church headquarters.

These were the days before many autos, where men traveled horseback or by team. It was a familiar sight to see these men in the saddle treking the dusty roads to make their regular visits to the wards and if the programs concerned the Y. L. M. I. A. officers too, a team and a white-top buggy would be the means of transportation, across the valley bringing both the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. officers to the various ward M. I. A. sessions.

The ward M. I. A. people looked forward to these visits and the welcoming committee would be most likely to be a couple of Deacons. On horse back they would meet the visitors at the gates of the city and have some notes jotted down which they would read off. Brother and sister so and so can take two ladies and two ladies to the widow Mrs. Jones place, and the new folks placed according to the list so that the visitors would not get lost. The boys directed the way until all were cared for and the tired horses were in the stalls with plenty to eat. The good housewives had supper waiting and beds had been prepared, all for the sake of the M. I. A. programs that were the activity life of the ward. Because of the ever-increasing need of more and better recreation the general authorities of the M. I. A. requested that M. I. A. in the wards be changed from Sunday night to Tuesday night so the dancing and athletic activity couldy be properly done and not on the sabbath. From September, 1928 to February, 1930, Clement Hilton with Edgar R. Moody and Ianthus Wright assistants and Rollo Dutson secretary were selected to make this change in meeting time and continue the programs.

From February, 1930 to August, 1931 Edgar R. Moody with Ianthus Wright and Wilford B. Dutson and Guy Stevens as secretary promoted the M. I. A. program. Next in line came Wilford B. Hilton as superintendent Ianthus Wright and Willis J. Savage assistants from 1931 to November, 1935.

The worst depression in American histoy was on and the church authorities were recommending and insisting all stakes and wards adopt the budget plan as a means of financing stake and ward activities especially the M. I. A. activity program.

Wilford B. Hilton was named as the stake budget chairman. It was a big job, and a thankless one. The wards were reluctant to adopt it but Wilford never quit and made a success of the budget in Deseret stake. A couple of inci-

dents pertinent to the working of the budget came to the committee were:

The stake M. I. A. sponsored the big dances on the 4th of July at Delta under the budget plan. Admission prices were your ward budget ticket or $1.00 per couple.

A man and his three grown sons came to the dances expecting to pay the $1.00 each but all four were admitted on their family ward budget ticket. The man came back to the ticket takers before the dance was over and said he was amazed and couldn't believe it that four men could get in so cheap. His budget ticket had cost him $15.00 for the year and here he was getting $4.00 worth in one evening's dance. (The man was Ray Bishop)

Another one—It was hard times and sometimes to some $1.00 was a lot of money. A young man (16 or 17 years) wanted to attend the dance but didn't have the $1.00 and his dad gave him the family budget ticket. The young man didn't have a suit so he pressed a pair of trousers, put on a clean shirt blacked up his shoes, one shoe had a hole in it, he blacked shoes—hole and all (didn't have sox.) He didn't have a date, but went dancing.

(These stories were told in committee meeting. I was there.)

During World War II, I think the M. I. A., especially the wards, did a wonderful job of building faith and arousing a firm determination in the hearts of soldier boys and girls to do their duty—stay clean with the hope that they would come back home some day.

Many of the going away parties were wonderful and hats off to the M. I. A. for sponsoring such things.

(I've searched what district records we have, but very little is available of the early Scouting activity ,so it's mostly from memory.)

In 1912 or 1913 General Superintendent John Taylor and Regional Scout Executive Oscar Kirkham came to Hinckley to a two-stake M. I. A. convention held in Millard Academy, where Mr. Kirkham presented the Scouting program for the first time. A few of the wards organized troops. A. I. Tippetts, principal of District School was Hinckley's first Scoutmaster, with E. Fred Pack, James S. Blake Sr. (and I think) T. H. Pratt were his committee. Other early scoutmasters were J. A. (Dell) Bennett for Deseret; Heber Sorensen, Leamington; Roy Walker, Oak City; Dean F. Peterson and Dr. J. E. Stains, Delta First; Cleveland Mitchell, Delta Second; (Scoutmaster of the first Eagle Scout of the district, Harvey Rawlinson); Chester Cheel for Sugarville; William Cheel for Sutherland; Arthur M. Turner, Oasis; Mark Kelly for Lynndyl; Harold Black, Abraham; Clark Allred and Joseph T. Finlinson served as District commissioners, with Edgar R. Mody as District Scout Commissioner.

At first this area was in the Zion's National Parks Council with headquarters at Richfield, Utah. In 1926 this council quit operations. Chief A. A Anderson, Scout executive of the Timpanogos council of Provo, Utah, came to Hinckley, attended a stake union meeting in Millard Academy in July, 1926 and invited this district to join the Timpanogos council. One member of the stake presidency and one from each ward bishopric were assigned to meet with Chief Anderson and work out the details for the transfer. So out of this meeting came: Joseph T. Finlinson, District Chairman, Clark Allred, Vice-Chairman; Edgar R. Moody, District Commissioner. Under this be-

ginning the scoutmasters were largely the same except that Don A. Bishop became Scoutmaster for Hinckley.

Albert Black succeeded Edgar R. Moody as district commissioner in about 1931. A scout troop was organized in every ward, and a good program began to function.

Glen Rawlinson of Delta Second ward became the district's first eagle scout in 1930 with Cleveland Mitchell as Scoutmaster.

In September of 1932 twelve more scouts became eagles. Five from Leamington, four from Hinckley and three from Delta First and now a total of 128 eagles with definite prospects for 10 to 20 more this July, 1951.

In 1928 the general church M. I. A. organized an older boy program (15 to 17) known as the Vanguards (this was strictly an L. D. S. organization.)

Hinckley was the first ward south of Provo to organize Vanguard troop and Joseph E. Blake became the Vanguard leader, (1928)

Several of the Eagle Scouts hav eadded to their advancement by working for Eagle Palms.

Lurous Blake ..... Eagle Gold Palm
Glen W. Swalburg ..... Eagle Gold Palm
Paul Finlinson ..... Eagle Gold Palm
Dean A. Harder ..... Eagle Silver Palm
Robert Nielson ..... Eagle Bronze on Silver Palm
Reece Finlinson .... Eagle Bronze over double Silver Palm
Lionel Taylor ..... Eagle Bronze over double Silver Palm

Lionel Taylor was the first Scout or Scouter in the district to receive the ranger award, the highest rank of Explorer Scouting.

The first special award to come to the Deseret district was the Silver Beaver award for outstanding service to Boyhood to Albert Black, district commissioner by General Superintendent of M. I. A. George Albert Smith at Provo, Utah in 1933 or 1934.

In St. George a Silver Beaver award was made to Grant B. Snow for like service to boyhood. About 1938 Arthur H. Reeve received a similar award at a meeting in Provo. Other men who have served include Waldo Warnick, Explorer Commissioner; E. D. Harris, Explorer Commissioner; Frank S. Beckwith, publicity; Benjamin Robison, commissioner of honor and finance; Harold Wind, camping.

The list of district chairmen from then until now:

District Chairmen: Clark Allred, Joseph T. Finlinson, A. H. Reeve, Albert Black, N. L. Petersen, June Black, Grant Snow, William J. Starley, Lyle Bunker.

Commissioners: Edgar Moody, Albert Black, A. H. Reeve, E. D. Harris, Ben Robison, Lionel Taylor, Waldo Warnick, Grant Snow.

Nels Peterson and Clarence Bliss were chairmen of Courts of Honor in 1937 when we were awarded 29 eagles badges.

In reading the stake minute book through from 1924 to 1940, a few points of the over-all picture came to my attention . . . George E. Finlinson's administration: To perfect a new stake organization and intensify the ward programs also to build and sustain moral issues during World War II. Where at such times morale drops.

Clement Hilton's task was to sell the change of time of holding ward M. I. A. from Sunday evening to Tuesday evening. Surprising how much

opposition he encountered from bishops and M. I. A. officers, but kept at it and pretty well succeeded.

At a time when economic conditions were at their worst the depression of the early 1930's Wilford B. Hilton as superintendent inherited the huge task of introducing the church-wide stake and ward budget plan. The resistance and lack of interest by lay members to accept the program made it tough going. Bill never slept on the job, and kept everlastingly at it until he made a success of the program. To keep up the interest, participation and morale of the M. I. A. during depression days and made it possible for a boy to go to a dance without a dance ticket, this was his big job and he did it well.

Then came World War II with its troubles—the many, many hours spent in holding parties. Testimonials did a wonderful lot to sustain the soldier boy and girl in their memories and in their faith and keep them going. The magnificent job that has been done these past few years to adopt the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. programs to meet the urgent needs of boys and girls in these uncertain times is a tribute to the officers who believe in their boys and girls.

Y. M. M. I. A. OFFICERS — DESERET STAKE

From August, 1912 To September, 1928
Supt.—George E. Finlinson ..... Oak City
1st Asst.—Nathaniel Ashby ..... Leamington
1st Asst.—Lorenzo T. Lovell ..... Oak City
2nd Asst.—Edgar J. Nielson ..... Oak City
Sec.—Eddie Jacobson ..... Oak City

From September, 1928 To February, 1930
Supt.—Clement Hilton ..... Hinckley
1st Asst.—Edgar R. Moody ..... Hinckley
2nd Asst.—Ianthus Wright ..... Hinckley
Sec.—Rollo Dutson ..... Hinckley

From February, 1930 To August, 1931
Supt.—Edgar R. Moody ..... Hinckley
1st Asst.—Ianthus Wright ..... Hinckley
2nd Asst.—Wilford B. Hilton ..... Delta
Sec.—Guy Stevens ..... Delta

From August, 1931 To November, 1935
Supt.—Wilford B. Hilton ..... Delta
1st Asst.—Ianthus Wright ..... Hinckley
2nd Asst.—Willis J. Savage ..... Delta

From November, 1935 To September, 1937
Supt.—Albert Black ..... Delta
1st Asst.—George H. Anderson .... Oak City
2nd Asst.—Fenton Williams ..... Delta

From September, 1937 To April, 1942
Supt.—Rulon T. Hinckley ..... Hinckley
1st Asst.—J. Leslie Wright ..... Hinckley
2nd Asst.—Melvin H. Robins ..... Hinckley

From April, 1942 To September, 1945
Supt.—Evan L. Gardner ..... Delta
1st Asst.—L. Nelson Clark ..... Delta

From September, 1945 To June, 1947
Supt.—Burnis Finlinson ..... Oak City
1st Asst.—Albert Payne ..... Delta
2nd Asst.—Paul M. Adams ..... Delta
Sec.—Richard Finlinson ..... Delta

From June, 1947 To August, 1947
Supt.—Benjamin H. Robison ..... Delta
1st Asst.—Cecil R. Bishop ..... Hinckley
2nd Asst.—B. Easton Sampson ..... Delta
Sec.—Lester Johnson ..... Delta

From August, 1947 To August, 1948
Supt.—B. Easton Sampson ..... Delta
1st Asst.—Wayne Dean Taylor ..... Delta
1st Asst.—Lyle Bunker ..... Delta
2nd Asst.—Glen Rawlinson ..... Delta

From August, 1948 To December, 1950
Supt.—Lyle C. Bunker ..... Delta
1st Asst.—Glen Rawlinson ..... Delta
2nd Asst.—Willard Stephenson ..... Delta
Sec.—Gerald Huff ..... Delta
Sec.—George A. Ekins ..... Hinckley

From December, 1950 To Present
Supt.—Talmage Christensen ..... Hinckley
1st Asst.—Jay Gardner ..... Delta
2nd Asst.—J. Alfred Lake ..... Delta
Sec.—Rulon A. Anderson ..... Hinckley

L. D. S. GIRLS

BY GENE L. GARDNER

After a very successful two years work as chairman of the girls program in the Delta Second ward, Sister Annie H. Bishop was released from the ward work to be made Stake Director of a similar work for the girls in the Deseret Stake. She was set apart by President Harold R. Morris. August 27, 1944. She instituted a very interesting and instructive meeting for the mothers daughters of the stake which was held simultaneously with the early morning stake priesthood meeting of the stake quarterly conference. Sister Bishop held this position until she and her husband were called on a mission to Texas when she was released December 30, 1945.

Sister Loa B. Black was appointed to be the new chairman of the L. D. S. Girls Committee of the Deseret Stake. She was set apart by December 30, 1945, with Lois M. Maxfield as first counselor; Romania W. Bird as second counselor and Lucille Billings as secretary. Under this committee the L. D. S. Girls organization was effected in each ward of the stake. They also continued to conduct the mothers and daughter's session of the quarterly conference.

Sister Black and her committee were released August 31, 1947 and Gene L. Gardner was sustained the same day as the stake chairman. September 28, 1947 Clare L. Stephensen and Eleanor A. Nielson were chosen counselors and Lucille Billings was retained as secretary until February 29, 1908, when she was released and Ruby D. Bunker was appointed secretary. During this period the stake records showed around a fifty per cent attendance of all girls in the stake at Sacrament meetings and a seventy-five to eighty-five per cent attendance at Sunday School and Mutual meetings.

Sister Clare L. Stephenson was appointed stake chairman when Gene L. Gardner and her committee were released 27 of November, 1949. She chose Inez S. Moody and Winona D. Dutson as her counselors and on December 14, Cora Wood was set apart as the secretary. This committee served until the following June, 1950, when the L. D. S. Girls program was placed under the jurisdiction of Young Womens Mutual Organization.



These pioneer women, 75 years of age and over, were specially honored guests at the Mothers' and Daughters' program, given by L. D. S. Girls. The ladies were introduced from the stage where they were seated, and each given a spray of carnations by Loa Black, president. Back row:—Henrietta Barben, Sugarville; Almeda Lewis, Delta; Sarah Slaughter, Hinckley; Letitia Wilkins, Hinckley; Emma Nielson, Leamington; Effie Moody, Deseret; Margaret Ritchie, Leamington; Josephine Sorenson, Hinckley; Caroline C. Hilton, Delta; and Ana E. Cochran, Sugarville. Front row:—Fannie Terry, Hinckley: Eliza H. Taylor, Delta; Annie E. Bishop, Delta; Hannah May Reeve, Hinckley; Martha Eardley, Delta, and Mathilda Hales, Deseret. Other pioneer women in the stake who were unable to attend the meeting that day were: Ellen Stanworth, Annie Wright, Sarah Langston, of Hinckley; Alice Western, of Deseret; Regina Hawley, Hannah Peterson and Hannah Huff, of Oasis; Florence Pace, Mary Ann Corry, Delta First Ward; Emma Nielson, of Leamington; Florence V. Nielson who is the oldest of the group, being 90 years old, Florence Jones, Harriet Lovell, Lettie Dutson and Martha Alldredge, of Oak City.



STAKE HIGH PRIEST PARTY held in new Delta Ward Chapel. This party was a huge success. The large group enjoyed a banquet, program, and then dancing. Former stake president Harold R. Morris is the president of the stake high priests quorum. This was the second party held since brother Morris went in after being released as stake president. This party was held in the spring of 1951.



Lynndyl Junior League winners in 1948 and 1950. Left to right, back row:—Lowell Wilkins, Manager, Leo Lake, Johnny Whatcott, Raymond Vest, Merrill and Dee Nielson, Ned Lake and Frank Gryla. Front row:—Elwin Dutson, Gene Vest, Eugene Overson, Gordon Oborn, Clinton Roper and Gary Nielson.

West Millard Settlers

FIRST SETTLERS OF WEST MILLARD COUNTY FROM 1860-1880

When Deseret was settled the second time many of the people came back again. Some that moved in from 1875 on until 1880 were the following:

William V. Black, Joseph S. Black, Carolina Black, Cynthia Black, Ruben McBride, Josiah Gibbs, Nels Bishop, George Bishop, Mary and Mahonri Bishop, Mary Ann Warren, Adolph F. Warnick, Christine Warnick, Hyrum Cahoon, Noah Rogers, Albert Petty, William H. Pratt, Frank Hinckley, Joseph W. Damron, Mary K. Damron, Christian Overson, Effie Reed Moody.

Samuel W. Western, Bell Lambert, Victory Black, Mary Mills, William Alldredge, Alice H. Western, Peter Erickson, Leigh Richmond and Lula Cropper, Peter T. Black, Amanda Croft Conk, Matilda Hales, Warren and Alice Moody, Percy Crafts, John R. Bennett, Joshua Bennett, John Hutchinson, Lavina Hutchinson, John Henry Western, Musetta Western, Charley Webb.

Martin Eliason, John Mills, Nels C. S. Peterson, William Damron, Peter Peterson, John L. Allred, Erastus Pack, Albert Pack, Charley English, Milton and Nellie Moody, William Ray, William and Thomas Bradfield, Cy Warner, Mary Russel, Melissa Olsen, Benjamin Goddard, George Wheatley, Marion Lovekin, William Hatton, John Rogers, B. F. Sanders, Martha E. Hales, Fannie Scott, Ellen Hutchinson, Christine Erickson, Emma Niel Goddard, Lula D. Warnick, David Crafts, Phoebe Crafts, Henry Hales, John Chamberlain, Walter Scott, J. C. Webb, Julius Westring, Isaac Holt, Charity Prows, T. W. Bennett, Owen J. Conk, Sam Keller.

Jacob Christensen, Daniel S. Cahoon, James Hutchinson, Hyrum Robinson, Anthony Stephensen, Dan Radford, Richard Paey, Theodore Lyman, Mell Ross, J. Nelson, Farwell Hartley, Eliza Couch, Thomas Pedman, Willis Robinson, William Littlewood, John Dutson, Eddie Dutson, John Dewsnup, Henry Winder, Jonathan Smith, William Lambert, Ned Bennett, John Rogers, Sims Warren, Nelce Erickson, Reuben Western, Jacob Christensen, Moroni Palmer, Henry Mace, Nephi Pratt, Thomas Callister, William Hatten, Robert and Thomas Cahan.

George Potter, Chris Christensen, Ephraim O. Western, Josephine Petty, John Whirk Reed, Alice Hutchinson, Charles Oscar Warnick, Alvin Prows, Amanda C. Conk, Benjamin H. Robison, Thomas Memmott, Henry Roper, Nichlas Paul, Leigh R. Cropper, Sr., Wise Cropper, Thomas Cropper, Thomas Morgan, Edward Bennett, Equire Thornton, Jonathan Partridge, Byron Warner, Daniel Hunter, George Lovell, John Lovell, John Syler, Ham Dunsette, Daniel Rutherford, Benjamin Judson.

Edward Walker, Isaac Whicker Saxton, Cliff Davidson, Samuel Couch, Thomas Davis, Charity Prows, Samuel Alexander, Wm. Dunson, Joseph Damron, Sr., Joseph Parks, Gilbert Webb, Edward Webb, Martin Christensen, Virgil Kelly, Maxwell Webb, Simon Webb, Amos Maxfield, Preston Mecham, William Barron, Thomas Allred, Ephraim Allred, Andrew Peterson, Chris Peterson, John Peterson, Edward Partridge, Robert Hunter, William Hunter, John Dewsnup, Sr., John Dewsnup, Jr.

William Lambert, James Lambert, Arlando Warner, Daniel S. Cahoon, William Gibbs, Charles Cahoon, Thead Cahoon, John Rogers, George Croft, Sr., David Bennett, Ned Bennett, Arthur J. Henry, William Hattor, Thomas McCull, Henry Winder, Jonathan Smith, Isaac Canham, R. L. Scott, Heber Ayers, Duggins, John Cooper, John Erickson, Neil Benjamin Goddard, Hank Sagers, William M. Peterson, O. J. Davidson, Charles F. Webb, Jacob Hawley.

John W. Reid, Thomas Latimer, Peter Skeem, Hans P. Skeem, Neils Hanson, Christian Johanson, James Christianson, Thomas H. Church, George Olsen, Benjamin W. Scott, Lars Warner, Lacinda Petty, Lafayette Holbrok, G. W. Cropper, Wm. C. Moody, J. C. Webb, David Day, William Gibbs, S. W. Harder, Harry Warren, John Erickson, J. Emma Overson Nielson, Ann Winsborough,.

Samuel Rueben Western, Neil Sorensen, N. P. Jensen, Thomas Latimer, Neil Iverson, John Iverson, Lars Hanson, U. B. F. Christensen, William V. Black, Hyrum Dewsnup and others whose names were not known to us or available.

WEST MILLARD SETTLERS — 1860-1880



Amelia Ann Larsen Cahoon and Hyrum Cahoon

Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson

Maxwell C. and Sarah Ann Dewsnup Webb

John Henry and Musetta Palmer Western

Joshua Bennett and Esabella Bennett

Leigh Cropper, Sr. and Fanny P. Cropper

David King Crofts and Phebe Ann Rodeback Crafts

Joseph W. and Mary Abiah Kelly Damron

David Marini and Lucinda Ann Ayers Palmer

Daniel J. and Amanda Henry Black

George F. Croft and Mary B. Conk Croft

Neils Christian Sorenson Petersen and Grethe Petersen

Henry L. and Mina H. Jackson

Mary B. Webb and Edward Webb

Alta McCullough Brunson and Peter Lorenzo Brunson



John Henry Conk | Lucy Ann Bennett Conk | Thomas Davis | Mary Ann Davis | Earl Cropper

James H. Mace, Jr. | Martha Eliason Mace | George W. Cropper | Ellinore E. Cropper | Bayard Percy Crafts

Charles Henry Cahoon | Betsy Kinder Maxfield Cahoon | John Dewsnup, Jr. | Carolina Bradfield Dewsnup | Emma Sloan Hales

Daniel Stiles Cahoon | Martha Spencer Cahoon | William Ruben Black | Lucy Whicker Black | John B. Conk



William H. Walker	Mary S. Walker	Olive H. Walker	Sonisa B. Walker	Abraham Freer Carling
Joseph S. Black	Cynthia Black	Caroline Tompson Black	Jane Johnston Black	Necha Damron Barron
Joshua Bennett	Fannie Bennett	Isabella Holt Bennett	George Wise Cropper	Mollie Hurd Cropper
Alice Western	Samuel W. Western	Sara Ann Wood Western	Theodore Rogers	Hannah Jones Rogers



George Croft | Letitia Marie Croft | Samuel Reuben Western | Ann Winsborough Western | Milton Damron

Jacob Croft | Mary Eliason Croft | Amanda Croft Conk | Owen J. Conk | Josiah F. Gibbs

William Henry Bishop | Eliza Pratt Bishop | Moses Holmes Bennett | Lucy Ann Bennett | William Conk

Albert Petty | Josephine Black Petty | Joseph S. Black, Jr. | Ada Western Black



Martin S. Eliason
and Mary A. Eliason

Eliza Dana Gibbs and
William Gibbs

John H. and
Lydia Rolfe Strange

Lloyd Cropper and
Eliza Western Cropper

John R. Bennett and
Margaret Cahoon Bennett

Alfred Damron and
Bell Erickson Damron

William and
Libby Bishop Duggans

Samuel W. Western, Jr.,
and Clara Margarite Phillips

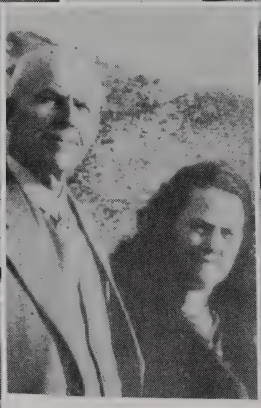
Adolph Fredrick Warnick
and Christinia Olson Warnick













Lucy Whicker Black
and William Reuben Black

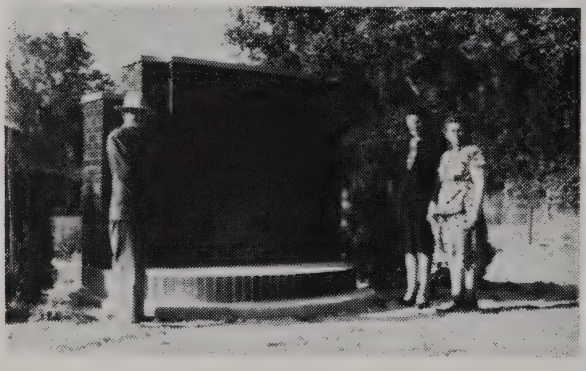
Elizabeth Black Bradfield
and William Bradfield

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Damron and daughters, Lizzie Whicker Dobson and Lula Warnick.

Peter T. Black and
Isabella Jane Black

Maggie and
Dennis Black

Thomas Monroe Conk and
Zada Laverne Thompson
Conk



Soldiers Monument located in center of rose garden at Hinckley. Left to right, Mayor Randall Swenson who designed and built it at a cost of $350. Mrs. Beth M. Anderson who landscaped the rose garden and Mrs. Esther Swenson, garden club president.



Front row, left to right:—Ermine Bishop (Moody), May Bishop (Webb), Nellie Bishop (Moody). Back row:—Dora Bishop (Damron), Lula Bishop (Cropper), Irene Bishop (Skeem).



First row, left to right:—Alfred Damron, Danial Black, unknown, Peter Erickson. Top row, left to right:—Daniel Cahoon, Will Ruben Black, Alf Maxwell.



HALES FAMILY—Front row:—Roy, Albert, Sarah Jane (mother), Henry W. (father), William, Mary Ann. Second row:—Matilda, John, Lizzie Hales Crafts (wife of B. P. Crafts), George, Lillie Hales Bennett, Horace.



Beginning left to right:—Mary Hutchinson; Lavenia Hutchinson, James Hutchinson, Annie Hutchinson, Ellen Hutchinson. Back row:—Alice Hutchinson, John W. Hutchinson.



Benjamine Person Textorious	Josephine Swenson Textorious	Charles Rawlinson	Lemira Lewis Rawlinson	Anna Anderson Lovell
John W. Dutson	Elizabeth Jane Cowley Dutson	Simeon Walker	Kate Platt Roper Walker	Annie Lyman Anderson
Harriet T. Lovell	Brigham Lovell	George E. Finlinson	Mary C. Roper Finlinson	Martha Lydia Lyman Roper
Ole H. Jacobson	Rebecca Deseret Dutson Jacobson	George Lovell	Martha Lovell	Eddy Quayle Dutson



Peter Nielson

Florence Virginia Dutson Nielson

Simeon Stephenson

Rachel Stevens Stephenson

Caroline Partridge Lyman

John Greathouse

Emma Matilda S. Greathouse

Charles W. Rawlinson

Annie Christensen Anderson

Alvin Roper

Martha Anderson

Alvin Prouse

Ann Lovell Lyman

Anthony and Kirstine Lovell Christensen

Christian and Matilda Hartley Overson



Josephine Smith Anderson and Annie Margaret Nielson Anderson



Abel M. and Rachel R. Roper

George and Susan Trimble Finlinson

John Edmund Lovell and Harriet Jane Lyman Lovell

Niels and Marie Anderson

Louis and Mary Josephine Textorious Nielson

Thos. B. and Margaret A. Talbot

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Nielson

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Talbot

Carl Alfred and Hannah C. Swenson Johnson



First row:—Alvin Roper, Henry Roper, Mary Ann Grayson Roper: Harry Roper. Second row:—Nellie Grayson Roper Lyman, Abel M. Roper, Charlie Roper, Kate Platt Roper Walker.



George Theobald and Naomi Ruth Tanner Theobald

William James and Eliza Jane (Lida) Melville Webb

Heber Layfayette and Martha Ellen Cahoon Bishop

Nels L. and Edith B. Peterson

T. George Theobald and Ette Agnes Elder Theobald

Fannie C. Maxfield and Amos M. Maxfield

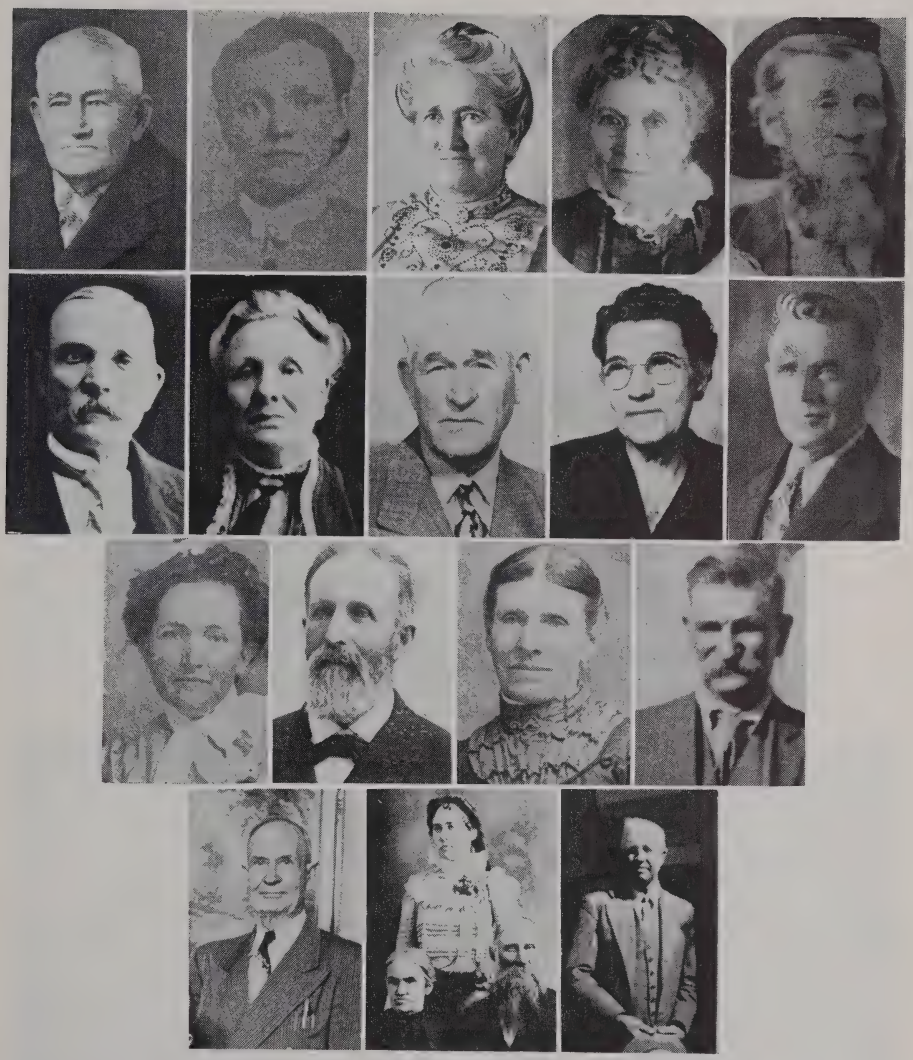
Mahonri and Janet Bishop

Mary Gibbs Bishop

Fredrick Wallace and Phebe Leticia Jacaway Wilkins



First row:—Martha Lizette T. Alldridge, Jane Burgess Theobald (mother), Ernest B. Theobald, Nellie Jane T. Badger. Top row:—Clara Elizabeth T. Talbot, T. George Theobald, Arthur Theobald (father), Charles Theobald, Emma Naomi T. Spendlove.



Thomas Waters Cropper | Mary Ann Dame Cropper | Hannah Lucretia Rogers Cropper | Elizabeth Walker | Francis C. Walker

John Charles Webb | Annie Bishop Webb | Leigh R. Cropper, Jr. | Lula B. Cropper | Nephi R. Stewart

Robert Warren Reeve | Emma Burgess Reeve | Joseph Preston Mecham | Emma Alldredge Pratt

Juel Moody

Thomas B. Allred, Sr. and Catherine Allred, and daughter Emmeline

Parley P. Warnick



James A. Melville | Imogene Gibbs Melville | Medora Gibbs Melville | Nelson S. Bishop | Ann E. Melville Bishop

Maxfield Betsy Kinder | Hyrum H. Maxfield, Sr. | C. O. and Lula Warnick | Mr. and Mrs. Wilford W. Warnick



Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich B. Christensen and family.



Karen Thompson

Nancy Sebrina Hawley

John A. Iverson

William Church

Han's N. Peterson

Hans Peter and Cecilia Skeem

Agnes Reid and John W. Reid

Peter N. Peterson and Sena Peterson

James Christensen and Matilda Christensen

Josephine Anderson and Mrs. Agnes Hansen

Mrs. Almire Styler and John Styler

Arthur John Henry and Pheobie Henry



Sugarville ward Relief Society Pres.

East Millard Pioneers

PIONEERS OF FILLMORE

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1864—	Ashman, John Thomas	March 29, 1852 —	Yorkshire, England—	Jan. 24, 1896
1868—	Ashman, Elizabeth Ann Steele	January 13, 1850—	Manchester, England—	Apr. 30, 1927
	—Abraham, Levi			
1864—	Ashman, John	February 7, 1812 —	Dover, England —	April 27, 1909
1862—	Anderson, Christian	May 6, 1840 —	Island of Falster Denmark—	
	—Abraham, James			
	—Ackerly, Elsie Ann			
	—Allred, Harriet			
1868—	Anderson, Rasmina C.	July 22, 1821 —	Denmark	February 28, 1909
	—Anderson, Anna K.	May 18, 1856 —	Denmark	January 6, 1877
	—Anderson, Jens	October 5, 1823 —	Denmark	October 24, 1855
1864—	Ashman, Ann Wilde	April 25, 1827 —	Leeds, England	March 12, 1906
1867—	Anderson, Hannah C.	May 5, 1860 —	Denmark	April 18, 1928
	—Alexander, Amasa			
	—Alexander, Agnes Henry		—San Bernardino, California	
	—Bills, William			
1850—	Bartholomew, Mary	July 19, 1821 —	New York	February 20, 1908
	—Bartholomew, Matilda			
	—Bartholomew, Edwin	April 8, 1851		February 24, 1920
	—Bartholomew, Lelia	January 25, 1852—	San Bernardino, Calif.—June 14, 1904	
	—Bennett, Hirum B.			
1852—	Baldwin, Nathan B.	January 27, 1812		November 1, 1891
1852—	Baldwin, Margaret Ostler			
1852—	Baldwin, Sarah Ann Pine	July 4, 1819		November 11, 1891
1852—	Baldwin, Nathaniel, Jr.			
1862—	Beauregard, Christian Peter	March 18, 1856 —	Arandrus, Denmark —	June 23, 1904
1862—	Beauregard, Ann Sorenson	November 25, 1825 —	Denmark	December 21, 1910
1862—	Beauregard, Peter James	June 9, 1840 —	Denmark	July 28, 1917
1862—	Beauregard, Marinus		Denmark	
1862—	Beauregard, Charles		Denmark	
1862—	Beauregard, Nelson		Denmark	
1847—	Brunson, Lorinda	December 22, 1836 —	Wayne, Michigan	
	—Brown, Samuel	February 9, 1832 —	Cincinnati, Ohio —	October 5, 1858
	—Bryce, Peter			
	—Brooks, James			
	—Bates, Nephi			
	—Bishop, Mahonri			
	—Byron, Mary B.			
	—Bennett, David			
	—Bailey, James Kenney			
	—Brunson, Leman			
	—Brunson, Mrs. Leman			
1852—	Bishop, William	September 8, 1821 —	Oswego, N. Y.—	August 10, 1884
1852—	Bishop, Eliza Pratt	January 8, 1819 —	Ripley, N. Y. —	January 3, 1895
	—Brunson, Marth			
1861—	Beeston, William	August, 13, 1832 —	London, Eng.—	February 5, 1917
	—Beeston, Paulina Wagoner	October 6, 1837		February 7, 1895
1851—	Beeston, Ellen Kenney	September 10, 1842 —	Shakerag, Ill. —	
	—Brunson, Harriet Gould		Hector, Sinala Co., N. Y.—	July 31, 1879
1852—	Brunson, Amanda L. P.	March 30, 1834 —	Gipson, Tenn. —	May 5, 1873
1851—	Brunson, Lamar			

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
—Brunson, Lamira Mace		January 15, 1840	— Mich. Livingston Co.	Feb. 12, 1920
—Bartholomew, Noah				
1851—Bartholomew, Noah W.				
1851—Bartholomew, Marandia Catlin		September 17, 1806	—Otsego Co., N. Y.	—Sept. 26, 1883
—Bartholomew, Mary Catlin		July 9, 1821	— Otsego Co., N. Y.	— Feb. 20, 1908
1851—Bartholomew, Louis T.				
1851—Bartholomew, Nelson				
1851—Bartholomew, Willis				
—Bradfield, Charles		October 15, 1817	— Newberry, England	—June 15, 1883
—Bourne, Johne				
—Brunson, Seymour		December 6, 1836	— Illinois	April 5, 1912
1851—Bradshaw, Mr.				
1851—Bridges, William E.				
1851—Bridges, Margaret				
1851—Bridges, Robert				
1851—Bivens, Jack				
1851—Bicknor, William				
—Brunson, Elizabeth A. Mace		February 18, 1841		
1848—Barrows, Joseph				
—Blythe, Henrietta Seaton		June 6, 1831	— Scotland	
1853—Brunson, Lewis		January 27, 1831	— Montuway, Ohio	— Jan. 4, 1888
1852—Brunson, Catherine K. Carling		June 1, 1835	— Ulster, N. Y.	
—Bassett,				
—Bridges, Worthy				
—Black, George				
—Black, Susan				
—Black, Mary A.				
—Benn, Jacob				
—Benn, Mrs. Jacob				
—Benn, Jane				
—Benn, William				
—Bradshaw, William				
—Bradshaw, Mrs. Wm.				
—Bradshaw, daughter				
—Basset, William, and family				
—Bushnell, John				
—Bushnell, Elizabeth Brockbank				
—Clothier, Andrew Jackson		January 17, 1823	— Buffalo, N. Y.	— May 3, 1914
1868—Carlson, Batilda		January 11, 1824	— Sweden	April 26, 1909
1853—Clothier, Sarah Y. Speakman		April 5, 1832	— England	December 13, 1916
1868—Carlson, Antone			Sweden	
—Calvin,				
—Chamberlain, Fannie				
—Call, Anson				
—Call, Josiah				
—Call, Maria				
—Call, Henrietta				
1858—Cropper, Fannie Powell		July 16, 1845	— London, England	
—Cropper, Leigh R.				
—Charlesworth, Thomas				
—Charlesworth, Alice				
—Charlesworth, Thomas, Jr.				
1850—Clark, Thomas		1836	— Canada	
1850—Clark, Eliza		May 17, 1829	— England	
1850—Clark, William			England	
—Clark, Frank				
1851—Catlin, Samuel C.		January 22, 1781		February 19, 1855
—Catlin, Sally		June 17, 1777	— Gallan's Grove, Io.	—Nov. 10, 1863

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
—Catlin, George W. and family				
1852—Carling, John		September 11, 1800	— Kingston, N. Y. —	April 2, 1855
1852—Carling, Ann Green D.		October 12, 1799	—Herefordshire,—Eng. —	July 16, 1893
1852—Carling, Abram Frere		August 19, 1837	—Poughkeepsie, N. Y. —	Jan. 2, 1912
1862—Carling, Ann E. Ashman		December 20, 1845	— London, Eng. —	October 3, 1929
1852—Carling, John Warren		November 11, 1843		April 2, 1865
1852—Carling, Francis K.		August 9, 1845	— Enroute to Zion .	December 26, 1871
1852—Carling, Joseph Mathew		June 6, 1847	— Enroute to Zion —	January 26, 1866
1856—Croft, Jacob		April 30, 1808	— Clark Co., Ohio —	July 3, 1900
1858—Croft, Mary Ann Powell		September 16, 1843	— London, Eng. —	April 12, 1888
—Croft, Amanda C.			Texas	
—Croft, George				
—Croft, Letty Davies				
1856—Croft, Sebrina Land		March 3, 1812		October 27, 1878
1852—Cavannah, John F.				
—Crouch, Eliza				
—Crosley, James				
1847—Callister, Thomas		July 8, 1821	— Isle of Man, Eng. —	Dec. 1, 1880
1847—Callister, Helen Mar Clark		July 17, 1829	— Onondaga, N. Y. —Dec.	5, 1917
1847—Callister, Helen M.		Sept. 26, 1846	— Winter Quarters, Neb.	June 13, 1930
1858—Cooper, John		May 27, 1834	— Langhborough, Eng. —	Mar. 14, 1922
1858—Cooper, Mary Ann Lewis		November 11, 1833	— England —	October 30, 1891
1859—Colgrove, Harley		October 14, 1837	— Fairfax, Vermont —	Oct. 14, 1881
1850—Colgrove, Helen M. Brown		February 20, 1833	— Elmira, N. Y.—Jan.	31, 1916
1852—Carling, Isaac Van Wagoner		November 30, 1831	— Kline, Asopur, N. Y.	
1852—Carling, Sarah F. Wildy		September 6, 1833		
—Conk, Mr.				
—Charlesworth, Thomas				
—Colby, Ransford				
—Colby, A. Lanson				
—Colby, Alonzo				
—Cropper, George W.				
—Cropper, Sebrina L. Waters				
—Cropper, Leigh R.				
—Cropper, Wise				
—Cropper, Thomas		October 24, 1842	— Houston, Tex.	June, 1932
1852—Carling, Isaac Van Wagoner		November 30, 1831	— Cline, Asoper, N. Y.	
1852—Carling, Sarah F. Wildy		September 6, 1833		
1862—Christopherson, James		August 12, 1822	— Denmark	January 22, 1863
1862—Christopherson, Lafe		January 21, 1849	— Denmark	
1862—Christopherson, Carl Charles		November 16, 1852	— Denmark —	January 10, 1934
1862—Christopherson, Rasmine		July 22, 1821	— Denmark	
—Copley, Maria Judson		July 15, 1850	— England	November 28, 1908
—Carlson, Peter		November 16, 1833	— Denmark —	February 3, 1869
—Crump, Rebecca		March 8, 1802		
—Cook, Thomas				
—Cook, Elizabeth Wilson				
1848—Dame, Janvrin Hayes		May 9, 1808	— Farmington, N. H.—Dec.	27, 1885
1848—Dame, Phedilia Esther		December 5, 1834	— LaCross, Ill. — Jan	27, 1913
1848—Dame, Laura Alvira		October 6, 1836	— LaCross, Ill	
1848—Dame, Simmon Richard		1844	— LaCross, Illinois	
1848—Dame, Wesley Wm.		Feb. 22, 1838	— LaCross, Ill.	Feb. 19, 1896
1848—Dame, Emma J. McBride		July 14, 1843	— Kirtland, Ohio	May 2, 1884
1848—Dame, Tamson Pluma		January 13, 1840		
1848—Dame, Margaret Hayes		1842	— LaCross, Illinois	
1868—Davies, Isabelle			England	
1868—Davies, Edward		July 26, 1854	— England	December 25, 1938
1862—Davies, Augusta Beauregard		September 14, 1860	— Denmark	February 24, 1946

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	—Duncan, James			
1852	—Dutson, John			
1868	—Day, Sarah H. Maycock	Nov. 20, 1850	— Manchester, Eng.—	October 18, 1901
	—Dewsnup, Emily N.			
	—Davies, Thomas			
1852	—Duggins, William and family			
	—Dudley, O.			
1852	—Dutson, Caroline			
1852	—Duggins, Stephen G. A.			
1852	—Dutson, Elizabeth			
1868	—Deardon, Joseph			
1868	—Dearden, Thomas	1845	— Warrington, England	December 29, 1911
1868	—Dearden, Charlotte Davies			
1868	—Davies, Henry	March 11, 1817	— England	August 16, 1896
1868	—Davies, Sarah Bolton		England	
1864	—Davies, Ann Tarbuck Wade	November 25, 1841	— Prescott, Engl —	Nov. 22, 1929
1868	—Davies, George Henry	Feb. 19, 1861	—Wornington, Lance, Eng.	Dec. 21, 1917
1868	—Davies, Fannie (Cunningham)			
	—Elliot, John			
	—Eldridge, Mr. and four children			
	—Elliot, Sarah Ann			
	—Evans, Samuel			
1851	—Ellett, John			
1851	—Ellett, Mary			
	—Eldridge, John	April 21, 1804		June 4, 1887
	—Eldridge, Cynthia Ann			
	—Eldridge, Cynthia		U. S. A. —	April 18, 1854
	—Eldridge, Hyrum			
	—Egbert, Robert	November 2, 1821	— Gallen's Grove, Ia.—	Nov. 2, 1863
1851	—Felshaw, William	February 3, 1800	— Grandville, N. Y. —	Sept. 24, 1867
	—Felshaw, Caroline			
	—Felshaw, John			
	—Felshaw, Lucy			
1851	—Felshaw, Sarah	February 3, 1851	— Gallen's Grove, Ia.—	Nov. 19, 1863
1850	—Felshaw, Mary H.	June 23, 1808	— Otsego, N. Y. —	August 26, 1871
	—Farnsworth, Philo, wife and children			
	—Finlinson, Susan Trimble	November 27, 1843		
1868	—Fortie, Alexander	March 14, 1824	— Edinburgh, Scot. —	Mar. 14, 1902
1852	—Frink, Monroe			
1852	—Frink, Randolph			
	—Faust, Henry J.			
	—Greenway, Elizabeth Bradfield		England	
1868	—Greenway, Jenette Steele		Manchester, Eng.	
	—Greenway, George	July 13, 1839	— Newberry, Eng —	November 10, 1920
1857	—Gibbs, Wm.	January 11, 1822	— Pennsylvania —	November, 1899
1857	—Gibbs, Eliza Dana		Lockport, N. Y.	
1857	—Gibbs, Josiah			
1857	—Gibbs, Medora	November 21, 1854	— Alden, Ill. —	May 22, 1883
1857	—Gibbs, Mary			
	—Gull, Alfred	February 2, 1842	— England	November 27, 1891
	—Gull, Mary E. Henderson	May 10, 1849	— England	Januray 9, 1929
1858	—Giles, Joseph Sinclair	April 15, 1832	—Westonoldingham, Penn.	Nov. 5, 1921
	—Goulter, John			
1864	—Goulter, William	December 13, 1844	— Portmouth, Eng. —	Sept 19, 1920
1858	—Gasquine, Thomas		London, England	
1858	—Gasquine, Jessie P. Huntsman	June 3, 1849	— London, Eng.	May 16, 1922
	—Henry, John Warren			

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	—Henry, Mary Ann Ross			
	—Henry, Phoebe			
	—Henry, Andrew			
1857	—Henry, Robert and 3 children	March 1814	— Slingo, Ireland —	September 23, 1889
	—Henry, Margaret C.	February, 1817	— Ireland	October 7, 1886
1863	—Henry, Elizabeth Bacon	July 14, 1844	— Chesterfield, Eng. —	April 11, 1909
1862	—Hanson, Christian	April 2, 1822	— Hasmark, Denmark —	August 1, 1898
	—Hanson, Gertrude Rasmussen	November 8, 1826	— Bedersler, Den.—	Oct. 20, 1907
1862	—Hanson, Hans C.	September 16, 1849	— Bedersler, Den.—	July 11, 1940
1862	—Hanson, Erasmus Martin	March 26, 1859	— Bedersler, Den. —	Mar. 7, 1839
1852	—Hawley, Wm.			
1862	—Huntsman, Francis B.	May 31, 1862	— New York Harbor —	Sept. 6, 1947
1851	—Hoyt, Samuel P.	Nov. 21, 1807	—Manchester, N. Hampshire.	Ag. 12, 1889
1851	—Hoyt, Emily Smith	September 1, 1806		
1852	—Hoyt, Emma Burbridge			
	—Hoopes, Elisha			
	—Holden, E. E.			
	—Holden, Catherine M.	July 27, 1831		April 28, 1856
	—Holden, Elijah	March, 1826		September, 1858
	—Harris, Oliver			
	—Hatton, William Weber	April 12, 1845	— Clark Co., Missouri—	Dec. 26, 1922
	—Hatton, Richard			
1868	—Hanson, Peter	December 3, 1816	— Denmark	Feb. 3, 1896
1868	—Hanson, Olin Elizabeth	March, 1816	— Fyen, Denmark —	March 14, 1899
1862	—Henderson, Thomas		England	
1862	—Henderson, Martha Keay	1822	— Wellington, England	Sept. 11, 1902
1852	—Hatton, William	July 10, 1849	— Monmouth Co., Ill. —	Sept. 20, 1878
1848	—Holbrook, Chandler	September 16, 1807	— England	Sept 3, 1889
1848	—Holbrook, Eunice Dunning	April 6, 1810	— England	December 30, 1890
1848	—Holbrook, Joseph	September 22, 1844	— Hancock Co., Ill.	April 15, 1900
	—Holbrok, Rhoda Johnson			
1848	—Holbrook, Orson Chandler	Novemeber 2, 1841	— Nauvoo, Il. —	August 24, 1917
	—Holbrook, Mary V. Ray	April 12, 1846	— Carol Co., Miss. —	January 6, 1910
1848	—Holbrook, Lafayette			
1848	—Holbrook, Diana Drake	October 27, 1833	— Genesee Co., N. Y.	
	—Holbrook, Maria Little	May 17, 1836	— Liberty, Mo.	
1852	—Huntsman, James	June 6, 1801	— Pennsylvania	November 10, 1871
1852	—Huntsman, Mary Johnson	May 6, 1801	— Holland	August 15, 1895
1852	—Huntsman, Lavina	April 1, 1823	— Parry, Ohio	
1852	—Huntsman, Caty Anno	September 27, 1824	— Parry, Ohio —	
1852	—Huntsman, Isaah	September 14, 1826	— Parry, Ohio	
1852	—Huntsman, Wm.	July 28, 1832		
1852	—Huntsman, Gabriel	October 5, 1830	—Parry, Richmond Co., O.	Aug. 5, 1907
1852	—Huntsman, Eunice Holbrook	April 16, 1838	— Caldwell Co., Mo. —	June 6, 1906
1852	—Huntsman, Peter	February 28, 1839	— Parry, Ohio	Feb. 6, 1928
1852	—Huntsman, Jesse	September 19, 1836	— Parry, Ohio	
1852	—Huntsman, Jacob	July 5, 1834	— Parry, Ohio	
1852	—Huntsman, Sarah	June 5, 1841	— Parry, Ohio	
1852	—Huntsman, Kisiah	September 2, 1834	— Parry, Ohio	
1862	—Hanson, Hans	July 29, 1835	— Odenssy, Den. —	December 23, 1918
1862	—Hanson, Hannah Sorenson	March 19, 1842	— Is. of Fyen, Den.—	Oct. 29, 1906
1850	—Hinckley, Ira Nathaniel	October 30, 1828	— Leeds, Canada —	April 10, 1904
1850	—Hinckley, Eliza Jane	April 16, 1827	— Hanover, Ohio —	June 27, 1850
	—Hinckley, Adelaide C. Noble	August 4, 1833	— Lavonia, Mich.	May 28, 1924
	—Hinckley, Angelina W. Noble	October 26, 1831	— Lavonia, Mich —	April 28, 1912
1852	—Jacobs, Mrs. — Grandmother of Sybil Frink Scottern, and Randolph and Monrie Frink			

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	—Jackson, Martha			
	—Jackson, Andrew			
	—Judson, Joseph			
	—Judson, Nancy Farrah			
1862	—Jackson, Martha Judson	September 21, 1837	— Howarth, Eng. —	Jan. 26, 1908
1862	—Jackson, John	January 11, 1834	—Matteson, Knotts, Eng.—	Apr. 3, 1887
1851	—Kenney, Albert			
1851	—Kenney, Ellen			
1851	—Kenney, Loren E.			
1851	—Kenney, Hannah			
1851	—Kenney, Mary			
1851	—King, Thomas Rice	March 9, 1813	— Marcellus, N. Y. —	Feb. 3, 1879
1851	—King, Matilda Robison	March 11, 1811		
1851	—King, Wm.	April 8, 1834	— Oswego, Co., N. Y. —	Feb. 2, 1892
1851	—King, Culbert	January 31, 1836	— Onondago, N. Y.	
1851	—King, Eliza E. McCullough			
1851	—King, John R.			
1851	—King, Thomas E.			
1851	—King, Volney	March 11, 1847	— Winter Quarters, Ia. —	Jan. 30, 1925
1851	—King, LeRoy			
1851	—King, Rebecca Murray	August 25, 1841		Sept. 8, 1878
1851	—King, Theodore			
	—Knight, Nathan K.			
1857	—Kelly, John	August 5, 1824	— Kilmarnock, Eng. —	August 6, 1904
1857	—Kelly, John C.	March 17, 1853	— Manchester, Eng. —	Feb. 3, 1928
1851	—King, Timothy			
	—King, Josephine Henry			
	—King, James	July 2, 1843	— Dunce, Scotland —	July 16, 1896
1850	—King, Isabell Neil	September 5, 1830	— Midlochern, Scot. —	Jan. 28, 1927
	—King, Mrs. John R.			
1852	—Kelly, Margaret Melville	December 23, 1843	— Scotland	August 5, 1917
	—Kelly, Mary Carmichael			
1847	—Lyman, Amasa N.	March 30, 1813	— Lyman, N. H. —	Feb. 4, 1877
1847	—Lyman, Francis M.			
1854	—Lyman, Adelia Robison	December 25, 1848	— Owandago,N. Y.	
1861	—Lambert, William	May 17, 1810	— Parkingham, Eng	Apr. 3, 1871
1864	—Lambert, Harriet Ashman	July 4, 1848	— London, Eng	April 22, 1898
1861	—Lambert, Wm., Jr.	August 7, 1846	— Cheltenham, Eng. —	Nov. 12, 1879
1861	—Lambert, James			
1861	—Lambert, Elizabeth			
1861	—Lambert, Ann Wilks Greenfield	Dec. 25, 1811	—Abbotts, Hereford, Eng—	Jan. 24, 1879
	—Locke, Eliza Payne	March 14, 1822	— Worchestershire, Eng.	June 13, 1870
	—Lock, Lizie	December 29, 1860	—Astwood Bank, Eng.—	July 3, 1871
	—Lock, Joseph			
	—Lloyd, Charles	January 2, 1815	— Stratford, Eng —	July 17, 1871
	—Lemon, John D.			
	—Lovell, John			
	—Larson, Mads			
	—Lloyd, O. J.			
	—Lazenby, Robert			
	—Lemon, John D.			
	—Lovell, Martha Turner			
	—Love, Andrew			
	—Lambson, Wm.			
	—Lambson, Edna			
1852	—Melville, Alexander	February 15, 1821	— Pitteenween, Scot. —	Dec. 6, 1911

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1852—	Melville, Jane A. Dutson	March 10, 1828 —	England	May 8, 1911
1852—	Melville, James A.	March 3, 1852 —	Council Bluffs, Ia. —	Dec. 23, 1926
—	McCullough, Henry J.	April 13, 1842 —	Michigan	Dec. 17, 1911
—	McCullough, Esther E.			
—	McGaw, James W.			
1853—	McEwen, Mariar		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Moroni		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Elizabeth		Ireland	
	children of Mathew McEwen Sr. and Mary Smith McEwen			
1868—	Maycock, Edward		Manchester, England	
1868—	Maycock, Walter		Manchester, England	
—	Monroe, Frink			
1850—	McBride, Reuben	June 16, 1803 —	Chester, N. Y.	February 26, 1891
1850—	McBride, Mary Ann Anderson	March 5, 1814 —	Stratford, N. Y. —	Aug. 16, 1896
1850—	McBride, Reuben A.	September 11, 1836 —	Kirtland, Ohio	
—	McBride, Columbia Williams	March 13, 1837 —	New York	February 8, 1917
—	McBride, Sarah Williams	1852 —	New York	1936
1850—	McBride, Samuel	August 25, 1789 —	Kirtland, Ohio —	Mar. 19, 1874
1850—	McBride, John Newton	July 16, 1845 —	Kirtland, Ohio	June 27, 1884
1850—	McBride, Hirum Roy	April 11, 1841 —	Kirtland, Ohio	
1850—	McBride, Wm. Newton			
1852—	McBride, Catherine Felshaw	June 25, 1843 —	Hancock, Illinois —	September 29, 1879
—	Mather, Thomas			
1854—	Matheny, Sims L.	1834 —	Texas	May 1, 1881
1852—	Matheny, Martha Ray		Mississippi	
1852—	Matheny, Ellen Ray		Mississippi	
1851—	McCullough, Levi H.	April 18, 1810 —	Norwich, N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1894
1852—	Merrill, Clarence	May 18, 1841		February 21, 1918
—	Merrill, Julia Felshaw Rudd			
1852—	Mace, Hirum	May 5, 1811 —	Aurillius, N. Y.	Aug. 28, 1896
1852—	Mace, Elizabeth A.	1819 —	Seneca, N. Y.	August 12, 1902
—	Mulford, Furman			
—	Mitchell, Isaac	August 24, 1810 —	England	July 10, 1899
—	Mitchell, Mary Ann Green	March 2, 1820 —	England	November 2, 1906
1852—	McRae, Amelia Webb	July 9, 1821 —	Trumball, Ohio	September 1, 1895
—	Marquardson, Rasmus			
—	Marquardson, Hans			
1861—	McMahon, James	June 22, 1835 —	Famanah, Ireland	Mar. 25, 1907
1861—	McMahon, Lucinda Atchinson			
—	Merrill, Bathsheba Smith			
1857—	Melville, Imogene Gibbs			
1853—	McEwen, Matthew, Sr.		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Mary Smith		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Matthew, Jr.		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Martha		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Eliza		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Margaret		Ireland	
1853—	McEwen, Hannah		Ireland	
—	North, Wm.	April 3, 1815 —	England	Jan. 17, 1891
—	North, Martha	March 25, 1814 —	England	April 15, 1868
—	North Christian			
—	Newman, Mr. (carpenter on State House)			
1853—	Nixon, George	August 16, 1818 —	Valencinnes, France	Jan. 19, 1854
—	Noyes, Henry H.	September 17, 1827 —	Portland, Maine	Oct. 11, 1895
—	Noworth, James			

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	—Noworth, Emily Judson			
1851	—Nichols, John	July 4, 1827	— Penobscott, Maine	
1851	—Nichols, Elizabeth Everetts	June 14, 1833	— Sutton, Lower Canada	
	—Nield, John			
1852	—Owens, James Clark	July 7, 1832	— Independence, Mo.	Feb. 1, 1901
1854	—Owens, Lucretia Robison	May 18, 1841	— Onodago, Ill.	May 30, 1929
1862	—Olson, George Daniel	September 2, 1832	— Denmark	May 8, 1893
1851	—Olson, Delilah King	July 10, 1841	— Sylvanian, Lucas, Ohio	Jan. 5, 1907
1852	—Owens, Horace B.			
1852	—Owens, Abigail Cordelia	November 23, 1799	— New York	Nov. 27, 1861
	—Paul, Nicholas			
1851	—Payne, William			
1851	—Payne, Joseph	September 7, 1840		March 30, 1911
1851	—Payne, Harriet McBride	August 30, 1835	— Kirtland, Ohio	Nov. 5, 1910
1864	—Payne, Mary M.	August 21, 1841	— Duckin Field, Eng.	Jan. 28, 1906
1864	—Payne, James	January 12, 1832	— Inbrough, Eng	Feb. 17, 1906
1847	—Partridge, Edward	June 25, 1833	— Independence, Mo.	— Nov. 17, 1900
1850	—Partridge, Elizabeth Buxton		England	Sept. 8, 1898
	—Partridge, Emily			
	—Partridge, Sarah L. Clayton	August 1, 1837		
1864	—Peterson, Hans	Nov. 22, 1839	— Denmark (Tommerop)	Dec. 15, 1916
1864	—Peterson, Isabel Carling	May 15, 1850	— Yorkshire, England	— May 14, 1940
1868	—Peterson, James	May 16, 1846	— Denmark (Tommerop)	Mar. 31, 1926
	—Peterson, Jens			
1862	—Peterson, Lars			
1862	—Peterson, Mary		Denmark	
1862	—Peterson, Ova	May 4, 1850	Fjen, Mora Horvesta Co. Den.	Fb. 23, 1941
	—Pearson, Ebenezer			
	—Peterson, Peter			
	—Peterson, Elizabeth Hanson			
	—Pilling, George		England	
	—Phelps, Henry	January 18, 1851	— Sturgess, Mich	— Sept. 21, 1871
	—Pearce, Nathan			
	—Pearce, Isaac W.			
1851	—Phelps, Juliet			
1851	—Phelps, Walter A.			
	—Philips, Samuel			
1851	—Phelps, Mary Ann	August 27, 1841	— Wales	March 29, 1891
1858	—Powell, John	October 31, 1822	— London, Eng.	— June 3, 1902
1858	—Powell, Fanny Chanbdin	October 14, 1820	— Barnstubble, Eng	August 18, 1872
1858	—Powell, Mary Ann B.	September 16, 1843	—London, England	
	—Pond, C. H.			
1864	—Powell, Henrietta Blythe Butler	June 6, 1831	— Dollkeith, Scot.	— August 10, 1924
1858	—Powell, Fanny Louisa	July 16, 1845	— London, Eng.	
1858	—Powell, Jesse Huntsman	June 3, 1849	— London, England	— Mar. 16, 1922
	—Pratt, Jerome Ray		Mississippi	
	—Pugh, Edmund			
	—Pugmire, Jonathan	March 28, 1793	— Nelton, Cumberland, Eng.	
	—Price, John			
1849	—Prows, Charity Everetts	March 19, 1811	— Sutton, Canada	
	—Prows, Alvin	October, 1843	— Nauvoo, Illinois	
1847	—Prows, William Cook	June 11, 1827	— Kanowha, Virginia	
1849	—Prows, Mary Jane	December, 1847	— Missouri	
	—Pratt, Lee			
	—Pratt, Mrs. (mother of Lee)			
	—Prisbee, Minor			
	—Radford, Polly			

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	—Ralph, Daniel		England	September 13, 1914
	—Ralph, Emily	April 29, 1828	Isle of Sheppy, Eng.	March 27, 1897
	—Radford, J. W.			
	—Raney, David N.			
1862	—Rasmussen, Hannah Sorenson	December 17, 1848	Denmark	June 9, 1872
1862	—Rasmussen, Hansine Sorenson	July 8, 1853	Denmark	
1862	—Rasmussen, Hans	May 22, 1835	Bedeislor, Odens, Den.	Dec. 19, 1932
1852	—Ray, John Alexander	September 1, 1817	Lawrence Co. Miss	July 4, 1862
1852	—Ray, Mary W. Young	November 6, 1825	Carrolton, Mo.	April 20, 1890
1852	—Ray, Wm.		Texas	
1852	—Ray, Joseph E.	January 7, 1851	Texas	June 17, 1925
1852	—Richmond, Wm.			September 16, 1854
1852	—Richmond, Elizabeth	October 2, 1805	Sugwardine, Eng.	July 2, 1883
1852	—Richmond, Samuel			
1852	—Richmond, Mrs. Samuel			
1854	—Robison, Joseph	May 21, 1804	Charlston, N. Y.	June 3, 1868
1854	—Robison, Lucretia Hancock	August 24, 1807	Shrewsberry, Vermont	Aug. 31, 1899
1854	—Robison, Benjamin Hancock	November 9, 1831	Clay, N. Y.	December 24, 1882
1861	—Robison, Susanah Turner	February 3, 1847	Milltown, N. J.	April 15, 1938
1854	—Robison, Proctor Hancock	March 5, 1843	Scrup, N. Y.	February 21, 1857
1854	—Robison, Almon	May 15, 1845	Illinois	February 12, 1919
1854	—Robison, Albert	April 9, 1847	Onondago, Ill.	Oct. 21, 1877
1854	—Robison, Alonzo Franklin	July 29, 1851	Will Creek Co., Ill.	Oct. 17, 1936
	—Robison, Isabella Pratt			
1854	—Robison, Joseph Vickory	December 30, 1832	New York	December 9, 1914
1854	—Robison, Martha J. Olmstead	December 16, 1840	Michigan	Mar. 17, 1916
	—Robison, William Henry			
	—Robison, Peter			
1854	—Robison, Alvin Lock	March 9, 1934	Onondago, Ill.	
1854	—Robison, Willian Hancock	July 3, 1837	Onondago, Ill.	Nov. 5, 1867
	—Robison, Cornelia			
	—Robison, Lilace A. Andree			
	—Robison, Mary E.			
	—Robison, Mary J.	August 18, 1852	Michigan	Feb. 6, 1926
	—Robison, Charles			
1854	—Robinson, Charles Alfred	January 4, 1851	Macedonia, Ia.	June 23, 1931
1864	—Robinson, Elizabeth M. Smith	July 25, 1864	Quincy, Ill.	April 11, 1946
	—Robison, Lillis	May 12, 1832	Susquehanna, Penn	Dec. 12, 1921
	—Rogers, Theodore	February 3, 1824	Dent, Portage Co., O.	May 21, 1901
	—Rogers, Hannah Jones	July 14, 1831	Worcester, Eng.	January 27, 1892
	—Rogers, Russel			
1849	—Rogers, Eda Hollister	August 9, 1800	Connecticut	
	—Rogers, Lydia A. Trumbull	April 3, 1819	Oxford Co., Maine	Oct. 3, 1892
	—Rogers, Joseph Hirum			
	—Rogers, Chauncey and family			
1852	—Rowley, Ralph M.	April 1, 1824	Hanley, England	June 7, 1901
	—Rowley, Mary Ann Thompson	July 14, 1824	Scotland	June 14, 1886
1852	—Rowley, James	1829	Hanley, England	1881
1852	—Reed, DeWitt, C.		Iowa	July 30, 1911
1852	—Reed, Mary			
1852	—Russell, Jonathan and family	May 11, 1783	Ontario Co., N. Y.	July 27, 1855
1852	—Russell, Allen	November 1, 1824	China, N. Y.	
1852	—Russell, Margaret Ashley	August 12, 1839	Overton, Wales	Sept. 6, 1899
1852	—Russell, Harriet M. Hutchins	September 14, 1818		Sept. 10, 1908
1852	—Russell, Horace	1830	Near Detroit, Michigan	
1867	—Rutherford, Daniel	November 3, 1834	Bradford, Eng	Dec. 19, 1907
1867	—Rutherford, Elizabeth	January 13, 1830	England	Oct. 3, 1913

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
—Rowley, John T.		November, 1847	— Scotland	January 31, 1925
1864—Rowley, Hannah Barrow		1826	— England	March 19, 1904
—Rowley, Hugh T.		February 25, 1849	— Glasgow, Scotland	Oct. 2, 1883
—Rudd, Anise				
—Rudd, Lorenzo D.				
—Robison, Selina				
1868—Rowley, Lena Peterson			Vejle, Denmark	
1851—Safford, Alfred Parley				
1851—Safford, Charlotte				
1851—Safford, Eliza				
1851—Safford, Alonzo P.				
—Sampson, Rose A. Turner				
1852—Scottern, Sybil Frink Warner		August 31, 1807	— Oregon, Mo.	Mar. 15, 1906
—Scottern, Timothy				November 10, 1911
1854—Shales, George Albert		August 16, 1833	— London, Eng	September 20, 1915
1854—Shales, Zuriah		December 14, 1840	— London, Eng.	Apr. 6, 1916
—Smith, Thomas W.				
—Smith, Jonathan T. and family				
—Stokes, James				
—Smith, Joseph B.				
—Smith, Elizabeth Cheek		June 6, 1806		
1862—Sorenson, Johanna		1802	— Denmark	February 4, 1895
1862—Sorenson, Anders		June 30, 1821	— Denmark	September 10, 1909
1862—Sorenson, Inger K.		1838	— Alsborg, Denmark	April 6, 1906
1853—Speakman, William		October 22, 1816		December 14, 1872
1851—Shelton, John				
—Stott, William				
—Stott, Alice Nield		Oct. 20, 1836	— Oldham, Lancashire, Eng.	Oct. 1, 1877
1850—Stevens, Wm.		1850	— Herkimer Co., N. Y.	
1850—Stevens, Albert		December 17, 1831	— N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1910
1850—Stevens, Wm.		February 14, 1842		May 22, 1923
1850—Stevens, Rachel		December 1, 1834		February 6, 1913
1850—Stevens, Edward		August 26, 1841		June 15, 1921
1850—Stevens, David R.		November 21, 1839		December 26, 1932
1850—Stevens, Wm., Jr.		October 1, 1850	— Hancock Co., Ill.	— Feb. 5, 1877
—Stevens, Elizabeth Seeley		August 24, 1837		May 21, 1916
—Stevens, Albert		December 16, 1850	— Mt. Pleasant, Can.	Mar. 6, 1910
1855—Starley, James		August 5, 1817	— Bolney, Sussex, Eng.	May 15, 1914
1855—Starley, Mary Jupp		April 29, 1821	— near Brighton, Eng.	April 12, 1888
1855—Starley, Jane (Martin)		May 16, 1842	— Bolney, Sussex, Eng.	Jan. 9, 1925
—Speed, O. H.				
1858—Stokes, William		June 14, 1822	— Nottingham, Eng.	April 15, 1891
1858—Stokes, Sarah Anna Strange		June 14, 1847	— Berkshire, Eng.	April 13, 1875
—Stott, Edwin				
—Stott, Mary				1863
—Starley, John, Sr.		April 18, 1820	— England	October 19, 1892
1864—Starley, John, Jr.		September 29, 1856	— England	August 5, 1937
1864—Starley, Magie Wade		January 16, 1859	— Prescott, England	— April 14, 1907
—Stowell, Wm. R.				
1852—Stott, Wm. Henry		May 5, 1830	— Richworth, England	— March 28, 1906
—Standage, Henry and family				
—Stewart, Philander		November 14, 1840	— Chegnest, N. Y.	
1852—Stewart, Julia Baldwin		March 20, 1842	— Nauvoo, Ill.	December 29, 1912
1868—Steele, Fannie		1848	— Manchester, England	
1852—Stevens, Walter		January 17, 1831		July 24, 1914
1852—Tanner, Mary Ann Bigler		July 24, 1850	— Canesville, Ia.	May 31, 1943
1848—Tanner, Ebenezer		March 6, 1842	— England	May 25, 1932

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1864	—Tarbuck, Lewis	December 25, 1819	— Priscott, England	Sept. 26, 1897
	—Trescott, Wm.			
	—Thompson, Hugh	September 26, 1782		November 29, 1866
	—Trescott, Eliza Ann	March 9, 1842	— N. Y.	
	—Tomkinson, Jane			
	—Tomkinson, Ephraim	March 15, 1827	— England	December 28, 1863
	—Tomkinson, Ann T. and children	December 31, 1828	— Scotland	August, 1891
	—Tomkinson, Douglas			
1851	—Thompson, Daniel	December 25, 1834	— Markham, Canada	July 29, 1912
1847	—Thompson, Lorinda Brunson	December 22, 1836	— Wayne, Mich.	
1865	—Trimble, Edward	April 2, 1815	—Eastwoodside, Eng.	April 28, 1901
1865	—Trimble, Elizabeth Lennox	May 9, 1816	— Aikton, England	August 3, 1896
1865	—Trimble, John	May, 31, 1846	— England	January 1, 1934
	—Trimble, Emma Locke	July 10, 1848	— England	July 2, 1935
1865	—Trimble, Jefferson	October 28, 1851	— England	
1868	—Trimble, Margaret Fortie	May 7, 1855	— Scotland	March 24, 1912
1865	—Trimble, Joseph	October 28, 1851	— England	February 10, 1914
	—Trimble, Melissa Davies			
1858	—Turner, Thomas			
	—Turner, Eunice			
1861	—Turner, David	June 3, 1819	— Pudsey, England	— December 25, 1887
1861	—Turner, Rose Collier	January 16, 1821	— Leed, England	Dec. 18, 1882
1861	—Turner, Wm.	May 26, 1845	— Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, John	July 9, 1848	— Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, David, Jr.	November 14, 1853	— Milltown, N. J.	March 30, 1929
1861	—Turner, Benjamin Godfrey	August 18, 1855	— Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, Lorenzo	May 11, 1861	— Glenhamb, N. Y.	
	—Turner, James Edward			
1852	—Tyler, Orson			
1852	—Tyler, Rhoda H.	October 28, 1793	— Sheffield, Mass.	Dec. 19, 1888
1852	—Tyler, Orson P.			
	—Vaon Colman, John W.		Vejle, Denmark	
1868	—Viele, George	January 31, 1843	— Lanshire, England	Sept. 23, 1922
1866	—Wade, George	April 4, 1811	— England	September 29, 1895
	—Wade, Margaret T.			
	—Wade, Thomas	July 3, 1843	— England	August 21, 1912
	—Wade, Margaret Frame			
	—Wall, Wm.			
	—Wagner, Emma	August 26, 1803	— England	September 9, 1888
	—Wagner, Frederick			
1851	—Warner, Orange	1804	— Syracuse, N. Y.	
1851	—Warner, Mary E. Tyler	April 22, 1822		
1851	—Warner, Byron			
1851	—Warner, Hostein			
1851	—Warner, Dorus B.	July 26,1838	— N. Y.	February 28, 1914
1851	—Warner, Cordelia Webb	December 2, 1841	— Illinois	June 10, 1908
1851	—Warner, Orange H.			
1851	—Warner, Orlando			
1851	—Warner, Mortimer			
1867	—Walker, John E.	November 23, 1831	— Scotland	Dec. 6, 1911
	—Wade, Joseph			
	—Warner, Cornelia			
1852	—Williams, Charles H.	April 25, 1808	— Bradford, Vermont	
	—Williams, Mary A.	February 14, 1832	— England	February 17, 1917
1849	—Wixom, Solomon	August 6, 1843	— Farmington, Ia.	Jully 11, 1899
1849	—Wixom, Austin			
	—Wixom, Penelope Bishop	September 16, 1850	— enroute to Utah	June, 1871

—Wilcox, Adelia A.			
—Woodard, James	August 20, 1841 — England		May 1, 1917
—Woodard, Wm.	1830		September 30, 1902
1852—Webb, John			
1852—Webb, Marcellus	November 5, 1843 — Illinois		February 5, 1919
1852—Webb, Edwin Milo			
1852—Webb, Caroline A.			
—Webb, Amelia Owens			
1864—Webb, Ellen Ashman		England	
—Webb, Helen M.			
—Webb, Lydia			
—Webb, Sarah E.			
—Webb, Catherine			
—Williams, John			
—Williams, Sarah			
—Williams, Wm.			
—Wood, George			
—Woodcock, Joseph			
—Webster, Wm.			
—Wright, Cynthia			
—Wilcox, Franklin A.			
—Young, Mr. (carpenter on State House)			

PIONEERS OF SCIPIO

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1868	Bradfield, Wm. H.	November 7, 1859 — Newberry Berkshire, England		
1847	Brown, Marten P.	March 14, 1812 — Denmark	December 7,	1940
1864	Brown, Jorgen P.	August 16, 1858 — Denmark	July,	1915
1864	Brown, Annie Peterson	January 25, 1859 — Sweden		
1857	Brown, Peter P.	December 5, 1840 — Denmark	December 7,	1910
1863	Esklund, Law Petter	January 4, 1818 — Gottland, Sweden	May 5,	1871
1863	Esklund, Katherine C.	July 22, 1822 — Gottland, Sweden		1888
1863	Esklund, Hans	Gottland, Sweden		
1863	Esklund, Harmon	Gottland, Sweden		
1863	Esklund, Lois	Gottland, Sweden		
1863	Esklund, Annie Marie	Gottland, Sweden		
1863	Esklund, Elizabeth Katherine	Gottland, Sweden		
1863	Esklund, Emma Johanna	Gottland, Sweden		
1863	Hansen, Hans	April 19, 1852 — Thorley, Denmark	March 24,	1942
1851	Ivie, James R.	December 30, 1802 — Georgia	June 11,	1866
1851	Ivie, Eliza M. Taucetti	July 5, 1808 — Bedford, Tenn.	August 7,	1896
1858	Ivie, Wm. Franklin	December 18, 1826 — Bedford, Tenn.		
1848	Ivie, Benjamin Martin	September 15, 1846 — Pottawatami, Ia.	May 3,	1926
1856	Johnson, Benjamin	January 9, 1830 — England	July 24,	1920
1848	Martin, Jesse Bigelow	December 5, 1819 — England		
1857	Martin, Ann Clark	October 14, 1835 — Glouchestershire, Eng.	Feb. 4,	1909
1852	Matthews, James	1824 — Worchester Leigh, England		1911
1856	Matthews, Mary Johnson	April 6, 1851 — England		
1849	MacArthur, Henry	February 21, 1820	March 5,	1896
1855	Memmott, John	March, 1854 — Aston, England		1891
1855	Memmott, Julia Wilson	1820 — England		
1855	Memmott, Sarah	England		
1855	Memmott, Martha Ann (Ivie)	October 16, 1848 — England	November 30,	1924
1855	Memmott, Thomas	England		
1855	Memmott, John Alvin	England		

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1855	Memmott, Ann Laura		England	
1861	Memmott, Wm.	July 30, 1814	Ashton, England	November 30, 1895
1861	Memmott, Ann Wilson	Aug. 11, 1814	Wiston, Yorkshire, Eng.	Jan. 30 1902
1862	Memmott, Thomas	February 27, 1838	England (Sheffield)	Aug. 4, 1916
1861	Memmott, Martha	October 21, 1839	England	
1861	Memmott, James Wilson	February 25, 1841	England	
1861	Memmott, John	October 3, 1845	England	
1861	Memmott, Wm.	October 4, 1847	England	
1861	Memmott, Samuel	July 18, 1850	England	
1861	Memmott, Sarah Ann	November 6, 1855	England	
1861	Memmott, Emma Whitham	April 27, 1836	Eccles Field, England	
1861	Memmott, Wm. Franklin	July 13, 1858	Sheffield, England	
1861	Memmott, Sarah Sophia	March 25, 1860	Sheffield, England	
1859	Monroe, George	December 5, 1819	Waterbendth, Wales	Oct. 4, 1894
1868	Olsen, John Peter	Mar. 15, 1846	Elsctrolstrey, Falster, Den.	Nov. 22, 1935
1864	Peterson, George	February 9, 1817	Sweden	Aug. 4, 1919
1864	Peterson, Cecelia Larson	November 26, 1831	Sweden	June 16, 1899
1851	Robbins, Thomas Fullwell	August 18, 1824	England	June 6, 1895
1856	Robbins, Ann Johnson	February 9, 1822		July 12, 1873
	Robbins, William	March 17, 1836	Cheltenham, Eng.	Sept. 16, 1917
1853	Robbins, Charlotte Nixon	December 24, 1838	England	February 16, 1915
1866	Robbins, Maria Neilson	June 10, 1857	Funen, Denmark	
1862	Sorenson, Christian Peter	May 4, 1837	Fejlorg, Denmark	May 21, 1894
1862	Sorenson, Maria Mickelson	Sept. 4, 1844	Slibsley, Denmark	Oct. 6, 1930
1854	Thompson, Daniel	December 25, 1834	Markham, Canada	July 29, 1912
1847	Thompson, Lorinda Brunson	December 22, 1836	Wayne, Mich.	
1859	Wasden, Thomas	June 29, 1859	Loughton, Eng	
1859	Wasden, Frederick	May 22, 1846	Aston, Yorkshire, Eng.	Dec. 10, 1927
1859	Wasden, Orsen	September 27, 1850	Aston, Yorkshire, Eng.	
1863	Yates, Thomas	June 6, 1840	Bath, England	February 21, 1903
1863	Yates, Elizabeth Francis	October 8, 1833	So. Molten, Eng.	Dec. 31, 1910

PIONEERS OF HOLDEN

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	Ashby, Wm. Hardin	July 16, 1839	Salem, Mass.	March 19, 1925
	Ashby, Nancy Maria Badger	February 27, 1846	La Harpe, Ill.	Nov. 17, 1917
	Call, Joseph			
	Bennett, John	Sept. 4, 1822	Flintshire, N. Wales	April 20, 1870
	Brooks, James		Erie Co.	
	Bennett, Jane Roberts	June 22, 1824	Flintshire, N. Wales	Apr. 17, 1905
1850	Clark, George S.		Erie Co.	
	Harmon, Ancil Purse	Mar. 5, 1832	Conneaut, Erie Co., Penn.	May 1, 1863
	Holden, Eduard			
1862	Chandler, Rosalee	Mar. 15, 1841	New York City, N. Y.	Sept. 8, 1914
	Holden, Elijah E.			
1851	Johnson, Richard	June 10, 1819	Worchestershire, Eng.	April 26, 1878
	Johnson, Fanny			
1851	Johnson, H. Bevan	Dec. 11, 1819	Little Wenlock, Eng.	Nov. 5, 1894
	Green, Thomas			
8151	Johnson, Mary Ann	May 3, 1847	St. Louis, Miss.	Apr. 1, 1919
	Farnsworth, Philo			
1851	Johnson, Elizabeth H.	November 1, 1849	Council Point, Ia.	Sept. 20, 1938
	Holden, Catherine T.			
	Johnson, Hirum Bevan	June 5, 1856		January 10, 1949

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
	—Bennett, Benjamin			
1853	—Nixon, Fannie Hart	February 22, 1818	Whitgreen, Eng.	Aug. 6, 1886
1853	—Nixon, Charlotte	Dec. 24, 1839	England	Feb. 16, 1916
1853	—Nixon, George Wm.	September 26, 1849	St. Louis, Mo.	Dec. 5, 1923
1853	—Nixon, Fannie	January 19, 1851		
1853	—Nixon, Steven Henry	Feb. 12, 1853	Enroute to Utah	Jan. 3, 1910
	—Paul, Nicholas	1822	Cornwall, England	1901
	—Paul, Harriet May	December 30, 1826	Richmond, Ind.	Apr. 1, 1900
	—Rawlinson, Catherine S. Crosland	March 8, 1836		September 3, 1913
	—Stevens, Edward	August 26, 1841	Illinois	June 15, 1921
	—Stevens, Anna Stevenson	Dec. 12, 1848	Vendsyssel, Den.	February 22, 1928
1850	— Stevens, William, Sr.	February 14, 1832		May 22, 1923
1849	—Stringham, George	Mar. 16, 1790	No. Hemstead, L. I., N. Y.	Apr. 5, 1876
1849	—Stringham, Polly Henderson	April 5, 1852	Denmark	Jan. 9, 1928
1849	—Stringham, Jeremiah	February 5, 1825	Windsor, N. Y.	
1849	—Stringham, Elmeda Harmon	December 30, 1829	Chautauqua, N. Y.	
1849	—Stringham, Benjamin J.	March 16, 1839	Springfield, Ill	Mar. 12, 1915
1862	—Stephenson, Annie	December 12, 1848		February 22, 1928
1862	—Stephenson, Thomas Christian	June 14, 1825	Borgenshored, Den.	May 22, 1912
1863	—Stephenson, Mary Ann Bennett	June 27, 1855	Flintshire, No. Wales	Sept. 5, 1943
1862	—Stephenson, Simeon	August 27, 1850	Denmark	February 8, 1939
1862	—Stephenson, Anthony	April 5, 1852	Denumark	Jan. 9, 1928
	—Smith, Lillias Speirs	July 19, 1831	Scotland	August 10, 1922
1862	—Stephenson, James Jasper	August 7, 1853	Denmark	Jan. 1, 1939
	—Stephenson, Thomas Christian	June 14, 1825	Borgenshored, Den.	May 12, 1912
1862	—Stephenson, Andrew	March 27, 1855	Denmark	Aug. 26, 1912
1862	—Stephenson, Peter	December 23, 1856	Denmark	June 30, 1915
	—Tanner, Ebenezer			
1861	—Turner, David	June 3, 1819	Pudsey, Yorkshire, Eng.	Dec. 25, 1887
1861	—Turner, Rose Collier	January 16, 1821	Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng.	
1861	—Turner, Mary	February 3, 1840	England	
1861	—Turner, Martha	September 2, 1843	Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, Wm.	May 26, 1845	Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, David, Jr.	November 14, 1853	Milltown, N. J.	Mar. 30, 1924
1861	—Turner, Rose Ann	March 22, 1852	Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, Joseph	March 9, 1850	Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, John	July 9, 1848	Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, Benjamin Godfrey	August 18, 1855	Milltown, N. J.	
1861	—Turner, Lorenzo	May 11, 1861	Glenham, N. Y.	
1848	—Teeples, Sidney	February 10, 1837	Far West, Mo.	Jan. 10, 1902
1856	—Teeples, Nicholas Gourley	December 6, 1844	Carnbrue, Scotland	Oct. 9, 1938
1848	—Teeples, Wm. Randolph	June 7, 1834	Huron, Mich.	June 5, 1883
1848	—Teeples, Harriet B. Cook			
	—Wood, Charles	April 22, 1825	London, Eng.	April 9, 1912
	—Wood, Ann Day	September 5, 1829	Headcorn, Kent, Eng.	Jan. 24, 1887
	—Williams, Charles			
	—Bennett, Benjamin	1794(	Flintshire, No. Wales	Feb. 20, 1880
	—Bennett, Jane Roberts	June 2, 1824	Flintshire, No. Wales	April 17, 1905
	—Crosland, Lillian Smith	September 9, 1858		November 2, 1935
	—Crosland, John Smith	March 12, 1858	—	May 19, 1936
	—Harmon, Ansil P.	April 5, 1832	Pennsylvania	
	—Harmon, Rosaline Chandler	March 15, 1841	New York City, N. Y.	
	—Jones, Catherine	October 11, 1792	No. Wales	September 15, 1860
	—Kenney, Elizabeth Bennett	1839	No. Wales	April 1, 1921
1852	—Hunter, John D.	May 19, 1842	Blackmanon, Scotland	
1863	—Hunter, Elizabeth Bennett	August 25, 1844	No. Wales	

PIONEERS OF MEADOW

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1861	Adams, Samuel, Sr.	August, 1804	Baddeley Edge, England	
1861	Adams, Betsy Montford	April 15, 1816	Baddeley Edge, Eng.	
1861	Adams, Samuel, Jr.	April 16, 1835	Norton, Eng.	
1861	Adams, Ann	March 22, 1839	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Thomas	December 28, 1840	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Sarah	May 12, 1843	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Joseph	March 9, 1845	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Hirum	October 22, 1846	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Emma	January 27, 1850	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Eliza	June 8, 1852	Norton, England	
1861	Adams, Lorenzo	May 10, 1847	Norton, England	
1850	Bushnell, John	April 18, 1823	Eddington, England	
1852	Bushnell, Elizabeth Brockbank	November 8, 1838	Liverpool, England	
1860	Bond, William	May 6, 1836	Huntingford, England	
1861	Bond, Ann Adams	March 22, 1839	Bedderley, England	
1852	Bennett, Hirum Bell	March 1, 1823	Summer Co., Ten.	Aug. 17, 1912
1852	Bennett, Martha Smith	June 9, 1817	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	Oct. 12, 1902
1854	Bennett, Ellen Greenhalgh	July 27, 1851	England	May 4, 1890
1852	Bennett, Martha Eliza	January 24, 1847		
1852	Barkdull, Salmon Nichol	March 5, 1827	Aeron, Ohio	Aug. 13, 1893
1852	Barkdull, Lucy Ann Clark	January 8, 1830	New York	Jan. 19, 1914
	—Beckstrand, Henrietta C. Ahlquist	April 17, 1851	Sweden	September 6, 1923
1861	—Beckstrand, Elias August	October 20, 1832	Sweden	February 26, 1910
1861	—Beckstrand, Anna Sophia Hagglund	October 9, 1833	Sweden	July 8, 1890
1852	Duncan, James	February 5, 1828	Edinboro, Scotland	1911
1852	Duncan, Jeanette Snedland	April 21, 1830	Cerel, Scotland	
1847	Dame, Janvrin Hayes	May 9, 1808	Stratford Co., N. H.	
1849	Fisher, James	January 14, 1820	Pinkhill, Scotland	Jan. 16, 1903
1849	Fisher, Hannah Lee Stott	July 30, 1824	Yorkshire, Eng.	October 4, 1886
1864	Gull, John	November 20, 1832	Suffolk, Eng.	May 25, 1913
1866	Gull, Charlotte Criddle	November 21, 1847	Tauntow, Eng.	July 7, 1922
1866	Gull, Mary Bull	July 20, 1813	Tauntow, Eng.	
18	—Nield, Luke	October 13, 1796	Lancashire, Eng.	
18	—Nield, John	1834		
1852	Stott, Alice Nield	October 20, 1836	England (Lancashire)	Oct. 1, 1877
1852	Stott, William	April 16, 1803	Yorkshire, Eng.	
1852	Stott, William Henry	May 5, 1830	Yorkshire, Eng.	Mar. 28, 1906
1852	Stott, Edwin	November 3, 1836	Green Acres, Eng.	
1852	Stott, Emma Bullock	June 27, 1840	Green Acres, Eng.	
1856	Stewart, Wm.	March 15, 1828	Edinburgh, Scotland	
1856	Stewart, Elizabeth M.	December 18, 1822	Edinburgh, Scot.	Nov. 23, 1856
1856	Stewart, James Murdock	September 22, 1851	St. Louis, Mo.	Janu. 5, 1932
1856	Stewart, Neal Murdock	April 15, 1855	Peoria, Ill.	

PIONEERS OF KANOSH

1852	Abraham, James	November 28, 1828	Wales	Mar. 1901
1852	Abraham, Martha Phelps	1830	Wales	November, 1916
1848	Alexander, Samuel			
1849	Avery, Noah	December 14, 1828		January, 1912
	—Avery, Susan Woolsey	October 28, 1850		October, 1916
	—Avery, John			
	—Austin, Ed			
	—Avery, Rosana			
1852	Barkdull, Solomon	March 5, 1827	Ohio	Aug., 1893

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1852—	Barkdull, Lucy Jane	January 8, 1830 —	N. Y.	January, 1914
1856—	Barney, Lewis			
1852—	Barney, Joseph	December 22, 1845 —	Nauvoo, Ill.	
1852—	Barney, Walter			
——	Barney, Matilda			
1852—	Barney, Henry L.	January 30, 1840 —	Illinois	Jan., 1911
——	Barney, Emily Tolton	November 9, 1848 —	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan., 1914
1848—	Barrows, Joseph		England	
——	Barrows, Maria Beswick			
1858—	Barrows, Robert	February 5, 1832 —	England	
——	Barrows, Isabell Leek			
1848—	Barrows, James		England	
——	Barrows, Diantha			
——	Barrows, Alice	November 11, 1827		
1850—	Bird, Edmond	August 3, 1847		February, 1934
1852—	Bird, James	May 18, 1811 —	London	April, 1892
——	Bird, Frederick			
1848—	Bradbury, Jane Day		South Africa	
——	Bridges, Worthy Franklin	July 26,, 1840 —	Franklin Co., Ohio	January, 1911
——	Bridges, Sarah E. Robison	May 15, 1847 —	Wint. Quarters, Mo.	January, 1936
1860—	Boyer, Peter			
1863—	Black, John			
——	Black, Wm. V., Sr.	August, 1784 —	Ireland	
——	Black, Jane Johnston	June, 1801 —	Ireland	
——	Black, George	May 1823 —	Ireland	1872
——	Black, Jacaway	September, 1835 —	Ireland	
——	Black, Mary Ann Donnelly	January, 1834 —	Ireland	
——	Black, Wm., Jr.	February, 1832 —	Ireland	
——	Black, Almyra Ayres	February, 1834 —	Ireland	
——	Black, Victoria Ayres	February, 1834 —	Ireland	August 1910
——	Black, Joseph	July, 1836 —	Ireland	
——	Black, Cynthia Allred	1840 —	Nauvoo, Ill.	
——	Black, Sarah Jane Barney			
——	Black, Carline Thompson	October, 1843		
1854—	Bement, Charles			
——	Chief Kanosh, Indian	1821 —	Eastern, California	1884
——	Carter, Sidney			
——	Carter, Sis Ross			
——	Carter, Peggy Ann Ross			
——	Charlesworth Thomas	February, 1824 —	England	Feb., 1909
——	Charlesworth, Alice Barrows	November 11, 1827 —	England	
1851—	Chesley, George	1847 —	Iowa	1939
1851—	Chesley, Richard			
1858—	Christensen, Hans	1831 —	Denmark	
1858—	Christensen, Magdalene	1829 —	Denmark	
1850—	Cooley, Osborn Coombs			
1849—	Cortsen, Soren J.	1821 —	Denmark	
1848—	Cortsen, Jane	1821 —	Denmark	
1849—	Cortsen, Jen Sena Neilson			
1864—	Christensen, Florence Leavitt	1860 —	Michigan	December. 1929
1868—	Crane, Ann Howe	1842 —	South Wales	1895
1868—	Crane, George	February, 1832 —	England	May, 1919
1868—	Crane, Fred		England	
1868—	Crane, Owen	1859 —	England	1946
1848—	Crabtree, Emily Day		South Africa	
1852—	Cummings, Wm.	July 30, 1835 —	Tennessee	
1852—	Cummings, Mary Ann Meeks	1844 —	Nauvoo, Ill.	

Came to UTAH	NAME	BORN	WHERE	DIED
1863—	Cummings, Jane Whatcott	1861 —	England	January, 1947
1866—	Davis, Jane Jenkins Howe		South Wales	Dec., 1889
1862—	Day, George	September, 1850 —	South Africa	May, 1936
1862—	Day, James	April, 1854 —	South Africa	May 1, 1913
1848—	Day, Richard	August, 1827 —	England	
—	Day, Charlotte Skinner	October, 1831 —	England	March, 1892
1854—	Dalton, Harry			
—	Dalton, Isabell Ferguson			
1861—	Dameron, Jos. W.	January, 1841 —	Missouri	
1853—	Dameron, Margaret Phoebe Freeman	1840		
1853—	Dorrity, James L.	September, 1843 —	Illinois	
1865—	Dorrity, Margaret Ann Hall	May, 1852 —	Belmont, Maine	
1853—	Dorrity, Dennis, Sr.	March, 1819 —	Illinois	March, 1894
1853—	Dorrity, Diana L.	March, 1816 —	South Carolina	July, 1886
1848—	Dorrity, Martha E. Berry	November, 1827 —	Tennessee	June 17, 1885
1853—	Dorrity, Elizabeth L.	November, 1846 —	Iowa	
1850—	Duehl, Nathaniel			
1850—	Duehl, John			
1853—	Dority, Dennis Bryant	November, 1851 —	Iowa	
—	Ferguson, Isaac			
1865—	Freeman, Wm.	February, 1812 —	England	April, 1880
—	Freeman, Wm. Tump			
1865—	Freeman, Alice	February, 1815 —	England	July, 1895
1865—	Freeman, Maria	February, 1840 —	England	July, 1869
1853—	Freeman, John	September, 1804 —	Kentucky	
1853—	Freeman, Nancy B. Smoot	February, 1807 —	Kentucky	
1853—	Freeman, Columbus Reed	June, 1838		
1852—	Gay, Albert	February, 1833 —	Massachussetts	June, 1916
—	Geardsman, William			
1855—	George, William (Bill)	June, 1851 —	On the plains	
1853—	George, William, Sr.	February, 1829 —	South Wales	
1852—	George, Catherine Hopkins			
1866—	Greener, Thomas R.	April, 1833 —	England	
1862—	Greener, Mary Reay	December, 1842 —	England	
1853—	Gay, Mary Ann Dorrity	November 10, 1840 —	Illinois	February 5, 1918
1852—	George, Mary Ann Morris	February 2, 1821 —	South Wales	
1860—	Hibbard, Don			
1849—	Hatton, Henry	May, 1847 —	Missouri	October, 1928
1847—	Hopkins, Charles		New Jersey	
1848—	Hopkins, Mary Edds		England	November, 1919
1861—	Hunter, William D.	March, 1840 —	Scotland	March, 1909
1865—	Hunter, Emma Freeman	December, 1842 —	England	November, 1919
1865—	Hall, Margaret Ann	May, 1852		
1854—	Hatton, Richard			
1854—	Hatton, Elizabeth Russell			
1854—	Hatton, William			
1853—	Hall, Charles S.	February, 1823 —	Belmont, Me.	
1853—	Hall, Elizabeth Freeman	December, 1828 —	So. Carolina	
1853—	Hakes, Collins			
—	Hakes, Mable Moss			
1856—	Hickerson, Geo. W., Sr.	December, 1813 —	Kentucky	February, 1899
—	Hickerson, Sarah Woolsey	October, 1820 —	Kentucky	February, 1899
—	Hickerson, Wm. L.			
—	Hickerson, Malinda Luster			
—	Hickerson, Geo. W., Jr.	September, 1847 —	Kentucky	
—	Hickerson, Charlotte M. Ramsey			

—Hunter, Joseph Alexander			
—Hubbard, James			
—Howlett, Margaret Waller	August 23, 1833 — England	February 10,	1927
1862—Kimball, Abraham	April, 1846 — Nauvoo, Ill.	September,	1888
1862—Mary E. Hatton	March, 1849 — Illinois	January,	1911
1863—Kimball, Lucy Adell Brown	August, 1856 — Cambric, Mich	December,	1904
1851—King, Culbert	January, 1836 — Onodaga Co., N. Y.		
1851—King, Esther Bemis		June,	1898
—King, Elizabeth Ann Callister	March, 1828	December,	1901
1849—Kimball, Adelia Hatton	March, 1828 — Clark Co., Mo.	October,	1897
1864—Leavitt, Lyman	May, 1831 — Lower Canada	March,	1912
1864—Leavitt, Ellen Brown	March, 1836 — Ohio		
—Leavitt, James			
1847—Lott, John			
—Lott, Polly			
—Lott, Ermine			
—Lott, Clarissa Rappleye	March, 1842	January,	1892
1859—Larson, Mads	Denmark	November,	1882
1859—Larson, Neils			
—Larson, Elizabeth Peterson	April, 1813 — Denmark	January,	1891
1848—Levi, Sarah Ann Day			
—Levi, Joseph			
—Larson, William			
1850—Morry, John	December, 1815 — England	February,	1885
—Morry, Lucina Sheffield	May, 1837 — New York	December,	1928
1862—McLatchie, Samuel	December, 1820 — Ireland	November,	1906
1862—McLatchie, Susan			
1868—Manhart, Wm. Henry	November, 1824	March,	1905
—Manhard, Lina M. Jones	May, 1833	January,	1910
1852—Morris, Joseph, Smith	England		
1853—Moss, Riley			
1850—Nadauld, Albert	October, 1840 — England	March,	1923
1850—Nadauld, Emily	England	February,	1917
1852—Ormond, John	January, 1797 — South Wales	April,	1883
—Ormond, Elizabeth Drayson	October, 1806 — England	July,	1886
1863—Paxton, Anthony Clark	August, 1842 — England	July,	1931
—Paxton, Susan Clark	May, 1837 — England	August,	1928
1863—Paxton, James Mills	May, 1845 — England		
—Parker, Joseph E.			
—Parker, Mary E. Ross			
1847—Penney, Wm. Carrol	October, 1826 — Illinois	October,	1890
—Penney, Nancy C. McCaston	July, 1828 — Illinois	October,	1870
—Phelps, Walter			
1868—Prows, Wm. C.			
1868—Prows, Ludisky	May, 1847	January,	1929
1869—Prows, Louise			
—Rappleye, Eleanor Woodard Paxton	June, 1846 — England	December 22,	1923
1862—Reay, George	1803 — England		1882
—Reay, Mary Ann Maralee	1808 — England		1897
1862—Reay, Miles	England		
1862—Reay, Alexander	April, 1884 — England	November,	1928
1868—Roberts, Alice Crane	April, 1855 — England	November,	1900
1847—Rappleye, Tunis S.	1807 — New York	December,	1883
—Rappleye, Louisa Cutler	1816 — Illinois		1854
1852—Rappleye, Ammon	September, 1844 — Illinois	March,	1903
—Rappleye, Anna Larson	November, 1848 — Denmark		
1847—Roberts, Sid			
—Roberts, Edna			

1857—Roberts, George		
—Roberts, Able		
1857—Roberts, Sarah Henry		
—Reynolds, Henry		
—Ramsey, Ezra		
—Ramsey, Prudence Barkdull		
1850—Robison, Peter		
—Robison, Mary Russell		
—Robison, Elsia Rhetta		
1867—Rogers, John, Sr.		
—Radford, John		
1850—Riddle, Isaac		
—Riddle, Mary		
1850—Robison, Charley Em.		
—Robison, Adeline Hardy		
—Robison, Henry		
1850—Rappleye, Alice Gros	1849 — Nebraska	
1850—Ross, James Andrew	1836	1912
—Ross, Sarah Ann Smith	1838 — Tennessee	1879
1850—Ross, Thomas		
—Ross, Rachel Smith		
—Ramsey, John Dr.	1800 — England	1887
—Ramsey, Jane Mills Paxton	September 6, 1814 — England	1890
—Ross, Morgan Meekins		
1867—Rogers, Jane Guard	England	
1867—Rogers, Daniel, Sr.	England	
1867—Rogers, Agnes McConnell	December 25, 1831 — England	
1852—Staples, George	New York	
—Staples, Lauraetta Rappleye	1840 — New York	
1867—Stowe, Samuel		
—Stowe, Mary Avery		
—Thomas, Daniel		
—Thomas, Adaline		
1868—Watson, Emily Crane	June 7, 1853 — England	1933
1850—Watts, Baldwin	April 10, 1835 — Miss.	December 2, 1928
—Watts, Jane Levi		
1863—Whatcott, Henry	September 26, 1857 — England	1950
1863—Whatcott, Alfred, Sr.	1835 — England	
—Whatcott, Isabell Paxton	March 19, 1839 — England	December 8, 1905
—Williams, Samuel		
—Williams, Henrietta P.	August 4, 1811 — Pennsylvania	December 2, 1880
1850—Woodcock, Joe		
1850—Woodcock, Jane		
—Woolsey, Elnora Jane Miles	August 15, 1842 — Illinois	1911
1850—Woolsey, Rueben	May, 1821	1908
1850—Woolsey, Thomas	November 5, 1805 — Kentucky	1895
—Woolsey, Mary Burrell		
—Woolsey, Julia Mitchell	1862 — Indiana	
—Woolsey, Susan Miles	October 28, 1852	
—Whitaker, George		
1868—Wade, Arthur, Jr.		
1868—Wade, Wm., Sr.		
—Webb, John		
—Woodard, Wilson		
1854—Young, Henry		
—Young, Mary Elizabeth		
—Young, Mary Daniels		
1854—Young, Carl		
—Young, Lucy Robison		

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

MILLARD COUNTY

Will Aldrich William Payne

WORLD WAR I — FILLMORE

Wilford J. Anderson, Spencer Peterson, A. Dee Robison, Nolan Huntsman, Ward R. Phelps, Ray Jackson, Garnet Sorenson, Bryan Laver. Wylie Callister, Elmer Williams, Parker Smith, Grantley Hanson, Marion Day, Lorenzo Rowley, Lawrence Frampton, Merritt Eagan, Willard R. Huntsman.

Jess Nichols, Archie Robison, R. Noble Day, Clyde F. Brunson, M. J. Warner, Elmer Davis, R. Eugene Ashby, Jesse Day, Daniel Speakman, ... Geddes, J. Albert Robison, Nelson Cooper, Lawrence Huntsman, Edward Sibley, Jay Speakman, Ralph Wood, Stanley Maycock, A. Newton Rasmussen, William Nichols, Claude Holbrook, Hillman Davies.

Orlo V. Bartholomew, Leo Jackson, Cuthbert Trimble, Clinton E. Day, Wilmur Trimble, Frank Stewart, Leo Beckwith, Reynold Williams, Francis M. Dimmick, Wells P. Starley, Alfred Jordan, Howard John.
The following went overseas:

Wilford J. Anderson, Willard J. Anderson, Willard R. Huntsman, Clinton E. Day, Alton Owens, Arnell Jackson, Arthur Nichols Day, Joseph D. Pyper, Stanley Maycock, Grant Lyman, Joel Black, H. J. Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Russell Hatton, Willard Day, A. Newton Rasmussen, M. J. Warner, Wylie Callister, Platte Trimble, Corbet Mitchell, Dr. Benjamin Black, E. Vance Wilson.
The following were killed in action:

Grant Lyman, Corbet Mitchell.

WORLD WAR II — FILLMORE

Rudger W. Ashby, Dwayne Anderson, R. D. Ashby, Harold Anderson, Grant Anderson, Elvin Ashman, John C. Ashman, Eddie Aldridge, Calvin R. Bartholomew, Francis L. Bartholomew, Duane Bartholomew, Paul Baker, Vernon Bartholomew, Calvin Beauregard, Clayton Beauregard, Joseph Mack Beeston, Thomas R. Beeston, Wm. Boyd Beeston, Clayton Black, Willis E. Black, Max D. Baxter, Gerald Baxter, Blair Brunson, Clyde M. Brunson, Golden D. Brunson.

Lance W. Brunson, Lional A. Brunson, Rulon A. Brunson, Theron W. Brunson, Ward L. Brunson, LeGrande Brunson, Waldo Brunson, Grant Brunson, Lewis Brunson, Elwin Brunson, Guy Brunson, Rodney A. Brown, Avon Bushnell, Winnefred L. Barry, Grant Callister, Grover Carling, Ralph Carling, E. D. Carrol, Ralph Carrol, Worthin A. Crapo, D. T. Chidester, Archie P. Christensen, Marvin Chesley, Orson L. Christensen, Verne Cluff, Cal Clothier, Cap E. Cooper, Gerald Cooper.

Lloyd Cooper, Charles Cummings, Robert Cummings, Levi Cummings, Grant C. Davies, James Davies, Charles E. Davies, Marvin Davies, LaGrande Davies, Judd Davies, Oliver Davies, Robert Davies, Jake Davies, Gorman Miah Day, James Day, James Alexander Day, James Francis Day, Ladd Day, Boyd Day, Cummings Day, Donald Day, Clinton Erwin Day, Evan B. Day, Phill B. Day, Oliver Dalley, Joe Dugan, Lloyd F. Dallas, Lloyd Davies, David M. Dimmick, Francis M. Dimmick.

Clayton Edwards, Melvin L. Edwards, Bertis E. Frampton, Dell Frampton, Ted D. Frampton, Major R. W. Freeman, Bill Gilligan, Zane Giles, Leonard Goulter, Lige Golding, Reed Higgins, William E. Higgins, Eugene Higgins, Russell Hallett, Arden G. Hanson, Dale C. Hanson, Gary L. Hanson, Willard Hanson Jr., Joe Hare, Milton Hatton, Mike Hare, Wells Hatton, Harvard K. Hatton, Lincoln E. Holbrook, Claude Holbrook, Joseph Vernon Hunter, Reed Hunter, Keith L. Hunter, Clark Huntsman, Orlondo Huntsman, Gerald Huff, Alonzo Blaine Huntsman, Colonel George R. Huntsman, Heber J. Huntsman, Willard Huntsman, Alma N. Iverson.

Jack Iverson, Don Eugene Iverson, James W. Iverson, Howard Iverson, Howard Iverson, Layton Jackson, Lawrence Jackson, Francis Glade Johnson, Leonard Jackson, Lavoy Jensen, Clifford Jensen, Alden Jensen, Lloyd Keel, Vance Keel, David O. Kesler, Grant Kesler, Joseph Kesler, Lavoy imball, Clair L. Koffard, Keith O. Koffard, Howard Littledyke, Reed Lambert, Paul McBride, Roy Melville, Gordon B. Martin, Robert Martin, Leonard P. Mason, Fred Melville.

Van B. Melville, Boyd C. Melville, Clifford Maycock, Grant Mace, Jerry Milgate,

John L. Mitchell, Rulon H. Mitchell, Howard Mitchell, Edward Lloyd Mitchell, Reed Mack Mitchell, Guy Mitchell, G. Richard Monson, William A. Mundy, Jr., Vernon Neilson, Eugene Neilson, Glen Nelson, Evan Nelson, Ray F. Partridge, Albert Paxton, Garn Paxton, Jerry Paxton, Elsworth Paxton, Buster Payne, Donald Payne, Lloyd Payne, Duane Peterson, Clarion Peterson, Carl Peterson, Lee Peterson, Darrow Peterson, Ordell Peterson, Tom Phelps, Ward Phelps, McLuther Patterson.

Dean Rasmussen, Julian Rasmussen, Mark Rasmussen, Stanley Roberts, Alonzo F. Robison, Carrold A. Robison, Gerald Robison, Clark Robison, Farron J. Robison, Duane F. Robison, Hal Robison, H. Ray Robison, Phillip G. Robison, John W. Robison, Rolf A. Robison, Clarence F. Robison, Floyd J. Robison, Floyd A. Robinson, Carl Robinson, Grant Robison, Charles E. Robison, Doyl Robison, Melvin Robison, Jay Rogerson, Leonard Russell, E. H. Russell, James D. Russell, Jake Rogers, John D. Rogers, Max L. Rogers, Ted Rogers, Harold Rogerson, Freeman Rowley, Ray Rowley, Paul Easton Robison, Frank D. Stewart, William Vance Starley, Wells Dean Starley, Scott Speakman.

Don W. Stuart, Fred E. Scottern, Frink L. Scottern, Jack L. Scottern, Wallace Sorenson, Wayne Snyder, Mont Snyder, Darrell Snyder, Linford D. Seguine, Lloyd M. Seguine, M. J. Seguine, James Stowe, Edgar Stowe, Robert Spencer, Dale Tomkinson, Roy Tomkinson, Benjamin A. Trimble, Veryl Trimble, Melville Trimble, Reed Trimble, Mervin F. Trimble, Allen Taylor, Maxon Thornton, Vern Thornton, Wayne Thornton, Val Dean Utley, M. R. Utley, Clem Utley, Franklin E. Wade, Fred Warner, Joseph Warner.

Ramon F. Warner, Ward Warner, Jack Warner, Ray Warner, Don Warner, Carl Warner, Garn A. Whatcott, Harold J. Whatcott, Dan Vaughn Speakman, Jay W. Speakman, William Farrel Speakman, Dell L. Starley, Ward Starley, Willis O. Starley, Paul Stevens, Gordon Savage, Edgar Stowe, James Q. Stowe, K. L. Sudweeks, Robert Swallow, Garth Seely, Grant Seely, Homer Whitaker.

Don Whitaker, James Lowell Whitaker, Josep C. Whitaker, Robert Reed Whitaker, Ted Whitaker, Lane Wilcken, Jack D. Wise, Eldula Wixom, Wilna Wixom, Golden P. Wright, Grant Whicker, Grover LaVern illden, Bert Nonnell Willden, Grover Willden, Lewis Willden, Ronald Wade, Duane Warner.

SUPREME SACRIFICE WORLD WAR II — FILLMORE

Clayton Huntsman, Dr. Dwayne H. Callister, Reed Warner, Wilford Whatcott, Forrest H. Davies, Robert Day, Charles Carling, Robert V. Champion, Eugene Lowder, Wallace Robison, Louis Wilden, Dean Hinckley, Eluda Wixom.

BLACK HAWK WAR — MEADOW

James Duncan, Sr., William H. Stott, Edwin Stott, Elias A. Beckstrand, Hyrum Bell Bennett, John Bushnell.

VETERANS WORLD WAR I — MEADOW

Charles E. Duncan, Sylvester S. Adams, J. Leo Stott, Lucian Barkdull, Jesse L. Duncan, Melvin Christensen, Edward D. Bushnell, John Edwards, Noble Dame, Sterling Bennett, Leonard Stott, Marshall Lee, Albin Pearson, Jesse Stott, Albert B. Stewart, LaZell Iverson, Ordell Gull, Phillip Barkdull.

WORLD WAR II — MEADOW

Don Reay, Theo Brunson, Vall Brunson, Verl E. Stewart, Garth D. Blake, Parley Odell Stewart, Alton Donley, Grant Donley, Mont V. Beckstrand, Clark Y. Robison, J. N. Fisher, Arlo H. Stewart, William K. Duncan, Geral Pearson, Mark J. Adams, Wayne E. Stewart (supreme sacrifice), Warren G. Harding, Eldon R. Cowley.

August W. Pearson, William S. Bennett, Evan A. Beckstrand, Vernon Huff, Golden D. Stewart, Neal S. Stewart, McKenny Adams, Orrin E. Dame, Austin N. Beckstrand, Stanley C. Roberts, J. Lamar Bushnell (supreme sacrifice), Max M. Bennett, Cloyd I. Blake, E. Glen Labrum, Willard D. Kelsey, Melvin J. Bushnell, Reed T. Bushnell, Melvin W. Duncan, Duane D. Gull, Roland S. Dame, Gail B. Duncan,

Farron J. Duncan, Calvin P. Stewart, Daniel Stott, Bushnell, Dean C. Bushnell, Neilce W. Blake, Joseph Percy Stott, Lynn Brunson, Chas. C. Swallow, Melvin H. Stott.

Calvin J. Duncan, Joseph Merrill Bushnell, Earl Reed Stott, Bryant Bushnell, Leland J. Bushnell, Ursal Barkdull, Joseph M. Beckstrand, Claud L. Duncan, Darrell M. Money, Riley E. Bushnell, Norman Bushnell, Reed A. Brunson, Reed S. Adams, Morley S. Horton, J. Howard Benett (supreme sacrifice), Howard Elmo Bushnell, W. Glen Bushnell, Loren Safford, Joseph L. Barkdull, James Stanley Duncan, Lemoine Bond.

CIVIL WAR — HOLDEN

Jesse Parse Harmon

WORLD WAR I — HOLDEN

William Crosland, (supreme sacrifice), Parley Turner (supreme sacrifice), Lawrence Crosland, Thad O. Johnson, E. D. Hoffines, Clayton Wood, Roy Christensen, Duane Wilson, Orzal Hunter, Mark L. Bennett, Hart Johnson, Ralph Wood, Delbert Hoffines, Wallace Wood, Byron Stephenson, Clifford Stephenson, Wilford Johnson, Benjamin Z. Wood, Rodney Wood.

WORLD WAR II — HOLDEN

Oscar Stevens, Eugene Stephenson, Merwin Shaw, Earl Stevens, Chad McKee, Verl Shaw, Earl Stevens, Chad McKee, Verl Shaw, Scott Stephenson, Fred Bennett, Mono Teeples, Douglas Crosland, George Hunter, Wesley Stephenson, Robert Cummings, Garth Teeples, Max Stevens, George Jackson, Dan Johnson, Ursal Hoffines, Weir Stevens, Homer Stephenson, Evan Dobson, Wallace Stevens, Merrell Stephenson, Gar Ashby, Evan Stevens, Ivan Benett, Warren Crosland, Arthur Jackson, Roscoe Hunter, LaVor Hunter, Glade Stephenson, Paul Nixon, Glen Stephenson, Clair Stephenson, George Stephenson, Rodney Wood, Carlas Stephenson, Thomas Stephenson, Rulon Stephenson, Clifford Dobson, Arlo Shaw, Carl Benett, Wallace Crosland, Wilford Bennett, George Shaw, Clee Johnson, Ralph Crosland, Blair Johnson, Lloyd Johnson, Edwin Stevens, Charlotte Stevens, Earl Dobson, Ralph Lee, Farrel Johnson (supreme sacrifice), Claud Turner, Stanford Johnson, Jesse Bennett.

James Hunter, Lenore Stevens, Rex Crosland, William (Billy) Badger, Merlin Jones, Darrel Teeples, Reed Wood, Jonathan Bennett, Don Dobson, Jay Stevens, Leslie Grosbeck, Mack Grosbeck, Byron Grosbeck, Frank Stephenson.

WORLD WAR I — KANOSH

Charles Christensen, Clarence Whatcott, Herman Bement, Gilbert Penney, Elgie Eaton, Jean Stowe (supreme sacrifice), Clark Stowe, Fred Bird, Archie Barney, Jess Rappleye, Howard Christensen, O. J. Rogers, Owen George, Ernest Hunter, Albert Hunter, Vernon Whatcott (supreme sacrifice), John Whatcott, Myron Abraham, Dallas Rogers.

WORLD WAR II — KANOSH

Clawson Abraham, Hal Abraham, Carlos Anderson, LaMar Allen, Harlan Ahlstrom, DeVon Ahlstrom, Jim Ahlstrom, Sheldon Ahlstrom, Wendell Ahlstrom, Lloyd Allen, Lawrence Bird (supreme sacrifice), Jerry Bird, Spencer Black, Waldon Barney (supreme sacrifice), Frank Barney, Norman Cortsen, Wayne Cummings, Jack Day, Cummings Day, John Fennemore, Jean George, Jay George, John George, Bud George, Van George, Cullen George, DeVoe George, Lloyd George, Cecil George, Elmer George, Neldon George, Eric Prows, Scott George, Orrin George, Wilbert Hatton.

Terry Halsey, Clifford Halsey, Leo Halsey, Cleon Hopkins, Kenneth Hutchinson, Wendell Iverson, DeVon Iverson, Martell Johnston, Shirley Kimball, Gardner Kimball, Franklin Kimball, Raymond Kimball, Bernard Prows, Vivian Paxton, Stillman Paxton, Henry Paxton, Frank Penney, Don Penney, John Penney, Garth Penney, Fred Penney, Warren Penney, Tom Penney, Bill Panney, Richard Parrish, Cleon Paxton, Max Rogers,

Rex Rogers, Jack Rogers, Horace Rappleye, Dwight Rappleye.

Floyd Robison, Gerald Stott, Emmett Staples, DeVere Staples, Alton Staples, Mark Staples, Floyd Thompson, Harvey Thompson, Clarence Thompson, Omer Thompson, Cleve Thompson, Bill Turner, Vance Turner, Chas. Whitaker, Max Whitaker, Franklin Watts, Ralph Watts, Ivan Watts, Bud Williams, Clifford Watts, Ival Hatton.

WE PAY TRIBUTE

West Millard County is proud to pay tribute to the many men and women who helped win our great victory in World War II all over the world . . . in the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Corps and in every branch of the armed forces.

Chancy Abbott, Quenton Abbott, Maclyn Abbott, Dwight Abbott, Manley A. Abbott, Edward Abbott, Mark L. Abbott, Nathan C. Adams, John A. Adams, Keonard K. Adams, Wm. F. Adams, Dearn Anderson, Junis E. Anderson, Christian J. Anderson, Hans D. Anderson, James L. Anderson, Melvin E. Anderson, Carlos Anderson, Carl Anderson, Loy Anderson, Parley D. Anderson, Clarence D. Anderson, DeWayne Anderson, Garn A. Anderson, Sterling Anderson, Vaughn Allen, Verl Allen, Wm. C. Allen, Orin F. Allred, Boyd T. Allred, Glen A. Allred, V. Dean Allred, Charles Ahlstrom, Carl Ashby, Willard Atkins.

David Baker, Arvin P. Barney, Darwin L. Barney, Nels J. Bogh, Boyd L. Bunker, Keith Bunker, Grant L. Barben, Howard B. Blake, Zenas A. Boothe, Melvin H. Beckstead, Rex Beckstead, Jesse E. Beckstead, James C. Bohn, George E. Billings, Howard K. Billings, Cecil Billings, Bernard Billings, William F. Banks, Ray Brown, James Brady, Ferron Bliss, Bruce Bliss, James F. Barnes, Sterling Bennion, Ronald Black, Wayne Blake, Verdon Blake, Lurous Blake, Hyrum Blake, Shirley E. Bishop, Maughn Bishop, LaVon Bishop, Kay Bishop, Lars Bishop, Eugene Bishop, William Bishop, Frank H. Bishop, Neil Bishop, Frank W. Bishop, Floyd Bishop, Merlin Bishop, Ramona J. Bishop, Mahonri Bishop, David Bishop, James C. Bishop, Paul Blackburn, Ursal Barkdull, Neldon Broderick, Earl C. Bringard, Charles W. Barben, Stanford W. Brown, Paul E. Ball, Alma L. Broderick, Waldo Black, Valgene Black, Paul Black, Robert Black, Dean Black, Verl Black, Floyd Bradfield, Alvin E. Bohn, Max Bennett, Vard Bennett, Ada Bennet, LaMar Bennett, Lamont Bennett, Randle Bennett, Orin Bennett, Otho Bulkley, Evan M. Bird, Gorden Barney, Paul Blair, Warren Barker, Glen Brush, Halden F. Boyack, Dean C. Boyack, Maurice Briggs, Allen Briggs,.

William E. Clark, Willard J. Cook, Keith B. Cahoon, Ruben Chynoweth, Don Church, Rex Carter, Stanley E. Clark, Garland Clark, Raymond F. Curtis, Gerald E. Curtis, Chas. B. Crafts, William Crafts, Chester C. Corbett, Roland G. Cahoon, Jay Cahoon, Wallace Crofts, Irvin B. Chiffin, Raymond B. Carter, William S. Cox, Kennard Carter, Garth Cahoon.

Paul Cahoon, Anthony Callister, Blain L. Colman, Alma J. Christensen, Glen Christensen, Ralph Christensen, Richard W. Christensen, Edward Christensen, Rulan Christensen, Gorden Christensen, Lindeau Christensen, Ballard Christensen, Joseph E. Christensen, Ralph L. Conk, Leo Conk, Ray C. Cahoon, Boyd C. Cock, Ray Church, Melvin Church, James L. Colby, Neil Colby.

Marion Davis, Freeman W. Done, Hollis E. Done, Keith C. Dalton, Eva I. Dalton, Earl W. Dobson, Leonard G. Dutson, Lorin D. Dutson, Arnell Dutson, Stanley J. Dewsnup, Rulan M. Dutson, Dan Davis, Arjaan Dekker, Alex Doutre, Gilbert E. Day, John W. Dewsnup, Thomas L. Dewsnup, Miles G. Davidson,, Carl A. Damron, Leo Day, Howard Day, Chester Dalley, Russel Davis, Earl Dorius, Moyle Dorius, Carl Dorius, Howard Dorius, Evan Dorius, McKay Davis, Carl Duncan, Rex F. Daly.

Gorden E. Edwards, William H. Edwards, Max Eliason, Phil Eliason, George D. Evans, Daniel F. Emmett, Cordell Edwards, David R. Evans, E. Lowell Edwards, LaVar Ellis, Joseph E. Fullmer, Jack W. Fowles, Bryce R. Finlinson, Joseph W. Faris Willard R. Fullmer, Robert Faris, Wilbur Franklin, Raymond Finlinson, Welby D. Finlinson, Leo L. Finlinson, Clarence A. Foote, Lenox R. Finlinson, Rich L. Finlinson, Ralph Fitzgerald, Chad Fidel.

Richard M. Gardner, Maude Y. Galli, Junior T. Gardner, Clifford R. Gardner, Grant Greener, Marvin Greener, Faye Greener, Dallas Greener, Edward L. Gardner, Owen S. Gardner, Deon J. Gillen, Elmo S. Gillen, Thomas K. Gorden, Victor C. Gremli, Schyler Gardner, Wm. H. Gardner, James E. George, Francis George, Ralph Gronning.

Lawrence Hilton, Glen S. Harder, Richard D. Hayes, Wayne Humphries, William Humphries, Harlen Hilton, Ross Hilton, Boyd Hilton, Harold M. Hegyssey, Howard Hardy, Wesley Hardy, Lloyd Hardy, Ralph Hender-

son, Leo Hollingshead, Floyd Hollingshead, Robert Hayburn, Dean A. Harder, Grant Harris, Clemon Marmon, Danial L. Hansen, Joseph W. Henrie, FonRoy Hawley, Arthur S. Hill, Morris Hopkins, Lawrence Horton, Howard S. Holman, Maurice Holman, Edward D. Harris, Gerald B. Huff, Dick Hunsaker, Robert Hunsaker.

Terry C. Humphries, Clifford L. Harris, Melvin J. Ivie, Burton Ivie, Donald W. Ireland, William A. Johnson, June E. Johnson, Robert J. Jensen, Thomas R Judd, David Judd, Harold Johnson, David L. Johnson, Frank R. Johnson, Marion Jeppson, Rex Jensen, Don C. Johanson, Ole V. Johnson, Howard Jensen, Oral J. Jensen, Raymond J. Jacobson, Oswald Johnson, Don Johnson, Lloyd Jackson, Dale Johnson, Jerald Justeson, Floyd A. Johnson, C. Rulan Jenson, Don C. Jones, Russell H. Jackson.

Arvil M. King, Donald D. Kozina, Ralph Knight, Newel Knight, Milton Knight, John C. Knight, James Knight, Ray Knight, Perry Keller, Jay Keller, Harvey Keele, Ward W. Killpack, James Keely, Howard Kirk, Arthur R. Leavitt, Arnold Leavitt, Robert K. Larsen, Melvin Lyman, Delworth Lyman, Lawrance T. Luker, Laforage A. Lovell, Ray F. Lovell, Eldon Lovell, Kathleen Lovell, Owen L. Lovell, Eugene Losee, Cecil D. Losee, Wm. Lovell, Tom S. Lambson, Bruce R. Lovell, Sherman Little, Keith Langston, Russell S. Larson, Glen Losee, L. C. Lambright, Carl Leavitt, Preston Lewis, Leslie Lewis.

Lee Moulton, H. J. McCullough, Lawrence Mitchell, Gariff J. Maxfield, Wayne Morgan, George Morril, Joseph D. Mercer, James E. Manis, Myrlene Moody, Venor Moody, Dwight Moody, Eugene Morris, Wendel Moulton, Denton G. Moulton, Thomas Moulton, Edgar Mills, Elwood H. Mortenson, Wm. A Mortenson, Robert Moody, Rex Maxfield, Junious Maxfield, Blair Maxfield, Gayle Morris, L. L. Mosley, Wilford Munster, Lionel Miner, Dan D. McDonald.

Earl W. Nielson, Alden J. Nielson, Acel D. Nielson, Harlin E. Nielson, Wallace Nelson, Garth Nelson, Howard W. Nielson, Onzlow L. Nielson, Afton J. Nielson, Gayle R. Nielson, Phill C Nielson, Keith Nelson, Marlin L. Nielson, Carwin L. Nielson, Teddy L. Nielson, Warren G. Overson, Cleo Ogden, Ivan A. Olson, Arthur L. Olson, Bennard Owens, Millard Owens, James Owens, Maxine J. Owens, Eugene Owens, Robert Oppenheimer, Delmar Oliver, Raymond Overson. Kirt M. Overson.

La Vee Peterson, Acil L. Petty, Rodney Parker, Daryl H. Pearson, Wayne Pratt, Winford, A. Peterson, Jewel Pate, Shirley R. Pace, Carl Pace, Rodney Peterson, Donald L. Petty, Lola Prestwich, Calvin Prestwich, Richard L. Peterson, Donald W. Peterson, Grant Pratt, Thomas K. Pratt, Leo Ray Pratt, Lee B. Pratt, Clair H. Porter, Clement Porter, Kenneth Porter, Wm. T. Perkins, Arland J. Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Wallace K. Petty, David C. Poulson, James S. Ross, LeRoy Ross, Ward A. Robinson, Nelson Redshirt, Eldon Rowley, Lorin D. Rowley, Robert Riding, Nathan Roundy, Arland Roberts, Thayne Roberts, Daryle Roberts, Fava Rigby, Jr. Chadley D. Rigby, Lucene C. Ritzman, Dern A. Roper, Leland Roper, Alvin Roper, Benjamin H. Robinson, George A. Robinson, Willis Bud Robison, Grant Reeve, Reed Reeve, Platt D. Reeve, Roland Robins, Betty Riding, Thomas J. Riding, LaMarr Ross, Lewis M. Rawlinson, Mildred B. Robinson, Brooks Robinson.

Malcolm C. Shields, Doyle R. Shields, Tracy Shields, Lane Shurtz, Fay Spor, Chas. I. Sampson, Paul H. Snow, Robert W. Stephenson, Duane Sampson, Meryl Skidmore, John F. Stucki, Franklin S. Stucki, Floyd Sampson, Lloyd Sampson, Dixon Simons, Stephen Oran Stoddard, Ray Spor, Thomas L. Smith, Harold E. Skeem, Wm. J. Sims, Wesley H. Shipley, Stephen O. Stoddard, Floyd F. Skeem, Wayne D. Sorenson, Harold A. Stephenson, Doyle C. Sampson, James P. Sampson, Oscar L. Sims, William A. Simpson, Earl Stanworth, Ralph L. Stoneking, Thirl Stanworth, George Stains, Albert Staims, Edwin L. Stuart, Cecil F. Shurtz, Ernest C. Shirley, Romulus Shields, Conrad Stanworth, Blaine Sampson, Lloyd Schlappi, Walter E. Shirley, Willard M. Stephenson, Marr D. Simons, Charley R. Smith, Clinton R. Sampson, Glen R. Sheriff, Richard L. Smith, Reed Swenson, Gale Stewart, Lyle Stewart, Reed Stewart, Ellis Stevens, Dee Stevens, Wm. E. Stratton, Marden W. Stapley, Floyd A. Spendlove, Arthur M. Spendlove, Ward Spendlove, Earl Slaughter, Tex Searle, Gale E. Searle, Robert Stephenson, LaVerl Sperry, Chadwick Spor, Dewey Spor, Ray E. Smith, Jimmie E. Smith, Merril Stewart, Curtis Shields, Carl Smith.

Basil Talbot, Blain F. Theobald, Raymond L. Thompson, Cleve Taylor, Dale H. Tolbert, Joseph A. Tolbert, Dean H. Talbot, Arlo Taylor, Robert Taylor, Ralph Taylor, Parry Taylor, Samual E. Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Carl Taylor, Grant B. Taylor, Marjorie B. Taylor, Gustaf S. Taylor, Lloyd E. Taylor, Floyd L. Teeples, Donald Tullis, Gail Terry, Thomas H. Terry, Thurzal Terry, Howard Terry, Heath Terry, Leon C. Theobald, Franklin Tennet, Franklin V. Talbot, Daryl Talbot, Milton V. Theobald, Wilford J. Thomas, Louis J. Thomas, Wayne Turner, Evan J. Theobald, Garth Tolbert, Peter Twitchell, Kendel Twitchell, Gorden Twitchell, Ray-

mond T. Twitchell, Wm. Riley Taylor.

George Van De Vanter, Frank E. Van De Vanter, Leonard Vodak, Meltiar G. Workman, Merlin Workman, Melford L. Walkenshaw, Leonard Wheeler, Grant Western, Harold Western, Alva J. Western, David A. Watts, Henry Watts, James R. Wallace, Robert H. Waters, Rayston L. Western, Harold W. Woods, Garth N. Whatcott, Charles G. Warnick, Bee Welch, Rodger Walker, Gene Walker, June Williams, Golden Warnick, Carl Warner, Thomas E. Watson, Gayle Warmick, Wallace E. Woodbury, Thomas M. Warner, Alvin Warnick, Clarence Webb, Harold Wilkins, Horace Wilkins, Earl Woodall, Garn A. Woodall, Flora Woodall, Grant Woodbury.

THOSE WHO PAID THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

Myron L. Abbott, Samuel B. Abbott, Sheldon H. Barker, Vincent E. Blackburn, Ray M. Bunker, John Bishop, Jay E. Cheel, Albert T. Davis, Phill R. Finlinson, David B. Gardner, Verl Hilton, Theodore G. Jensen, Leor B. Larsen, Dean O. Nielson, Donald K. Peterson, Ilet Devou Petty, Hugh R. Roper, Guy F. Shurtz, Grant J. Snow, Geo. Max Theobald, Joseph M. Tippetts, Rondo Law, Nathan Roundy, Samual Chynoweth.

KOREAN WAR

Glen Elder J. Eugene Stephensen Boyd Hilton

WORLD WAR I — WEST MILLARD

John Allredge, Don L. Anderson, Eldon Anderson, Willard Christensen, Henry Carling, Clinton Dutson, Earl T. Harris, Evan Jacobson, Stanley W. Lovell, Willias J. Lyman, Rich Lyman, Ernest A. Otley, Parley L. Roper, Kirt Roper, Martin Sheriff, Geo. Terry, Lee R. Walker, Victor B. Ried, Geo. Q. Wilcken, Dalton M. Ried, Rudolph Perhab, Oscar Bohn, Monroe Hampton, Wm. Fullmer, Dewritt Van Evera, Donald Kimball Wilson Biehler, Alfred Biehler, Henry Von Waller, Harvey Graham, Floyd Hickman, George Potter, Nephi Potter, Hilton Kelly, Edgar Moody, Bryant Petty, Owen Black, Ray Cahoon, Edward Johnson, Marian Crafts, James Western, Lincoln Cropper, Mansel Warnick, Clive Black, Frank Black, Clarence Moody, Allen Crafts, Allen Baker, Lee Allred, Nels Black, George Cahoon Ross Western, Alvia J. Western, Carl Scannell.

Earl Greathouse, Robert Ogden, Arnold Larson, Ernald Johnson, Meltiar Workman, John C. Workman, Asumond Willden, Arthur M. Turner, Golden M. Hawley, Linden H. Johnson, George W. Leany, Walter W. Barben, Leo Davis, Merritt Rushton, LeGrande Law, Glen A. Stewart, Lamond Bunker, Arthur L. Strang, Carson M. Draper, James A. Haslam, George W. Stansworth, Albert L. Skidmore, Carl G. Theobold, Axel Jensen, John M. Twitchell, Heber G. Bishop, Arnold H. Petty, Hugh Petty, John Alldredge, Clarence Prestwich.

Willis Savage, Archelaus Maxfield, Don C. Johnson, Will Kilpack, Niels I. Christensen, Fred L. Baker, Bert L. Schneider, Lawrence Nelson, Marvin Jackson, Wayne Lisonbee, Lawrence Christensen, James H. Gottfredson, Ray Tozer, Floyd Rose, Bud Crafts, Noble Peterson, Marr D. Simons, Elmer Hollingshead, James N. Rowe, John R. Hansen, Areot Taylor, Clarence Nevius, John L. Peterson, Harry Sherwood, George Corry, Fred R. Allen, Ralph Jacobs, Aaron Anderson, John Kozina, William Paddock, Angus Myers, William Pratt.

David Tullis, Ralph Blair, Myron A. Roundy, John M. Wright, James Kelly, Hugh Kelly, Royal J. Erickson, Bryce A. Woods, Lewis Woodbury, Clarence Bliss, Roy Billings, Laman P. Leavitt, Frank Golob, C. R. Rasmussen, John Miller, W. C. Leavitt, W. A. Heise, Alva Barnes, Guy Watts, L. N. Riggs, Joe Riding, Emmer Largent, Cecil H. Wilkins, Rufus Clark, Claud D. Billings, Jerome Cook, Alfonso Gronning, Heber Cook, Marvin J. Moody, Bryant Moody, Roy Hilton, Rulon T. Hinckley, Harold R. Morris, Randaell Swenson, Joseph P. Fidel, Verl Maxfield, Dudley Craft, Kenith R. Robins, Earl Blackburn, George Jensen, Doyle Steel, Peter H. Peterson, Fenton S. Gardner, Hilding Sjostrom, George Ervin Roundy, Robert W. Ferris, Myron E. Bird, Gerald Billings, Randell Whiting, George Abbott, Winslow C. Cole, Otis J. Corbett, Thomas J. Maloney, Elton Miller, Price Lewis, James Johnson.

Carl Damron, Clea Damron, Ferrell (Bud) Bennett, Adolph Schoenberger, Clem Harmon, Glen Cahoon, Wayne Cropper, Ada Bennett (wave), James E. Mace, Walter Barben, Leo Davis, George M. Abbott, Rufus Clark, Romulus Shields, Peter F. Anderson, Fred Greathouse, John McCardell, Merrill Moulton, Josiah Nielson, Le Clead Nielson, Wallacel Nielson, Albert Textorius, Marvin Textorius.

CASUALTIES:

Joe Harmon, Arthur L. Cahoon, George Western, Ladd Damron and Elmer Bishop.

EAST MILLARD WORLD WAR I and II CASUALTIES



Grant Lyman Fillmore

Corbett Mitchell Fillmore

Lawrence Bird Kanosh

Ferril Johnson Holden

Parly Turner Holden

William Crosland Holden

Wayne Stewart Meadow

LaMar Bushnell Meadow

Jay Howard Bennett Meadow

Morris Truman Martin Scipio

Edward C. Robins Scipio

Edward C. Peterson Scipio

EAST MILLARD WORLD WAR II CASUALTIES



Eldula Wixom
Fillmore

Dean Hinckley
Fillmore

Charles Carling
Fillmore

Clayton Huntsman
Fillmore

Robert Lee Champion
Fillmore

Reed Warner
Fillmore

Forrest Davies
Fillmore

Wilford Whatcott
Fillmore

Louis Wilden
Fillmore

Wallace Robison
Fillmore

Robert Day
Fillmore

Dr. Duane Callister
Fillmore

WEST MILLARD WAR CASUALTIES



David B. Gardner — Verl Hilton — Theodore Q. Jensen — Leon B. Larsen

Dean O. Nielson — Donald K. Peterson — Ilet Devoe Petty — Hugh R. Roper

Guy F. Shurtz — J. Grant Snow — George Max Theobald — Joseph M. Tippetts

Rondo Law — Nathan Roundy — Glen Elder

WEST MILLARD WAR CASUALTIES



Joe Harmon — Myron Lane Abbott — Arthur L. Cahoon — Samuel B. Abbott

George Western — Boyd B. Hilton — Vincent E. Blackburn — Ladd Damron

Elmer Bishop — Ray M. Bunker — John A. Bishop — J. Eugene Stephenson

Sheldon Hugh Barker — Samuel Chynoweth — Phill R. Finlinson

WEST MILLARD COUNTY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BY AVA STARLEY

DELTA

ALLEN and JUSTET
—Ready Mixed Concrete
VERNON H. ANDERSON
—Plumber
ASHBY'S INC. —Farm Machinery
CURTIS MOTOR COMPANY
DELTA MOTOR COMPANY
BAKER PHARMACY
COMMERCIAL BANK of UTAH
N. S. BASSETT
—Certified Public Accountant
NONA'S BEAUTY SHOP
BISHOP'S MARKET
—Meats and Groceries
GOLDEN H. BLACK and SON
—Appliances
BLYTHE'S SHOPPE
—Ladies Apparel
BROOKLAWN CREAMERY CO.
M. J. ROPER and CO.
—Building Supplies
DR. M. E. BIRD
—Physician and Surgeon
DR. LYMAN — Physician
TRI-STATE LUMBER COMPANY
GEM CAFE
CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.
CONOCO SERVICE STATION
DUDLEY CRAFTS —Attorney
CREST THEATRE
JOHN A. DAY —Insurance
DR. JOHN F. DAYNES
—Optometrist
DELMART —Department Store
DELTA HOSPITAL
WORKMAN'S —Home Furnishings
PEPPARD SEED CO.
SALT LAKE-DELTA FREIGHT LINES
SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
—Corr. Athena B. Cook
LEO BURRSTON —Airplanes
QUIN SHEPPARD TURKEYS
WARD LEASING CO.
P. M. A. OFFICE
FARM HOME ADMINISTRATION
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. GOVERNMENT OFFICES
UNION PACIFIC R. R. DEPOT
DELTA MILLING COMPANY
DELTA UPHOLSTRY and REPAIR
—Gordon Twitchell
DELTA VALLEY COMPANY
—Feeds, Eggs and Poultry
D. STEVENS and COMPANY
—General Merchandise
DELTA DRUG COMPANY
QUALITY MARKET
—Meats and Groceries
ELDON A. ELIASON —Attorney
FARMER'S SUPPLY COMPANY
—Carlos Pace, Mgr.
KNIGHT FEED COMPANY
—Feeds and Grains
HOMER U. PETERSON
—Real Estate
HATCH'S CITY CAFE
SERVICE DRUG COMPANY
HUNSAKER MOTOR COMPANY
ZERMA'S BEAUTY SHOP
ROY'S TEXACO SERVICE
SANFORD'S STOCK YARDS
SERVICE CLEANERS and LAUNDRY
PACE MOTOR COMPANY
HOTEL SERVICE STATION
WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY
DR. J. E. STAINS —Dentist
MERLE NORMAN COSMETICS
—Lucille Stephenson
MARK'S DRIVE-IN
MELVILLE IRRIGATION CO.
INTERMOUNTAIN RODEO
—Ray Skinner
STERLING MARKET
—Meats ad Groceries
SUNRISE DAIRY
TELLURIDE POWER CO.
TURNER and DRAPER
—Farm Machinery
VODAK TRACTOR and SERVICE
J. LaMONT WORKS —Builder
WRIGHT'S VARIETY STORE
PETERSON MOTOR CO.
VAN'S JEWELRY
SPOR BRO'S MOTOR CO.
C. D. McNEELEY —Attorney
VAN MOTOR COMPANY
VIRGIL'S JEWELRY
DELTA AUTO SUPPLY
MOODY BROTHERS
—Feeds and Grain
UTAH POULTRY and FARMERS COOP.
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
—Norman Gardner, Mgr.
DELTA CASH MARKET
—Meats and Groceries
H. and M. CHEVRON SERVICE
HOTEL SOUTHERN
KILLPACK MOTOR LODGE
MILARD HOTEL

KILLPACK BARBER SHOP
KILLPACK SERVICE STATION
EMIL'S BARBER SHOP
KNIGHT FEED COMPANY
ABRAHAM IRRIGATION CO.
DELTA CANAL CO.
DESERET IRRIGATION CO.
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADM.
LLOYD'S SHOE SHOP
MABEL'S STYLE SHOP
MILLARD COUNTY TEL. and TEL. COMPANY
KIETH'S BARBER SHOP
GARN L. MOODY —Contractor
MORRISON MOTOR COMPANY
RALPH W. MORRISON —Feeds and Grains
MOTOTORIUM
NORTHRUPT KING and CO. —Alfalfa Seed
JOHN B. NUTCH —Contractor
STANDARD OIL COMPANY —Scott Chesley
UTAH OIL COMPANY —Max Robison
SNOW and LAW SERVICE STATION
ARV ROSE POOL HALL
GORDON'S POOL HALL
PACE'S POOL HALL
DELTA BUS LINE
O. K. TIRE SHOP
GEO. N. CHURCH —Real Estate
AIRWAYS COMMUNICATION STATION
C.A.A. MAINTENANCE HDQS.
L. N. NICKLES and SONS —Mortuary
GEORGE MAYOR
WALTER WRIGHT —Honey
WILLARD STEPHENSON —Honey
JAN WRIGHT —Honey
CLIFFORD PETERSON —Well Driller
COFFEE SHOP —Dee King
MEL SHARP —Apartments
GEORGE ROUNDY —Cement Work
FRANK BISHOP —Builder

HINCKLEY

L. R. SWENSEN —Painter
RANDALL SWENSEN —Builder
T. GEORGE THEOBALD—Builder
ALMA WESTERN —Builder
C. R. WOODBURY —Insurance
ROCK WOOL —A. L. Ekins
CITY CONFECTIONERY —Lee Wilson
ELITE MARKET —Groceries —Arthur Reeves
MORRIS MERC. CO. —General Mdse. —Harold R. Morris
MORRIS SUPPLY C. —Appliances
ROBINSON'S BARBER SHOP
VERNON LOVE SERVICE STATION
BLAKE'S SERVICE and GARAGE
H. E. TANNER —Honey
DESERET NEWS —Corr. Sebrina C. Ekins

DESERET

DESERET CASH STORE
ORMUS DUTSON —Honey
DAVIS GARAGE and SERVICE STATION

OASIS

LEO D. DAY —General Mdse.
OASIS SEED PLANT
HOWARD ROUNDY —Honey
HILDING SJSTROM —Honey

LEAMINGTON

JOHN ANDERSON —Gen. Mdse.
McCANN —Gen. Mdse.
BRADFIELDS SERVICE STATION

LYNNDYL

ROY NEILSON —Service Station and Groceries
HARRY McCARDLE —Gen. Mdse.
MILLS POOL HALL

OAK CITY

OAK CITY CASH STORE
—Warren Henderson, Mgr.
SHIPLEY'S GROCERY
M. J. ROPER COMPANY
—Lumber
ELIZA ANDERSON'S GROCERY

SUTHERLAND

FARREL K. WALKER —General Merchandise

FILLMORE MUNICIPAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

COMPILED BY MARY A. DAME

PROGRESS PRINTING COMPANY Phone 23J3; South Main St.; 25 Years of Service; Vance and Jane Wilson, owners.

FAYE FRAMPTON PLUMBING CO. Phone 502; Center and First West Streets; Owner, Faye Frampton

FILLMORE CITY BUILDING —Ph. 622; Fillmore City Fire Department; Mayor Howard D. Johns.

FILLMORE L. D. S. HOSPITAL — Phone 1071; 25 South First West St.; Elwood Lambert, Mgr.

EVAN A. BECKSTRAND, D. D. S. Phone 521; Since 1946; Dental offices, Avalon Theatre Building: 37 North Main St.

FILLMORE STATE BANK —Phone 151; 40 South Main St.; Since 1946; Bank Mgr. Miles L. Nielson.

STEVENS HOTEL —Phone 38R1; 30 South Main St.; Beauty-rest beds; Mgr. D. Ward Stevens; Built by Daniel Stevens.

GEORGE HOTEL —Phone 3W1; Since 1946; 14 North Main St.; Owner, Neldon George.

FILLMORE HOTEL —Phone 52; 55 North Main St.; Owners, Cloy and Erma Wilde.

ROBISON MOTEL AND TOURIST COURT —Phone 533; Since 19—; 65 South Main St.; Owners John and Hal Robison.

ARROWHEAD AUTO COURT — Phone 711; 50 North Main St.; Mgrs. Allison and Ethel Stott.

FILLMORE MOTEL —Since 1948; 65 North Main St. Mgrs. Donna D. Clare and June Day.

EL CAPITOL MOTEL —Since 1951; Center St.; Owners Fawn Bennett and Tom Reeves.

CAFE ILENE —Phone 931; Since 1945; 30 North Main St.; Completely Modern; Owners John and Ilene Cooper.

FILLMORE CAFE —Ph. 51; Since 1941; North Main St.; Owners Merle and Merrill Hone.

VON'S DRIVE INN —Phone 902; Since 1950; North Main St.; Owner Von B. Taylor.

SWALLOW'S CONFECTIONERY — Phone 23J2; Since 1909; 51 South Main St.; Owners William and Blanche Swallow.

SHADY'S CONFECTIONERY — Since 1948; 12 North Main St.; Owners, Shady and Len Lowder.

PALMER'S STORE —Phone 80K; Since 1947; First North and Second West St.; Lunches, Groceries, Confectionery; Owners, Orrin and Addie Palmer.

FILLMORE DRUG STORE — 1910; Phone 105J1; North Main St.; Owner and Pharmacist R. Erven Day, Pharm. Belva Day.

BAKER DRUG —Phone 961; Since 1947; 40 North Main St.; Owner Chester P. Baker.

STEVEN'S MERCHANTILE CO. — Phone 38J1; Since 1897; Organized 1888; 20 South Main St.; Mgr. La-Voy Kimball.

KELLY'S DEPARTMENT STORE— Phone 222; Since 1901; 20 North Main St.; Owner Francis Kelly.

DAMES LADIES STORE —1911; Phone 32; 60 North Main St.; Owners Roy and Mary A. Dame; Originally started by Sadie Payne in 1889.

DOC'S LODGE —Phone 1051; Since 1943; Tourist Rooms; 30 West Center St.; Former pioneer residence; Owner Dr. J. M. Allen.

FILLMORE CASH STORE —Phone 102J1; Since 1943; 174 South First West St.; Owner R. N. Day; Mgr. Nolan West.

ASHBY GROCERY STORE —Phone 7F2; Since 1948; First East and Second South St.; Owners Eugene and Verl Ashby.

DUANE'S MARKET — Phone 903; Since 1949, 75 North Main St.; Owner, Duane Bartholomew.

MILLARD BAKERY —Phone 341; Since 1950; 176 South Main St.; Bakery Goods and Confections; Owner Irwin Schelin.

McBRIDE LUMBER CO. —Phone 501; Since 1905; 95 North Main St.; Owners Newton McBride and Company; Salesmen Gene and Charles McBride.

MILLARD ELECTRIC CO. —Phone 762; Since 1950; 25 West First South St.; Owner Marion L. Rappleye.

FILLMORE ELECTRIC SHOP — Since 1924; 260 North First West St.; Owner Ruben K. Davies; Electrical, furnace and refrigeration work.

MILLARD COUNTY TELEPHONE CO. —Phone 501; 50 West Center St.; Since —; Owners T. Clark Callister and Sons; Mgr. Edith Callister.

ROGERS PLUMBING AND HEATING CO. —Phone 33F2; Since 1945; 45 South Main St.; Owner John T. Rogers.

SOUTHERN UTAH GAS CO. —Ph. 982; Since 1948; Gas appliances, Heating. Cooking and Hot Water; Owner Carl Wilcken.

UTAH POULTRY AND FARMERS COOPERATIVE—Phone 591; Since 1944; 42 East Center St.; Poultry Dairy and Farm Supplies; Poultry and Dairy Needs; Neldon Adams, Branch-Operator.

PAHVANT FEED CO.—Phone T3W1 Since 1947; Custom Milling, Poultry and Stock Feeds; 45 North Main St.; Mgr. Mark C. Black.

BROOKLAWN CREAMERY—Phone 551; Since 1949; First East and Second North St.; Mgr. Merrill Sterrus; Operator Garn Whatcott.

ROBISON CLEANERS —Phone 1011 275 South Main St.; Dry Cleaning and Laundry Service; Ray and Ashby Robison, Owners.

FILLMORE FROZEN FOODS —Ph. 431; Since 1947; 25 South Main St.; Mgr. Dan Iverson.

MILLARD FLORIST —Phone 53; Since 1948; 33 North Main St.; Funeral and Wedding Flowers; Owners Rulon and RuJean Brunson.

AVALON THEATRE —Phone 171; Since 1932; 37 North Main St.; Owners, Paul and May McBride.

ROWLEY VARIETY STORE—Since 1948; 33 South Main St.; Owners George and Myrtle Rowley.

WADE'S BARBER SHOP —Phone 611; Since 1924; 17 North Main St.; Vivian Wade, Owner.

ULALA'S BEAUTY SHOP —Phone 835; Since 1948; 95 North First West St.; Owner Ulala Mace; Operator Dawn Jorgenson.

PETERSON INSURANCE AGENCY —Phone 712; Since 1935; 28 North Main St.; Owner Orrin F. Petersen; Complete Insurance Service: Life, accident, fire, auto, truck, workman's compensation and bonds.

R. N. McINTOSH INSURANCE — Phone 1J2; 20 North Main St.; "We insure everything — fire, theft, life and bonds." —Kolob Corporation.

BRUNSON PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO —Phone 371; Since 1942; 118 West First South St.; Owner Lemar Brunson.

CLUFF GARAGE—Phone 191; Since 1919; 290 North Main St.; First Service Station and Automobile Dealership in Fillmore; Owner and Operator, Bert Cluff.

WARNER MOTORS —Phone 211; 70 North Main St.; Owner, Morrell Warner, Sons, Joe and Fred Salesmen; Dealers in Ford and Mercury Autos.

DEARDEN MOTOR CO. —Phone 761; Since 1946; Second South and Main St.; Owners Boyd and Londo Dearden; Pontiac, Minneapolis-Moline Sales and Service.

MELVILLE CHEVROLET CO. — Since 1925; 240 South Main St.; Sales and Service for Chevrolet and Buick Cars; Owner D. LaMoyne Melville.

LESIN MOTOR CO. —Since 1947; 106 South Main St.; Chrysler and Plymouth distributor; Owner Arnold Lesin.

PAYNE'S GARAGE —Phone 1123; Since 1939; Seventh South and Main St.; Service Station and Mechanical Repair; Painting, Body and Fender Repair, Forge Work, and Welding.

PETERSON MACHINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY —Phone 424; Since 1942; 169 West Second South St.; Owner Lowell Peterson; Lumber, paint, welding supplies, steel, fabricating machine work, industrial engines and equipment.

MILLARD COUNTY IMPLEMENT CO. —Phone 21; Since 1948; 445 South Main St.; Owners Jack Averett and R. E. Stott; Dealers in John Deere Farm Machinery; For Sale: Hogs, Chickens, Cattle, and Alfalfa Seed.

MARK PAXTON —Phone 682; Since 1933; 23 North Main St.; Wholesale Distributor for The Texas Co. and Representative for Firestone Tire Co.

MERRILL R. DAME, TRUCKING and WHOLESALE LUMBER — Since 1943; Fifth South on Main St.; Sawmill in Southern Utah, St. George, Utah.

HAROLD EDWARDS TRUCKING CO. —Phone 1091; Since 1943; 135 West Third North St.; Coal feed and livestock.

PAYNE'S GARAGE —1939; Phone 1123; South Main St.; Owner LaFrance Payne; Service Station and Mechanical Repair; Painting, Body and Fender Repair; Forge work and Welding.

EDITORIAL — "SPEAKING OF PICTURES"

Considering that pictures too, are very vital in telling the stories of our West Millard, we have tried sincerely and by careful selection to follow a policy of pictures of: early homes, first buildings, early industries, street scenes, school houses, churches and public buildings. In early groups names have been used as far as we were able to get them identified. Pictures of points of interest, groups of special achievement, and many recent subjects which show the growth and development of our West Millard. We have made sincere effort to balance the pictures of each community according to population.

Following a policy established by a vote at the first West Millard D. U. P. Committee meeting, we have not used individual pictures nor biographical material.

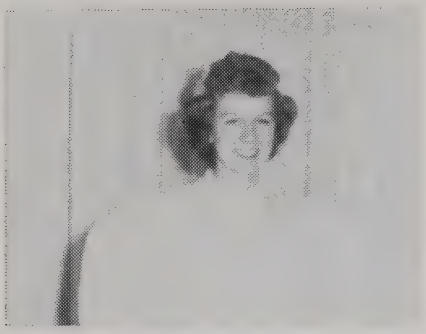
Our pioneer pictures, following a public request, were furnished by family groups and partly financed by those interested; the D. U. P. supplying the financial balance, and published under the caption of Settlers of West Millard from 1860 to 1880. (1869 being the legal Utah Pioneer, this date did not allow us to give honor to the many settlers who so valiantly gave our West Millard valley its beginning.) Pictures of our stake presidents, bishops, our servicemen, who have given their lives, all give recognition to worthy leaders. Many others might have been featured who were just as meritorous, but space does not permit.

Our D. U. P. Picture Committee who financed $400 for all pictures of general interest; all personal contributors; to Mr. Brunson, who did our copy work; to the generous help from the Chronicle office force; to Mr. Ted Harris, whose films were made available to us; to all the ladies collecting and returning originals; to our Editor, Sebrina C. Ekins, who contributed many usable pictures, we give our hearty "Thank You."

Following the processing of our numerous pages of pictures, one feels that they have become acquainted with those of whom the Savior spoke.

"Ye are the salt of the earth." We hope you enjoy them.

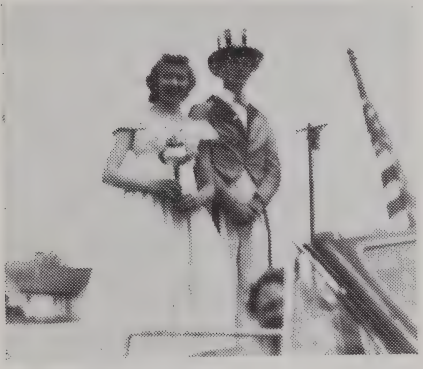
. . . JOSEPHINE B. WALKER
Picture Editor—West Millard



True Robison—Millard County's Centennial Queen, 1951.



Millard County Centennial celebration May 30-31, 1951 at Fillmore. Geniel Stevens, Holden; Dean Davies, Fillmore; Lulu Pearson, Delta; Ester Chesley, Fillmore.



Delta representatives at Millard Centennial Celebration. Carolyn Callister, Miss Liberty; Joe Bishop, Uncle Sam.



Josie Swallow attendant, Ora Hanson, queen mother, Sylvia Jenson, attendant.

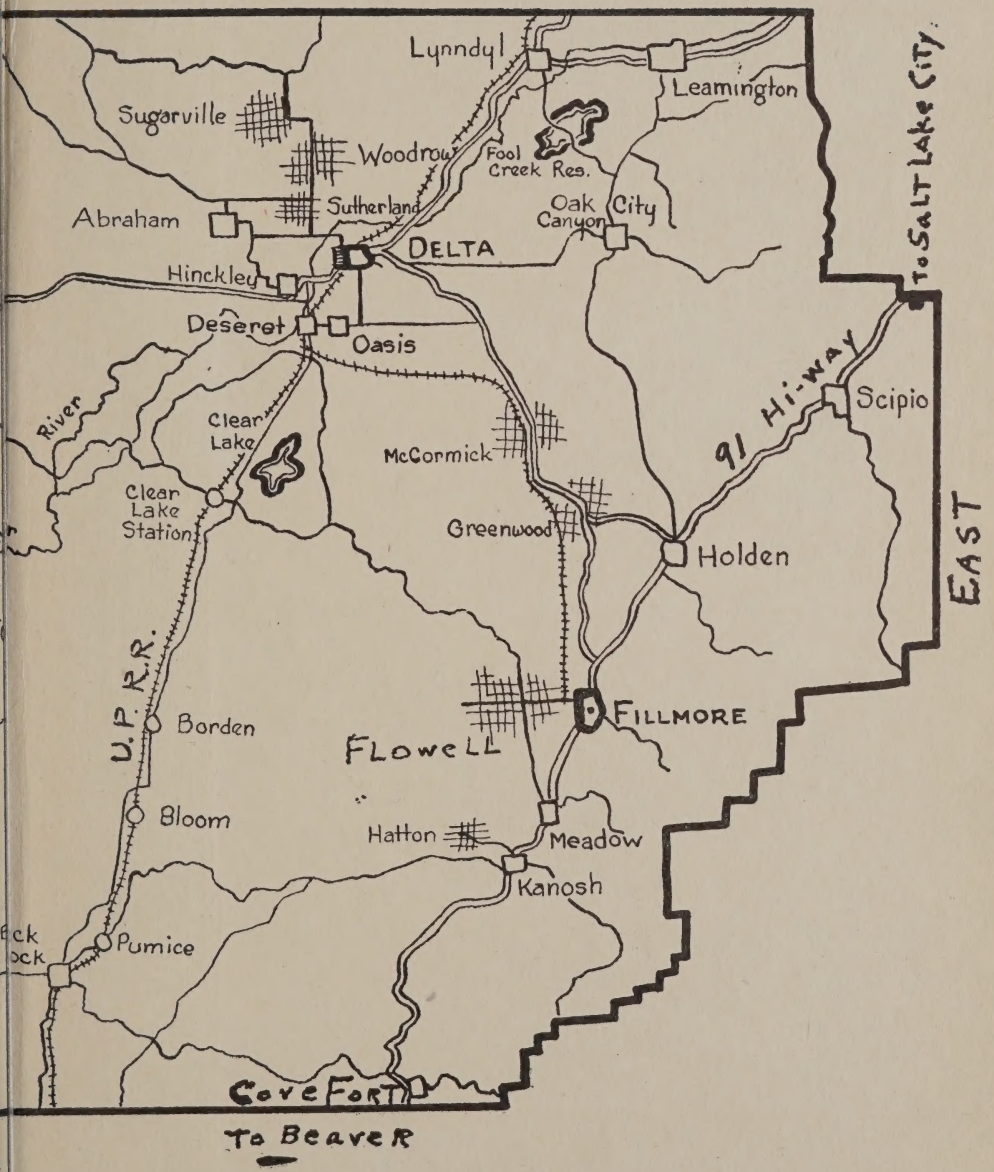
MILLARD COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL

"State House Days", one of the centennial events planned for Fillmore and Millard County during 1951 brought many former residents back for Memorial Day and Thursday, May 31st.

While much of the time was spent in visiting and reminiscing the dedication of the beautiful art Gallery in the upstairs of the historic Old State House was an event that will bring enjoyment to people in years to come. The art exhibit was arranged by Avard Fairbanks, Utah's famous sculptor and artist, who also dedicated the art gallery. He was introduced by Maude Melville, a life time friend of the Fairbanks family.

Main street was lined with cars when the historical parade passed by. Many floats representing families and events in the early history of Millard county drew the applause of the crowds, among them were Brigham Young, Anson Call, Chief Kanosh, Bishop Willis E. Bartholomew Fillmore's first bishop, represented by Mark Bartholomew, the mother queen's float with Ora Hanson, queen, and attendants Sylvia Jensen and Josie Swallow; the float with the Millard Centennial queen, True Robison, daughter of Melvin and Fauntella Davies Robison, and attendants, Helen Robison as Miss Fillmore, Janet Johnson, Miss Holden; Verla Dame, Miss Meadow; Patsy Peterson, Miss Scipio; Mildred Pikyarit, Miss Kanosh; Elaine Kenney, daughter of the Don Kenney's of Salt Lake City as Miss Utah; Carolyn Callister as Goddess of Liberty and Joe Bishop as Uncle Sam, the last two were from Delta.


NORTH
Salt
Marsh
Lake
Gandy
MILLARD
6
Robisons
Ranch
COUNTY
WEST
Garrison
Burbank
Sevier Lake (Dry)
RuJean Rogers Brunson
SOUTH


Lynndyl
Leamington
Sugarville
Woodrow
Fool Creek Res.
Abraham
Sutherland
Oak City
Canyon
DELTA
To Salt Lake City
Hinckley
Deseret
Oasis
91 Hi-WAY
Scipio
River
Clear Lake
McCormick
Clear Lake Station
Greenwood
Holden
EAST
U.P. R.R.
Borden
FILLMORE
FLOWELL
Bloom
Hatton
Meadow
Kanosh
Pumice
COVE FORT
To Beaver